ANNALS OF THE KELLYS O'CEALLAIGHS and O'KELLYS

Compiled by Joseph M. Kelly. MCh Orth, FRCSI, FRSAI
Honary Ollamh of the O'Kelly Clan.

January, 2010

PREFACE

Ireland has a large number of Annals which were compiled by scholars about the past history of the country. The Annals of Ireland (The Annals of the Four Masters), deal with the whole country. Others such as the Annals of Connacht deal mainly with the activities of a region but with some reference to the country as a whole. Usually they are like banner headlines on a newspaper. On other occasions, they elaborate on the events mentioned. Prior to this no one has ever compiled Annals of a family name. Surnames were introduced to Ireland towards the end of the tenth century. Prior to that, a person's name was given, followed by his father's and grandfather's name.

The name Kelly is derived from the name O'Kelly which is the Anglicisation of the name O'Ceallaigh which meant the grandson of a person called Ceallagh. In some areas it arose from the name Mac Ceallaigh, which meant the son of Ceallagh. The vast majority of Kellys and O'Kellys have their roots in Ireland with a much smaller group arising in the Isle of Man, Scotland and in Devon in England.

As we reach the second millennium the name Kelly and its derivatives are found all over the world. There are approximately half a million people who are called Kelley, Kelly, O'Kelley, O'Kelly, Celli, and the Gaelic version of the name O'Ceallaigh. Surnames were not used until the middle of the tenth century. Before that a person was called first his Christian name followed by that of his father followed by his grandfather's name. In Irish for example one might be William Mac Hugh, Mac Thomas. The Normans used the word Fitz which was the same as son in English for example; John Fitz Thomas or in English John Thomson.

The name Kelly which was originally O'Kelly which was an Anglicization of the name O'Ceallaigh, which meant the grandson of someone called Ceallagh. In some areas instead of O'Kelly, Mac Kelly was used which meant the son of one called Ceallagh. In one or possibly two areas the name came from a different source. The Gaelic word for forest is Coill, so the name O'Ceallaigh, originated as man from the wood, which in Gaelic meant O'Ceallaigh, which like the first example was anglicised to O'Kelly.

The O'Kellys of Hy-Many

Hy-Many**,** a small petty kingdom of about two thousand square miles, which was situated in east Co. Galway and south Co. Roscommon, were the ancestors of most of the Kellys. The reason that they were more prolific than the Kellys in other areas was that they managed to remain more or less monarchs of their territory for about seven hundred years. Their story begins about the year 450 A.D., when their leader Máine Mór (the Great Many), found that there were too many people in Orghialla, a small kingdom in what is now roughly the counties of Armagh and Monaghan, in the north of Ireland. He sent out scouts to try to find some area that was sparsely populated. Word came back that such an area existed in the east of Connacht. Máine lead his people on their exodus from their former home into Connacht. In the published life of St. Grellan, there is an account of the difficulties that they encountered. They set up camp between the river Suck and the river Shannon. Over some years they conquered the surrounding territory. Fifteen generations later their king was called Ceallagh. His grandson also king was called Murchadh or Murty who was the first to use the surname O'Ceallaigh or O'Kelly. Murty flourished in 960, and was succeeded by his son Tadhg or Thady, as King of Hy-Many. The O'Kellys were the treasurers and marshals to the king of Connacht. When Brian Ború, High King of Ireland, who was the ancestors of the O'Briens, issued an invitation to the various kings to send armies to support him in what he anticipated would be the "mother of all battles", to destroy the power of the Norsemen, who had been plundering the monasteries, and had established themselves, in cities like Dublin, Wexford, Waterford and Limerick. Teige (Thady) Mór O'Kelly was in charge of the Connacht army. The battle took place on Good Friday 1014, at Clontarf, to the north of the Norse town of Dublin.

The O'Kellys of Hy-Many prospered and despite the arrival of the Normans in 1169 they managed to hold on to most of their territories until the end of the 16th century. Up until 1641 the O'Kellys, most of whom had by now lost the O from their name, had still considerable tracts of land in the former territory of Hy-Many. The Cromwellian Plantation and the subsequent Penal Laws against the Catholic faith resulted in them losing most of their lands. The name is the commonest surname in Counties Galway and Roscommon.

The Kingdom of Hy-Many was also known as O'Kelly's Country according to John O'Donovan in the Ordinance Survey Letters of the County of Galway 1839.

This famous territory is described by its bard O'Dugan as the large third of the province, which it certainly was in the 8th and 9th centuries, but in more modern times it was much smaller, especially after the de Burgos (Clanrickard) became more powerful. But previous to the year 751, as will appear from the Annals of Hy-Many which are incorporated in the Annals below, the territory did not extend further than

the River Suck, for until that year the entire territory of Dealbhna Nuadhat, which comprises the Baronies of Moycarnon and Athlone, had been in the possession of the descendants of Sumand, the son of the Dalcassian Lughaidh Dealbhaodh. After that year, however, as we learn from the Irish Annals and O'Flaherty's Ogygia, the Hy-Miamians greatly enlarged and extended their original territory beyond the River Suck to the Shannon, through the present County of Roscommon. [Ogygia, part III, c. 76, and Annals of Four Masters. A.D.751]

At this time the Hy-Mannians embraced the third part of the Province of Connacht, and it is actually styled by O'Dugan (the Laureate of the territory, who died in 1372) "the Large Third of Connacht." The following are O'Dugan's words translated from the original Irish by John O'Donovan.

Let us approach (a) Echtge of the valleys
Let us traverse the extensive land
Let us rouse up energy in every village (town)
Let us sit (halt) in the Plain of Moenmoy (b)

On the Plain of Caradh (c) to which the sun is near (d)
'Tis better we should remain then pass away from it,
That plain is the great third of Connacht
That plain is Hy-Many of great meetings.

(Which extends) from the Shannon of the fairy (tranquil) flood
To Meádha (e) Knock-Má no narrow (ní min rígh) kingdom
O'Connell's part of this country -
Of this beautiful and very smooth territory -
Extends from Grian to the head of the great plain (Moy Seola?)
His tribe are loyal to the Arch-Chief.

The Kings of Moenmoy of champions
(Kings) to whom that rich plain (donn-chlar) is hereditary
Two have consolidated that side (quarter)
O'Neachtain and O'Mullally,
Whose fight is brave in the battles
They possess the land as far as Hy Fiachrach.

The six Sodons let us not avoid (shun)
Let us not forget their kings
Good the host of the plundering incursions (bhfoghadh)
Whose patrimony is Sodan of lances.

O'Cahill, O'Muran (Muron) the Swift
O'Mulroney of the royal banquets
Trees that shelter the rich irriguous land (fonn)
Are kings of the woody country (crich-fheádhaigh) of Cruffan
The O'Logues, heroes whom I will not shun (nach seachnam)
Are kings of the whole bordered Callow
Men who have gained possession of
The Callow of the bright stream of Shannon
Urriaghs of constant character and fame
Rule o'er the plain (flat) of Hy Anmchadha
Lord of rough fetters of great valour
O' - arm venomed - Huallachan (f)
Speak rapidly of that gnaoi (?)
Of their lords and arch-chieftains
As the lands are hereditary under (possessed by) them
Mention each country distinctly (co dioghainn)
Commence - for this liberality and fame -
With Mac Egan the noble
Mention him (first) for the activity of his soldiers

For the prosperity of his Royal honour.

The Clann Dermot north and south,
Are worthy of being inserted in my poem
The Mac Giolla Fionnagans, the gentle (soft)
And the brave Clann Kenny
Two tribes beautiful to be seen (d'feaghain)
Rule over the fiery Clann Lahoowin.
Noble the blood and the battalions
Of the fair countenanced O'Donnellans
Who rush like a torrent to battles
Rule the Clann Breasail of yellow locks (bár buidhe, yellow hair?)

O'Donoghue without sulleness
O'Cormacs Mór of Moenmoy
Are Chiefs of that land, which lies
On your right outside the Lathach (morass)
Speak of the island of Duibhginn Donn?
O'Duibhginn has twelve Ballys
He has united the country of the Chieftains
That royal Chief is the brother (kinsman) of a king,
O'Doemhlan I shall mention
Rules o'er lofty Rinn na Heidhnidhe
He is no shy of feeble Chieftain
O'Gabhrain over Dal Druithne
The mighty Chiefs of Moy-Finn
To which St. Brigit gave a blessing
Noble his serving (soldiers0 host as yet (still)
O'Mul - constant manly - Breeda
Good his actions towers each man
The splendid Chief of Bredach.

(a) He is after describing the Territory of Aidhne, or the Barony of Kiltartan.

(b) The Plain of Moenmoy contains the lake of Lough Reagh.

(c) Hy-Many is here called the Plain of Caradh from Caradh a place situated at its northern extremity.

(d) It is so warm a country that the sun (grian) seems to be nearer it than other territories ! Question? Does he mean Grian on the south west extremity of Hy-Many.
(e) Méadha lies five miles to the south west of Tuam in the Barony of Clare.

(f) All the other authorities make O'Madden the Chief of Hy-Anmchadha.

So far O'Dugan, who was Laureate (Ollav) of this Territory of Hy-Many and died at Randoon in the year 1372 (See the Annals for that year below). But the following tract (preserved in the Book of Lecan, folio 92) treating of the tribes, territories, customs etc., of Hy-Many, is much more satisfactory, as it gives us an idea of the importance of a petty Irish Prince, and the relative duties of his Urriaghs, before the period of the English Invasion. The Rev. Patrick Mac Loughlin of Innishowen, who was employed in Paris by the Irish Brigade to translate the Book of Lecan, has pronounced this the most curious tract in that large compilation, and such it will be found when properly translated and explained. Mac Loughlin attempted a translation of it, but he left several passages unexplained. We shall try it here without hesitation, because we feel we have had great practice at interpreting old documents of this description :-

"These are the tributaries (lucht coimhícca) of Clan Kelly : The O'Duivgins, the O'Gevenys, the Macahills, the Mac Flynns, Muinter Murraghan and the Clan Egan, until these last became Ollavs (a) to the Arch-Chief."

"Their patrimonial country is to be forever theirs (b) of the province. The tribes are entitled to a third of every treasure found hidden or in the depths of the earth, and the family of the Arch-Chief are entitled to a third of the Eric paid for the killing of every man (c)."

"This family are also entitled to the third of all the valuable things thrown ashore by the ocean in the harbours of Connacht (d)."

"The noble Clans have the marshalship of the hosts (forces) from Caradh to Luimneach in Leinster and Munster (e)."

"These tribes are (requested) to make a rising out every spring and Autumn, but there is no power to call them forth in despite of them."
"No man of the province can stand witness against any of these tribes, but another Mannian (f)."

"Should the Connacian expedition continue longer than a fortnight, the Mannians have power (or are at liberty) to return home (G)."

"Whatever amount of evidence be brought forward against them by Lucht Gaidí, one man or one witness denying or proving the same is sufficient (h)."

(a). The Clan-Egan or Mac Egans afterwards became Chief Poets or Brehons to O'Kelly. A branch of them also passed into Ormond.

(b). O'Dugan calls Hy-Many the Mór-Thrian or Large Third of Connacht.

(c). The O'Kellys were entitled to the third part of all Erics or Blood money paid throughout the Province of Connacht. The amount of the Eric, as specified by the Brehon Laws, varied according to the dignity of the person killed.

(d). Such as timber, wine, whales, etc . In the year - - - twenty tons of wine were cast ashore at Magh Erne near Ballyshannon.

(e). This passage is very obscure.

(f). Should an inhabitant of Hy-Many be accused of theft or other crime, by one of the O'Flahertys or O'Conors etc. The charge would not be received.

(g). This is a great privilege.

(h). Strange privilege!

"Whatever privileges (every privilege) are set down in books (as granted by the Utonians) to the Orielians, the same is granted to O'Kelly by the Connacian. (i)."

"The following are the **seven Urriaghs** (Sub-Chiefs) **of Hy-Many**, viz: -

1. **O'Connell**, who has the same patrimony as Mac Nevin and O'Dubhurla (Shane O'Dugan says that O'Connell's party of Hy-Many extends from Grian to the head of the Great Plain.

2. The **Muinter Madden**, Urriaghs of Siol-Anmchadha.

3. The **O'Neachtans and O'Mullallys**, Kings of Moenmoy.

4. The six Soghans (Soghans) with their Triocha (Barony). Whoever of the six is endowed with the Lordship (of all) he is styled Urriagh during his reign. The six tribes of Soghan are: 1. Kinel Reachta. 2. Kinel-Treana. 3. Kinel-Luchta. 4. Kinel-Feargna. 5. Kinel-Domaingein. 6. Kinel-Gegill (l).

5. The three Urriaghs of Siol-Cruffan-Keel, two of the Cruffans own seed and one of the Siol-Murry. These are the three: O'Mulroney, O'Muroin, and O'Cahill. (l).

(i). O'Kelly was of the race of the Collas as well as the Chiefs of Oriel. See the pedigree of the Oriels.

(j). This is an interpolation, or at least evidently misplaced here, as it breaks up the context.

(k). The country of the Soghans amounts to one triocha or barony ; only one Chief is elected over the six , during his reign he is classed under the rank of tributary of to a petty prince.

The O'Mannions were generally the Chief of the six Soghans. They are still numerous in the County of Galway and their acknowledged senior is Paul Mannion of Tuam.

(l). The territory of Cruffan is still well known in the country. It extends from Mount Talbot to Mount Bellew and from Creggs to Castleblakeney or Caltragh in the parish of Kilasolan. It includes the parishes of Killian, Killoran, Ballynakill, Kilasolan and part of Athleague.

6. The Kings of Callow (m) a territory extending from Moin Inraideach to Cluain Tuaisceart na Sionda, viz., the Mac Gilduffs, and O'Leaghachan or O'Logue is Chief of that fair triocha (hundred or barony).

The Flahs of Hy-Many are seven (eight?) Viz: -

1. Mac Egan, Chief (Flaith) of Clann-Dermot.
2. Mac Gille-Enan, Flaith of Clann Flaithooil or Muinter-Kenny.
3. Muinter Donnellan, Chiefs of Clann Breasail.
4. O'Duibhginn, Chief of Clann Duibhginn.
5. O'Gabhrain, Chief of Dal Druithne.
6. O'Docowlan, Chief of Rinn na h-Eighnidhe.
7 O'Donoghue, Chief of Bredach, the noblest territory in Hy-Many. (n).

(m). Callow is also still known. It comprises the Barony of Kilconnell and part of Clonmacowen as extended southwards to Cloontooskert.

(n). O'Dugan calls this Magh Finn or the Fair Plain. It lies in the County of Roscommon, and was in later ages called Tuath-Keogh. See pedigree of O'Kelly in Co. Roscommon. It comprises the Parishes of Taughmaconnell and Camach Brighde.

The **seven principal Coarbs of Hy-Many** are: -

1. The Coarb of Cluain Fearta (o).

2. The Coarb of Cill Mian (p).
3. The Coarb of Cill Tulach (q).
4. The Coarb of Cill Comadan (r).
5. The Coarb of Camach Bribhide (s) where the people of Hy-Many are baptized.
6. The Coarb of Cluain Tuaisceart (t) of the Shannon, who inaugurates the O'Kellys.
7. The Coarb of Cluain Caoin Cairill (u).

(o). Now Clonfert in Siol Anmchadha.
(p). Now Kilmeen, three and a half miles east of Loughrea.
(q). Now Kiltullagh near Athenry.
(r). Now Kilcommadon near Aughrim.
(s). Now Cammagh, a parish in the Barony of Athlone, in Co. Roscommon.
(t). Now Cloontooskert near Ballinasloe.
(u). Now Cloonkeen-Carrell in the Barony of Tiaquin.

Saint Brigit has the baptism of the race of Máine, and although the baptism is not brought to her Church

(Camach) her Coarb there has power to collect the Baptismal Penny from the tribes, and the money thus collected is divided into three parts, of which herself (i.e., her Coarb at Bride's Well) has one third, Druim Dreastan (v) another, and Cluain Eamhain (w) the other third**.**

Every Mannian gives a Screaball Unghtha (i.e., the Anointing Screaball) to Crumther Aedh of Siol-Anmchadha.

The race of Carbry Crom is interred at Clonmacnoise, for which St. Kieran is paid tribute, and has seventeen Ballys free in Hy-Many (x).

The race of Máine, both men and women pay a Screaball Caethrach to Saint Grellan (y) who presides over their battles, that is "the Bachall Grellan" or sometimes similar is placed in the standard of the King of Hy-Many.

(V). Now the Parish of Drum near Athlone.

(w). Now the old Church of Cloonoun in the Parish of Drum aforesaid, where tradition ascribes its erection to Saint Bridget, where it is stated that she went into Hy-Many and erected churches there.

(x). See Registry of Clonmacnoise among the Roscommon Extracts.

(y). Saint Greallan's Well is situated in the Parish of Kilclooney near Ballinasloe, and his Crozier, called Bachall Ghreallain, was in the possession of the late John Crannelly of Ahascragh until his death. His relatives here have since mislaid, lost or sold it.

(z). The Crozier of Saint Grellan, or some other relic of that Saint is placed in the standard of the Prince of Hy-Many, for which reason that Saint was said to preside over the battle of the territory.

The Queen (of Hy-Many) sends yearly to Saint Cairech Deargan (a) seven garments, and every Mannian girl sends her penny along with the tribute of Saint Kieran, to whom they render all the dues formerly paid to (the Coarb) of Saint Patrick, when the district extending from Glún Patrick to Glaisi Uair (b) belonged to Saint Cairell, and thence to the Shannon to Saints Grellan and Patrick.

The enslaved tribes of Hy-Many were: 1. The Delvins, whose country extends from Áth Liac (d) to where the river Suck issues from the well in Sliabh Formaili. 2. The Catrugii of the Suck, extending from Tuaim Cathruigh Upper, to Portaibh Fidigi, and on each side of the Suck. 3. The Corca Moncha (e). 4. The Dal Druithne. 5. The men of Moy Sencheneoil, until noble tribes were established in their place.

The Arch-Chiefs of Hy-Many had power to increase the rents of these tribes at pleasure. Among the

Vassals may be also recorded Muinter Milcon and the O'Mulfinens for their being Fir Bolgs which we have not enumerated, who are vassals to the Chiefs, and who were (are?) Serfs and followers of the Princes of Hy-Many. The Cadanaigh of the Feadha (g) and their tribes and the remnant of the Fir Bolgs, are the hereditary Aes Feadhna of Hy-Many.

(a). Saint Cairech Deargan was a virgin and Patroness of the Church of Cloonburren in the Parish of Moore, and lying immediately to the west of Clonmacnoise, whither St. Kieran's tribute was sent.

(b). Question? The Abhainn Uar near Elphin.

(c). The Hy-Mannians paid no tribute to St. Patrick now having transferred it to St. Kieran. While they did pay him tribute he and St. Grellan presided over the district extending from Glaisi Uair to the Shannon.

(d). Now Beal-Ata-Liag at Lanesborough not Athleague.

(e). This must be the present Corca Moccha.

(f). Duald Mac Firbis, in speaking of the plebeian tribes of Ireland states that the sons of the nobility often lost their rank for their crimes.

(g). The Feadha, Les Ffayes of the Inquisitions was in latter times the Country of the O'Neachtans. It is situated in the Barony of Athlone in the County of Roscommon, and comprises the Parish of Drum and others in its vicinity.

From Lathach Gearr Lara to Cladh Caradh is on (under) the Anarg of Mac Egan. The Hy-Fiachrach Finn and the race of Soghan have the taisigheacht scuir.

The HY-Fiachrach Finn has O'Kelly's Office of door-keepers to the king of Connacht

The Dal Druithne has O'Conor's Taisigheacht Allaidh in the place of O'Kelly.

[To be continued from Page 113 Ordinance Survey Letter of Galway VOL 2].

The O'Kellys of Bregia

They were a branch of the Southern Ui Neill, and were lords of Breagh, an extensive district embracing south east Co. Meath and north county Dublin. The area was situated between the rivers Boyne and Liffey. These O'Kellys were one of the four tribes of Tara. Prior to the coming of the Normans they were a very powerful sept and were at least as important as the O'Kellys of Hy-Many. The other three tribes were O'Hart, O'Regan and O'Connolly The arrival of the Anglo-Normans changed all that. They were soon dispossessed of their lands, and became tenants of the stranger. Conghalach O'Kelly who was the last Lord of Breagh died in 1292. The name Kelly is still very numerous in that area. The O'Harts settled in the territory of Cairbre in the now county of Sligo and the O'Connollys settled in the now county of Monaghan. The O'Regans like the O'Kellys lingered on in their former lands in state of obscurity. [See Cambrensis Eversis p. 236]

The O'Kellys of Hy-Cualan (Wicklow).

They were located in north east Co. Wicklow and south Co. Dublin. The area was called Hy- Cualan. Among their castles was one called Castlekelly in south County Dublin, which appeared in old maps of the area, but has now disappeared? They were dispossessed by the Anglo-Normans. Among their former properties was what the Powerscourt Demesne is now.

Kellys of Kildare.

These were some of the Kellys of Meath who migrated to Kildare after they were dispossessed of their lands following the arrival of the Normans into Meath. 'An Irish C. C.', in his book *Dysert-Diarmaida or Irish Place names*, speaking of the Celtic tribes in Kildare says: "Another Celtic county family, as we may term it, is the **MacKellys. Their chiefs had their stronghold at Rathascull,** three miles north-east of Athy. The last master of Rathascall was the remarkable Gircrode-Crone MacKelly. He held it against all comers. When he died the MacKelly district was divided between the Fitzgeralds, the Fitzhenrys and the Keatings." [At the end of the 20th century Kelly is the commonest name in County Kildare.]

The O'Kellys of Counties Laois and Offaly.

They arose independently of each other in three separate areas. The first of these areas was called **Tuath-Leighe**, now **called Lea**, which corresponds with the present barony of Western Offaly, in County Offaly and portion of the barony of Portnahinch, in Co. Laois in which area is situated Lea castle, on the southern bank of the river Barrow, which was the principal residence of the O'Kellys in this area.

The second area was called **Magh Druchtain**. It was also called Feran Kelly and corresponds with the barony of Stradbally.

The third group of these O'Kellys resided in a territory now called **Gallen** which is **in the barony of Cullenagh**.

These O'Kellys formed an alliance with their neighbours the more numerous O'Moores. The territory occupied was constantly in rebellion against the English. During the reign of Elizabeth many of their chieftains and their families were transplanted to Tarbert in Kerry, during the reign of Elizabeth I.

The MacKellys of Sligo

A small sept called the MacKellys had their roots in Templeboy, Co. Sligo. They later dropped the Mc and became Kellys.

The MacKellys of Leitrim
Here also was a small sept of Mc Kellys, who also dropped the Mc the last two hundred years.

The O'Kellys of Derry
The O'Kellys of Derry were lords of Cineal Eachdhaca an Cladaigh. Their decent was from Eochaidh son of Eoghan son of Nial of the nine hostages King of Ireland. Their territory was in SE Co. Derry in the **barony of Loughinsholin near the present town of Clady**. This sept suffered great losses in the many wars in Ulster and later in the plantation of Ulster. The name Kelly is still common around Draperstown. [See Cambrensis Eversis]

The O'Kellys of County Down
Then Kellys were seated in the **territory called Clanbrassel Mac Coolethan**. These Kellys were described in an old manuscript as "living in a fast country of wood and bog". These Kellies according to the English were 'a very savage and barbarous people and given altogether to spoils and robberies'. Their descendants have obviously come a long way since then. One became Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland, while another Kelly became a large ship owner, and another Kelly, became the largest importer of coal in Belfast.

The O'Kellys of County Tyrone
This sept was of the race of Ceallagh, a branch of the Oirghialla who descended from the three Collas. They lived in the south-east of County Fermanagh and the adjacent parts of County Tyrone.

The O'Kellys of County Kilkenny
The Kellys of Kilkenny were two separate groups of them in the county. The **O'Kellys of Magh Mail** occupied an area west of the Barrow, **now called Gowran**. The second group were the **O'Kellys of Ui Bearrchon**, which is situated in the south east of the county, west of the river Barrow, in the northern part of the **barony of Ida**, in which Ros-I-Bearchon now Rosbercon, still preserves the name.

The O'Kellys of County Cork
O'Kellys of County Cork occupied an area called **Corca Laidhe**, in south west of the County. Their home was in Tuath O'n-Dunghalaigh which extended from the Island of Inis-Duine (now the island of Inchy) to Beal-atha-na-h-Uidre (the mouth of the ford of the dun cow, is now the name of a stream dividing the parish of Kilmeen from Dunmanway), and from Greallach-na-gruime (in the Book of Ballymote the reading is Achadh na g-Cruime and Achadh na cruimhe in D. Mac Firbis and is now Grillagh in the parish of Kilnagloss) to Acadha (the fields. In the book of Ballymote it is called Achadh Aibhle). In this territory O'Dunghaile (now Donnelly) was the hereditary chief. His hereditary leaders were Ua Mailchomadh (the name is now obsolete), Ua h-Aedha (O'Hea), O'Loingsich (now Lynch or Lynsky), O'Mailtemhin (now obsolete), **O'Ceallaigh (now Kelly),** O'Mailguirm, (now obsolete), O'Muireadhaich (now Murray), O'Sealbhaic (now Shallow or Shelly), and O'Gabhadhain (now Gavin). [Genealogy of Corca Laidhe in Miscellany of The Celtic Society edited by John O'Donovan, LL.D, M.R.I.A. Dublin 1849].

The O'Kellys of County Tipperary
The original name here was **O'Caollaidhe**, not O'Ceallaigh as in most of the other areas. They were mainly found in that part of Count Tipperary which is situated in the diocese of Killaloe. Some of these anglicised their name to Kelly. Others called themselves Kealy while those that moved to Waterford became known as Queally.

ISLE of MAN
Kelly is the commonest name in the Isle of Man. Originally they were called McKelly but dropped the Mc in the last two hundred years.

ENGLAND
Most of the Kellys found in England were originally from Ireland. A small separate sept of Kellys has lived in **Devon** since before the reign of Richard II. They still hold an archaic title of **"Kelly of Kelly".** They probably arose in nearby Cornwall which had its own celtic tongue. Celli meaning man of the woods.

SCOTLAND

Most of the Kellys of Scotland are the descendants of Irish emigrants. They also have some indigenous Kellys.
The MacKellys of Gaitgill descended from Gilmahogan MacKelli who witnessed Abbot Arnold's gift of the lands of Duneglas to Theobald the Fleming in 1150. Kalman MacKelli and his brother Michael were two of the chief men of Clenafren in Galloway in 1298. Some of these MacKellys changed their name to MacCullough.
There were also MacKellies in the Isle of Mull. Some of these changed their name to McDonald.
John de Kelly was abbot of Arbroath, in 1373. He took his name from the lands of Kelly, near Arbroath.
David Celle was nineteenth abbot of Cambuskenneth, from 1445 to 1463.

THE BLACK KELLYS and KELLEYS.

Many of these were the descendants of slaves, in the West Indies and the southern states of the U.S.A. The slaves and as a consequence their descendants, have carried the name Kelly or Kelley since then. Some have acquired the name through intermarriage with white Kellys and Kelleys. Many of these Kelleys have become very eminent in American society. One became Mayor of Washington D.C. Another won the Congressional Medal of Honor (the highest award for bravery in the U.S.A.).

COAT OF ARMS OF THE KELLYS AND O'KELLYS

There are a number of different coats of arm of the Kelly's and O'Kellys. The arms most commonly used is that of the O'Kelly's of Hy-Many. In addition to those of Hy-Mannian decent other Kellys such as the Kellys of Rockstown Castle use these arms. Sean T. O'Ceallaigh, the second President of Ireland though probably of the Wicklow Kellys also used the Hy-Mannian Coat of Arms. Prior to 1014 the Hy-Mannians had a coat of Arms; the centre piece was the great horse of Oriel. Oriel was the territory in the north of Ireland roughly corresponding with the present counties of Armagh and Monaghan.

Tradition has it that after the death of Teige Mór O'Kelly, at the battle of Clontarf, in 1014, a strange animal came out of the sea and protected the body of the King of Hy- Many, until his followers Came, to collect the body. This strange animal is called an Enfield. It is a fanciful composite animal green in colour and has the head of a fox, chest of a greyhound, talons of an eagle, body of a lion, and hind legs and tail of a wolf. This animal forms the crest and is unique to the O'Kellys of Hy-Many. The arms are azure a tower triple-towered supported by two lions rampant argent, as many chains descending from the battlements between the lions legs or. The O'Kellys of Gallagh and Tycooly do not have the chains. The Motto is "Turis fortis Mihi Deus".
(God is a tower of strength to me). Denis H. Kelly used an Irish translation of the motto.

The O'Kellys of Wicklow has a different coat of arms which is seldom used today. It consists of a chevron with three crescents with three mullets (Scottish star). This coat of arms is supposed to have been obtained while fighting for the Austrians. This is supported by the fact that an Austrian family of Puckberg had a blazon "Azure, three crescents, those in chief addorsed, and that in base reversed." Needless to say they do not use the Enfield as their emblem as the Wicklow O'Kellys fought under the King of Leinster, on the side of the Danes, against Brian Ború and Teige Mór O'Kelly at Clontarf.

The O'Kellys of Meath used the same coat of Arms as the O'Fogarties as they shared a common ancestor.
In Scotland the indigenous Kellys used the same coat of arms as the McDonnells of the Isles as both families shared a common ancestor.

The Kellys of Kelly in Devon in England have their own coat of arms. This consists of Arg. a chevron between three billet gu. The Crest is out of a ducal coronet gu. an ostrich's head arg. holding in the beak a horseshoe or.

THE O'KELLY SEAL

This seal is in the form of a bronze monk, with the O'Kelly coat of arm on its base. Its origins are unknown. It was discovered in a buried in a bog near Ballinasloe, at the beginning of the present century. It was acquired by Dr. Costelloe, a Family Doctor and noted Antiquarian. He presented to the father of Walter Lionel, Count. The O'Kelly of Gallagh and Tycooly.

Aims of the Book

The aim of this book is to put as much information as possible, about the (O) Kellys, into one book. Some of the information contained here has been obtained from old manuscript sources and has never been published before. All the main annals have been consulted and the information included here. Sometimes there were differences in the accounts of certain events and every effort was made to find other sources to confirm the true version. Where this was not possible both versions were given. In more modern times State Papers as well as newspapers were consulted. With the passage of time branches of the Kelly family who were thought by John O'Donovan to have died out had in fact moved elsewhere e.g. the Kellys of Mullaghmore, Co. Galway. Though the name has now become an international one, with almost ten times as many Kellys living outside Ireland, it is inevitable that most of the material contained here is about the Kellys of Ireland and their English relatives.

It is hoped that this effort will encourage others to gather more information and perhaps other families will follow this lead.

The extent of Hy-Many, was described as,
"Between the reigns of Colla Uais, 130th monarch of Ireland, A.D. 327, and that of Coelbad, 132nd monarch, A.D. 357, Maine the Great, the son of Imchad, and grandson of Donald, who was the son of Achy Ferdaghiall, obtained Imania in the south of Connacht and county Galway, which his posterity greatly enlarged and extended beyond the Suck to the Shannon, through the county of Roscommon. No one is exactly sure of the extent of the territory, but from various family estates, and castles, which belonged to, at some time, persons of the name of O'Kelly or Kelly, and also from historical records, there is good reason to suppose that it extended over the barony of Athlone, in Co. Roscommon, and the baronies of Ballymoe, Tiaquin, Killian, and Kilconnell, in County Galway.

[The territory of Hy-Many was described by its bard O'Dugan as the large third of the province (of Connacht), which it certainly was in the 8th and 9th century, but in more modern times it was much smaller, especially after the Burkes had formed Clanrickard. Prior to 751, as indicated by the Annals below, the territory did not extend eastward of the river Suck, for until that year the entire territory of Dealbhna Nuadhat, which comprises the Baronies of Moycarnon and Athlone, had been in the possession of the descendants of Summand, the son of the Dalcassian Lughaidh Dealbhaodh. After that year we learn from the Irish Annals and O'Flaherty's Ogygia, the Hy-Mannians greatly enlarged and extended their original territory beyond the river Suck to the river Shannon, through the present County of Roscommon. (O.S. Letters of Co. Galway, 315.)]

An old pedigree prepared by Charles O'Conor of Belanagare who was an eminent antiquarian, for Rev.

Armstrong Kelly of Castlekelly in the early part of the nineteenth century, supports this view. This document gave an account of the family between 1393 and 1423. It mentions the barony of Tiaquin as the appendage of one younger son; the barony of Kilconnell as that of another; the barony of Athlone as that of a third; and the lands of Rahera as that of a fourth; and which styles the eldest son by the second wife as Teige Mór of Cruffan, an area which contains the barony of Killian and a large part of Ballymoe.
Hy-Maine means Maine's territory; Hy or I being the plural of Ua or O meaning a grandson. In an ancient MS. held in Trinity College in Dublin, the extent of Hy-Many was originally given as extending from Cloontuskert near Lanesborough, in Co. Roscommon, southwards to the boundary of Thomond or the County Clare, and from Athlone westwards to Seefin and Athenry, in the present Co. Galway. It covered an area of two thousand square miles. The most authentic account of the first settlement of Maine Mór is found in the life of St. Grellan, patron saint of this tribe, who flourished in the fifth century. It states that this part of Connacht was in the possession of the Firbolgs in the time of St. Patrick and St. Grellan. Cian was king of the Firbolgs in this area.

13
Some Important Events in the Lives of the Ancestors of the O'Kellys

C. 450 A.D.
1. Máine Mór led his people from Oirghialla (Oriel), roughly corresponding to the present counties of Armagh and Monaghan, into west Connacht, into an area between the rivers Shannon and Suck. The area was called Úi Máine (literally the territory of Máine which was later anglicised Hy-Many. He was the ancestor of the O'Nechtains, the O'Mullallys (now called Lallys), the O'Kellys of Hy-Many, and the O'Maddens.
Maine was descended from Colla-da-Chrioch, who had a son called Iomchad, who had a son called Domhnall (Donal), who in turn had a son called Eochaidh who was the father of Maine Mór. Around the year 435, the race of Colla da Chrioch, decided to emigrate from Oirghialla (Oriel) and they said, "Numerous are our heroes and great is our population, our tribe having multiplied, and we cannot all find room in any one province without quarrelling among ourselves, for nobles cannot well bear to be confined"; and they also said: let us see which province of Banba is thinnest in population, and in which most Firbolgs remain; and let us narrow it on them. The province of Connacht is in the possession of these Attacots, excepting that they pay tribute to our relative, and let us attack it." The people who held this conversation were Maine Mór and Eochaidh Ferdaghiall, his father. "These fine hosts suddenly and heroically proceeded in well arranged battalions, with their flocks and herds, from Clochar Mac Daimhin (now Clogher, Co. Tyrone) to Druim Clasach, which is called Tír Many, situated between Loch Ri (Ree) and the river Suca (Suck). They plundered the country, and dispatched messengers to Cian, King of the Firbolgs, of Magh Seincheineoil, and they told him that the descendants of Colla da Chrioch had come to demand tribute and territory from him.
The descendants of Maine Mór "had many privileges and immunities from the Kings of Connacht and their successors; viz. - they were hereditary marshals or generals of the Connacht armies; they possessed and enjoyed the third part of all the strongholds, and seaport towns in the province; also a third part of all prizes and wrecks of the sea, and all hidden treasures found under the ground, and of all silver and gold mines and other metals belonging to them, together with a third part of all *Eric* or Reprisal gained and recovered by the Kings of Connacht from other provinces for wrongs received; with many the like enumerated in ancient Chronicles".
From Maine the territory possessed by him and his descendants took the name Maineach or Iath Maineach, that is, the lands of Maine (anglicised Hy-Many), and his posterity down to Teigh Tailtean (in whose time the English invasion happened), were styled Kings of Iath Maine which was anglicised Hy-Many.

2. Nial of the Nine Hostages, ancestor of the Úi Neills, dies.

C. 460
Máine Mór, who had led his people, from the Kingdom of Oriel, in Ulster, to found a new Kingdom, called Hy-Many, in East Connacht, died after being leader of his people for fifty years, both in Ulster and Connacht.

C. 461
One of the dates given for the death of St. Patrick. [Another date is 493 which is unlikely]

470
Tara is established as the caoital of the Úi Neill dynasty. [Later the Kellys of Bregia were to be one of the four tribes of Tara].

C. 490
Bresel, son of Máine, died of natural causes, after ruling as Prince of Hy-Many for thirty years. A poem about the event expressed surprise that he had not died in battle, as he had spent his lifetime involved in wars and expanded Hy-Many into what is now east Galway. Bresel had five sons, Fiacra Finn, Dalan, Conall, Cremthann and Maine Mall. He was succeeded by his eldest son Fiacra Finn as ruler.

500
About this time monasticism spreads rapidly in Ireland. Many monasteries were founded all over Ireland. Written Irish becomes established using Latin letters which replaces Ogham which had been used on tomb stones since about 350. This new period became known as **Archaic Old Irish Period.**

503
Kilclooney, situated two miles North West of Ballinasloe, was founded by **St. Grellan,** who became patron saint of the O'Kellys.

527
A monastery was founded in **Emly,** Co. Tipperary. [A number of Kellys were to be later bishops of this diocese.]

530
Enda of Aran died. He had reputedly founded the first monastery in Ireland c. 484.

531
The Battle of Claonloch in Kenel-Aodha was fought between Giobneann, chief of Hy-Fiacra Aidhne, where Máine the son of Cearball was killed fighting **in defence of Hy-Many in Connacht.** [See O.S.L p. 132 also 538 below.]

537
Guaire kills Eoghan, the king of Connacht, near a place later to be called Sligo.

538
The battle of Cloenloch, in Cenel Aedh (around Gort), in which fell **Maine Mac Cerbaill** while contending for the hostages of Ui Maine (Hy-Many). Gobniu mac Conaill, king of Ui Fhiachrach Aidne, was victor.

540
1. Cairpri Crom, King of Hy-Many for nine years was **decapitated** in battle at Ardnalug, in the area of the present townland of Moore. His body was being taken on the old path to Clonmacnoise to be interned in Clonmacnoise, where the Hy-Mannian kings were buried. On route they met **Saint Ciarán**, who had founded Clonmacnoise, while crossing the bog over the togher (wooden road over a marshy area) of Glynburn. Kieran instructed them to lay down the body, and he placed the head on the neck, and prayed. The **head** became **re-attached** to the body and Cairpri (Carbry) came back to life. The head was slightly tilted and remained so for the rest of his life. A spring sprung up at the site of the miracle. Cairpri later had a cross erected at the site of the miracle, in appreciation of his return to health.

2. Dermot founded a monastery on Inchleraun in Lough Ree of the eastern boundary of Hy-Many**.**

543
Kellagh, eldest son of Eoghan Beul, king of Connacht, was attracted to the religious life and entered the

monastery of Clonmacnoise where he was a pupil under St. Ciarán. In 543, Kellagh's father was killed in the battle of Sligo and Kellagh was persuaded to leave the monastery against the wishes of St. Ciarán. Soon after this he wearied of the hassle and intrigues of royalty and he returned to Clonmacnoise and was reconciled to Ciarán who afterwards ordained him and made him **bishop of Killaloe**. Kellagh was driven from the diocese of Killaloe by Guaire Aidne, the new king. Kellagh retired to Oilean Edgair, on Lough Conn, now in Co. Mayo, where he lived the life of a hermit. Guaire long arm pursued the poor hermit and four murderers killed Kellagh, on the mainland between Lough Conn and Lough Cuilinn. For their dastardly deed the king rewarded them with land in Tyrawley. The murder was avenged by Murchadach second son of Eoghan, who had them hanged near Ballina. [Ware, p. 650, says he was bishop of Killala, in the reign of Tuathal Melgarb, King of Ireland]

544

Clonmacnoise was founded by St. Ciarán, a carpenter's son on a curve on the eastern bank of the great River Shannon, not far south of Athlone. Ciarán had been educated by St. Finnian at Clonard. Ciarán unlike many of the founders of monasteries had come from a humble background. This made Clonmacnoise unique. Clonmacnoise rapidly grew in size and importance and became a city attracting students from all over Ireland as well as many from the continent of Europe. Clonmacnoise became the most important of the many colleges in Ireland. Its abbots and teachers were drawn from many different tribes. Its location in the centre of Ireland attracted all the great tribes of the land. It became a University city. The O'Conors Kings of Connacht had their own church there, as had **the O'Kellys kings of Hy-Many**, as well as the McDermott's princes of Moylurg. Kings from many sept such as the O'Kellys and the McCarthys Kings of Munster buried their dead monarchs there. Large tracts of land in Hy-Many were given to the monasteries by the Kings of Hy-Many, which was described by the cynical as fire insurance for the next world.
An unknown poet wrote, in Irish translated into English by Mr. Rolleston.
(Poems and Ballads of Young Ireland, Dublin 1888).

"In a quite watered land, a land of roses,
Stand St. Ciaráns city fair,
And the warriors of Erin in their famous generations,
Slumber there.

There beneath the dewy hillside sleep the noblest,
Of the clan of Conn,
Each below the stone, with name in branching Ogham,
And the sacred knot thereon.

There, they lay to rest the seven Kings of Tara,
There the sons of Cairbre sleeps,
Battle banners of the Gael that is Ciarán's plain of crosses,
Now their final hosting keep.

And in Clonmacnoise they laid the men of Teffia,
And right many a lord of **Breagh**.
Deep the sod above Clon Creidne and Clon Connaill,
Kind in hall and fierce in fray.

Many and many a son of Conn the Hundred- Fighte
In the red earth lies at rest,
Many a blue eye of Clan Colman the turf covers,
Many a swan white breast.
[This date for the foundation of Clonmacnoise is probably wrong. See 540 above.]

C. 547

Fiacra Finn eldest son of Bresel having ruled Hy-Many for seventeen years was treacherously slain by his brother Máine Mall. He had been described in a poem as "a tower in conflict and battle." He was ancestor of the O'Neachtans and O'Mullallys (now Lallys). Fiacra was succeeded by his brother Conall Cas-ciabhach (of the curled tresses).

548

A great plague hits Ireland and kills many people. It lasts for two years.

549
Ciarán Abbot and founder of Clonmacnoise died possibly from the plague which had started the previous year. The O'Kellys of Hy-Many used Clonmacnoise to bury their dead Kings and princes.

556
Clonfert was founded by Brendan the Navigator, who was born towards the close of the fifth century, in an area later known as County Kerry. His father was Findloga. Brendan studied under St. Finian at Clonard, Meath and he arrived at Clonfert after many adventures including being one of the first Europeans to visit the American continent.
He also founded a nunnery for his sister, at Annaghdown on the shores of Lough Corrib.

C. 560
The Vulgate **Bible of St. Jerome was brought to Ireland**. Latin was soon the language of the Irish Church.

561
Columbcille is censured at the Synod of Tailtíu for copying without permission a holy manuscript. The judgment of the High King was "to every cow her calf, and to every book its copybook." Columkille who was of royal stock from Tír Connall (now County Donegal) was so upset by the judgment that he gathered an army and fought a battle at Cúl Drimne in the present County Sligo. After this he went into deep depression over the unnecessary loss of so many souls that he decided to immigrate to the land of the Picks (Scotland) to convert as many to Christianity as many people as were lost in the battle.

563
St. Columbcille sails away from Ireland to found a monastery in Iona for the conversion of the Scots. He promised never to set foot on the soil of Ireland again. [See 575 below]

569
Conall 3, third son of Bresel 2 died he had been Chief of Hy-Many for 22 years. He was succeeded by his nephew Duach 4 as C.H.M. Duach was the eldest son of Dallan who was the second son of Bresel who was son of Maine Mór.

570
St. Moinem, or Moenn, died on March 1, in Clonfert. He was expected to succeed St. Brendan as abbot. [Mon. Hib.]

575
Assembly of Druim Cett. The King of the Úi Neill claimed sovereignty over the Dal Riada. St. Columcille succeeds in preventing the expulsion of the poets of Ireland. This was Columcilles first visit to Ireland since he commenced his self exile in 563. He wore sods of turf under his sandals so as not to set foot on the land of Ireland.

576
St. Brendan died in Annaghdown in the nunnery he had founded for his sister. His remains were brought by cart to Clonfert for internment. He was in his 93rd year. [Mon. Hib.]

585
The death occurred of Aedh mac Suibhne, king of Maenmag (an area around Loughrea in Hy-Many).

586
Duach 4 died having been C.H.M. for seventeen years. He was son of Dalan and succeeded his uncle Conall as chief. Duach was succeeded as chief by his younger brother Lughaidh. This Lughaidh was ancestor of all the O'Kellys of Hy-Many.

590
Fintan Corach was abbot and bishop of Clonfert. [Mon. Hib.]

597
1. Brenain Dall, died, who was King of Hy-Many for twenty six years. He was son of Cairpri McFechine

2. Columbcille died in Iona.

600
Aedh Abla (Hugh Boy), king of Hy-Many, for three years, died. He had succeeded his older brother Brenain Dall. They were relatives of St. Rodanus of Lohra. Their younger brother Aedh Guaire was the cause of the curse being put on Tara.

601
Brenaind mac Cairbre Mac Fheicheni, king of Hy-Many, died.

620
Abbot St. Seanach Garbh of Clonfert died. The same year St. Colman, son of Comgall also died. [Mon. Hib.]

627
A battle occurred in Carn Feradaig in Cliu. Faibne Flann Feimin was victorious over the Connacians. Guaire Aidne fled. Conal mac Mael-duib fled, and **Conall the king of Hy-Many**, Maeldub, Maelduin, Maolruain and Maolbrasai, with many nobles and plebeians besides, were **killed**. It was said of the battle:-
"There were killed of the Connacians,
At Athcuma of the Six
Maolduin, Maolruain, Maolcalggaigh,
Conall, Maoldub, Maolbresail."
[A.I.]

630
The Synod of Magh Léna is held to settle the date of Easter.

636
St. Carthage founded the monastery of Lismore. [Patrick Kelly was later to be Bishop of Waterford and Lismore.]

649
The Battle of Airtheear Sheola in Connacht was fought by Cenfaolad, the son of Colgain, and by Maonach, the son of Baoithin, Chief of Hy-Bruin, on which occasion **Marcan, the son of Tomein, Chief of Hy-Many was slain.** [A.I.]

653
The battle of Connacht occurred in the west of Seola (northern part of Hy-Many), in which fell Marcan mac **Tomein, king of Hy-Many.** Cenn-faelad mac Colgan and Maenach mac Baethine, king of Ui Briuin, were the victors.

657
Ceallach, abbot of Othanmor now Fahan near Lough Swilly, now Co. Donegal, died. He was son of Saran

662
St. Cumin bishop of Clonfert, died on December 2. [Mon. Hib.]

663
The **plague** comes to Ireland and kills thousands.

664
A **Synod** was held in **Whitby** in England and it ruled against Irish monastic practices. Colman the Abbot of

Lindisfarne resigns his office and returned to Ireland with Irish monks as well as some English monks who did not agree with the new rules. They went to Innishboffin Island off the Galway coast and founded a monastery there.

667
The plague which had started in 663 finally ends. Many were lost.

673
Cendfaola, the son of Blatmac, who was son of Dermott, after a reigning of four years as Monarch of Ireland, was killed by Fionnachta Fledach, at the Battle of Aircealtra at Tigh-Ua-Maine. (Now probably Attymany in the Parish of Cloonkeen Kerril in the Barony of Tiaquin in Co. Galway.) [O.S.L. Co. Galway p. 132]

C. 680
Scholars compile the Brehon Law Code, Leth Moga.

691
The death occurred of **Fidchellach mac Flainn, king of Hy-Many.**

697
A **Synod** was held **at Birr** (future Co. Offaly). Adomnán's Law also known as **"the Law of the Innocents**", was formulated. It stated that women and children were to be placed under protection in time of war.

C. 700
The **Moylough Belt Shrine** is made by Irish Craftsmen.

702
Gertighe number 99, in the O'Connor (Faley) pedigree, was living this year. He was grandson of Ronan Cruaic, who was believed to be King of Leinster.
His son was Ceallach Cualan (O'Kelly of Cualan [Wicklow]). Ceallach had a brother **Fiannamhail**, who was **Abbot of Clonard.**

711
Seachnusach, Chief of Hy-Many, died.

712
Dluthach, the son of Fidchellac, king of Hy-Many, was badly burnt but survived.

713
1. Ceallagh Cualann, son of Gerrtide, king of Leinster, **ancestor** of the **O'Kellys of Cualann (north Wicklow), died.** Duald Mac Firbis gives the names of twelve generations of his lineal descendants as follows: "Cathal" [chief of Ui Ceallaigh Cualan] "son of Amhalgaidh, son of Tuathal, son of Culochair, son of Madudan, son of Raghallach, son of Flann, son of Dubhdaithreach, son of Maduan, son of Cathal, son of Ceallach, son of Edersgel, son of Ceallach Cualann").

2. The death occurred of **Sechnussach, king of Hy-Many**. He was son of Congal mac Eogain mic Comain, of Clann Chomain.

721
Ethersceol, son of Ceallagh Cualan (ancestor of the O'Kellys of Wicklow, was slain. He had seven brothers and two sisters. The brothers were 1. Crimthan, King of Leinster, who was slain in 721. He had a son Tuathal and a grandson called Fiacra. 2. Comgan of Turrief, North Britain. 3. Cobthach (d. 731). 4. Cobthach (d. 730). 4 Coincean (d. 739). 5. Aedh slain 717. 6. Fiacra and 7. Fiannamhail-- both slain 707, both slain at Selgge, in Ferthuath Laighen. The daughters were 1. Muirean who married Irgalach, son of Conaing. They had a son called Ceneth, who became the 158th Monarch of Ireland. Etersceol had a son called Ceallach. 2. Cainteghern, who was wife of Federac (of the Dal Fiatach of Ulster). They had a son called Faelen of Cluain Mescna, and Strathfellen.

722
Aedh Laigen mac Fidchellach, king of Hy-Many, was slain in the battle of Almuin.

724
A **shipwreck of the inhabitants of Delvin Nuadhat** (ancient name for that part of south Co. Roscommon, comprising the Baronies of Athlone and Moycarne, which is part of Hy-Many), occurred on Lough Ree. Of the thirty ships loaded with people, only eight of the whole company, were saved).

726
Abbot Faghtara M'Folaghtaine of Clonfert died. [Mon. Hib.]

C. 730
The *Senchas Mór* (great old knowledge) which was the compilation of the Brehon Laws was written.

731
Moenach mac Sechnussaig, whose father had been king of Hy-Many, was slain.

738
Dluthach (11), king of Hy-Many died. He was son of Fithchellach, who was king of Hy-Many for 12 years. He was succeeded by Cobhthach (12), who was a descendant of Eoin Buac ancestor of the O'Maddens. [A.I]

739
Ceallagh, son of Ethersceol (see 721), had two sons Oilill and Cathal both were slain in 739.

743
1. A battle occurred between Hy-Many and Ui Fhiachrach Aidne (in south County Galway, corresponding to the later diocese of Kilmacduagh).

2. The death occurred of Dluthach mac Fidchellach, king of Hy-Many (see 712). His death probably occurred as a result of the above battle.

744
Clonfert was consumed by fire. [Mon. Hib.]

745
Cathal Maenmaighe, Lord of Hy-Many, died. [A.I.]

747
1. A very heavy snowfall this year and nearly all the animals in Ireland died. (This was undoubtedly an exaggeration, but it is to be noted that the farmers at that time did not save hay as was done later).

2. Scainlan, great grand-son of Cairpri Crom, was chieftain of Cloonburren**.**

748
The abbey and town of Clonfert severely damaged by fire. [Mon. Hib.]

749
Death of Ailill Ua Daimine, king of Hy-Many occurred.

750
Flaithniadh, the son of Tnutha, **Lord of Hy-Many, died**. [A.I.]

751
The **Battle of Beall-Cro was gained by Criomthainn over Deabhna Uí Maine**, in which Find, the son of Airb, Lord of Delvin, was killed at Tibrid Finn, accompanied by the slaughter of the Delvins; and it is said

from that circumstance that Lochan Beal Cró and Tiopraid Finn are so called. For it was defending the Triochait Cet between Suck and the Shannon against them that the Hy-Mannians were, because that was the Triocha Cet of Delvin. It was of that Battle was said:-
"The wolfish martial Battle of Beallach-Cro
Mournful was the expedition of the Delvians thither
Criomthann, the warlike and faithful it was, who gained
Over the wounded Delvians of Nuadat.
Finn, the son of Airb, Sovereign of Delvin
Was there wounded by keen darts
Of the fierce battle (battalion) he was Chief
Until he was slain at Tioprait Finn."
[O.S. Letter Co. Galway]

754
The **battle of Dromrovay** (parish of Breaffy, Co. Mayo), between the O'Fiachras and the O'Brienes, where Teige McMorddevor and **three O'Kellys were killed**

755
Indrech mac Dluthaig, king of Hy-Many, died.

756
1. There was a **great scarcity of victuals this year and an abundance of all manner of fruit on trees.**

2. The battle of Belach Cró won by Crimthan (pre-Celtic people who had been conquered by the Hy-Mannians) over Delbna Hy-Many, "in which there was a slaughter of the Delbna about their king, Find mac Airb, who fell. The Hy-Mannians were contending with them for the *triocha ced Delbna* (an area between the Suck and the Shannon)". Of this battle it was said,
"The battle of the speckled hosts of Belach Cró,
pitiable the journey of the Delbna to it.
Crimthann the warlike brought destruction
on the fierce Delbna Nuadat.

Finn mac Airb, ardri Delbna,
was wounded with large spears,
Of the fierce battle was he chief,
until he fell at Tiprait Finn."
[See 751 above]

758
Abbot Swyny (Sweeney) of Clonfert died. [Mon. Hib.]

760
Clonmacnoise and Birr Monasteries go to war. Clonmacnoise although on the eastern bank of the river Shannon, had strong connections with Hy-Many.

764
The Monastery of Durrow suffers 200 dead in a pitched battle with the monks of Clonmacnoise.

767
Hugh Ailghin, Lord of Hy-Many, was killed. [A.I.]

770
1. **Folachtach** of **Tech Tue, abbot of Clonmacnoise, died**.
2. The Battle of Achaidh-Liag was fought **between Hy-Briuin and Hy-Many**, in which the Hy-Mannians were defeated. [A.I.]

771.
Ceallach, King of Leinster died this year.

772
Aedh Aithgein, king of Hy-Many and Art mac Flaithniad, king of Hy- Fiachra Aidne were slain.

775
The **battle of Achad Liag between Ui Briuin and Hy-Many**, in which Hy-Many was defeated with loss.

778
1. A slaughter occurred **of the Hy-Mannians** at Mag Dairben (close to Lough Ree), at the hands of Artgal mac Cathail mic Muiredaig Muillethan who had recently been appointed king of Connacht.

2. Abbot Seirgal O'Daingne of Clonfert died. [Mon. Hib.]

780
1. The death occurred of **Murchad mac Dub-da-thuath**, of Clann Criomthainn, who was **probably king of Hy-Many**.

2. Abbot M'Flathny of Clonfert died. [Mon. Hib.]

782
Conall the son of Fidgaile, Lord of Hy-Many, died. [A.I.]

784
1. Dunchad mac Dub-da-thuath, brother of Murchad, entered religion.
He **was probably king of Hy-Many.**

2. Death of Innrechtach mac Dunchada, who was probably king of Hy-Many.

785
Death of Dunchad mac Dub-da-thuath.

786
Amalgaidh, Lord of Hy-Many, died. [A.I.]

787
Death of Conall mac Fidhgaile, king of Hy-Many.
(He is not mentioned in the Hy-Mannian genealogies).

788
St. Cuan, of Ahascragh, Co. Galway, died. His festival is celebrated on October 15th.

791
Death of Amalgaid, king of Hy-Many. (Not mentioned in the genealogies).
[See 786 above]

794
Ailill the son of Indreacht, Lord of Hy-Many, died.

799
1. Death of Ailill mac Innrechtaig, king of Hy-Many. [See 794 above]

2. Abbot Foelan O'Kellach of Kildare, died. [Mon. Hib.]

801
1. Death of Cathrannach mac Cathail Maenmaighe.
(He was of Clann Chromain. He was either king of Hy-Many or king of Lochrea [like his son Fergal]).

2. Abbot Murdach of Clonfert, died. [Mon. Hib.]

802
Lochrea was destroyed by Muirgius mac Tomaltaig, king of Connacht.

803
A small battle between Soghan and Maenmaighe sept in which many were killed. (Six of the seven Soghan were in Hy-Many, in the present barony of Tiaquin, Co. Galway. Maenmaighe was situated around these areas).

805
1. **Cloontuskert Ui Maine (Hy-Many)** was founded by St. Baodan.

2. Torbagh, scribe and abbot of Armagh, died. He was of the Tribe of the O'Kellys of Breye (between the rivers Boyne and Liffey).

812
Spoiling of the south of Connacht (including part of Hy-Many), by Muirgius mac Tomaltaig, king of Connacht.

814
1. A hosting by Muirgius (king of Connacht) **and Forchellach** (? Abbot of Clonmacnoise) **on southern Hy-Many**, in which many innocent people were killed.

2. Eterscel mac Cellach, Abbot and Bishop of Glendalough, died.

815
Muirgius, king of Connacht, who regularly fought against the Hy-Mannians, died.

816
The **battle of Rath Faradh**, was fought by the chiefs of Hy-Briuin, namely Diarmaid, the son of Tomaltach, and Maolcotaigh the son of Fogartach, over the lord of Hy-Many, Cathal son of Murchadh, in Dealbhna Nuadhat, a territory lying between the Suck and the Shannon, at which place Cathal was slain together with many other nobles.
The O'Kellys and their lord were overthrown.

818
A battle in Delbna Nuadat (present baronies of Athlone and Moycarne), in which the Hy-Mannians were defeated, with the loss of their king, Cathal mac Murchada, and many other nobles. The king of Ui Briun, Diarmait mac Tommaltaig (who later became king of Connacht), was the victor. [See 816 above]

819
There was such **a bad frost** this year, that **all the lakes and rivers froze**, and all manner of cattle might pass on them without any danger.

820
Murtogh O'Kellach, Abbot of Kildare died this year. [Mon. Hib.]

822
The battle of Tarbga (a hill in Mag Ai) occurred between the Connacht men. The Ui Briun were overthrown and a great many nobles were slain, including their chieftains Dunchad mac Moenaig and Gormgai mac Dunchada. The Hy-Mannians were victors as well as Diarmait mac Tommaltaig (a strange alliance in view of 818, but perhaps "my enemy's enemy is my friend", might explain it).

823
Muiredach Mac Celliag was Abbot and Bishop of Kilarde.

825
Fergal mac Cathrannaig, king of Lochrea. (He was son of Cathrannaig who died in 801).

826
Death Ruthmael, abbot and bishop of Clonfert.

831
Muirenn ingen Cellaig was Abbess of Kildare.

832
Fiegann McTorvie of Louth died on a pilgrimage to Clonmacnoise. His son Owen remained on in Clonmacnoise, from who descended the family of Conn mboct and muintir Gorman. They were of the family of the O'Kellys of Breagh.
Nial of the nine hostages became King in 379. Four of his sons settled in Meath. They were the ancestors of the four tribes of Meath, **O'Kelly of Bregia**, O'Hart, O'Regan and O'Connolly.

833
The Danes this year harried and spoilt all (of) the province of Connacht.

834
1. The Danes (Vikings) plundered Clonmacnoise. [Mon. Hib.]

2. Clonmacnoise was violated by Cathal the son of Ailill, Lord of Hy-Many, upon the Friar Flann, the son of Flathertach, of the tribe of Hy-Forggo in Munster, and he slew him in (on) the Shannon. As restitution for which, the Rule of the Seven Churches and great gifts were given to St. Ciarán. (i.e. To the Church of Clonmacnoise.)

835
Clonmacnoise was violated by Cathal mac Ailella, king of Hy-Many, who threw the prior a Munster man called Flann mac Flaithbertaig, into the Shannon and killed him. Seven churches were awarded to Clonmacnoise because of this violation.

837
1. Cenel Cairbre Chruim (Hy-Mannians) was plundered by Fedelmid mac Crimthainn (probably for killing the prior in 835).

2. A fleet of 65 Viking ships land in Dublin.

839
The Danes (Vikings) burned the abbey of Clonfert and slew the bishop. [Mon. Hib.]

840
The Vikings winter in Ireland for the first time.

841
The Danes (Vikings) once more burned the abbey at Clonfert. [Mon. Hib.]

843
The Danes (Vikings) came up the Shannon and captured Cloonburren from the Hy-Mannians.

844
1. The Hy-Mannians recaptured Cloonburren and built a castle there.

2. Cathal the son of Ailill, Lord of Hy-Many, died. [A.I.]

845
1. Cethernach mac Fogartaig, prior of Tir-da-glas, died.

2. Turgesius at the head of the Danes **burned Clonfert and** many other churches and also **desecrates Clonmacnoise and places his wife on the High Altar.** [Mon. Hib.]

846
1. Cathal mac Ailella, king of Hy-Many died. (He was of the decent of Cairbre Chruim).

2. Turgesius is captured by King Maelseachlainn and was drowned by him in Lake Ennel (future Co. Westmeath].

850
Death of Cethadach, abbot of Clonmacnoise.

853
Olaf of Norway arrives in the settlement of Dublin and takes command.

861
Aedh Finnliath, king of Ailech, allies himself with the Vikings of Dublin against the High King.

862
Aedh Finnliath is inaugurated as High King at Tara.

863
Viking raiders plunder prehistoric Boyne Valley passage graves.

866
Aid Finnliath drives out the Viking raiders from Donegal to Antrim.

867
1. Abban mac Cinaeda, king of Connacht, was killed by **Sochlachan, king of Hy-Many.**

2. Cormac son of Conmagh, died. He was economist and writer at Clonfert. [Mon. Hib.]

870
Cobthach Mac Muiredach Mac Cellaig was Abbot of Kilarde. Cobthach's father had been Abbot in 823. These Abbots were also bishops.

872
Ivan of York, who had returned to Dublin the previous year**, died.** He was described in the annals as, 'king of the Norsemen of all of Ireland and Britain.'

877
Flan, High King of Ireland, is defeated by King Lurcán at Magh Adhair, the inauguration site of Thomond.

879
Cormac son of Kieran, prior of Clonfert and Tuam-da-valuin, died. [Mon. Hib.]

880
Corman son of Keternac, prior of Clonfert and Tirdaglass, died. [Mon. Hib.]

884
Cormac mac Ceithernaigh, prior of Tir-da-glas and Clonfert and Lord of Lochrea, died.

885
Mael-Patraic, who was **a Hy-Mannian** and was **abbot of Clonmacnoise,** died. The Annals of Ireland gives the year of his death as 883.

896
Flanacan Mac Ceallaigh, King of Bregia, died. He is mentioned in an old Irish poem in the Yellow Book of Lecan.

902
The Irish destroy the Viking colony of **Dublin.** Many of the inhabitants move to the Kingdom of York.

904
Mughroin, the son of Soclachan, Lord of Hy-Many, died.
908
Sochlachan (15), the son of Dermott (14), Lord of Hy-Many, died in Holy Orders.

909
Mughron, son of Sochlachan, king of Hy-Many died. The Annals of Ireland gives the year of his death as 904.

912
Sochlachan mac Diarmada, a former king of Hy-Many, died in religion.
(See 867, 908 and 909).

913
Maelseachlainn, the son of Daniel, attacked the isles of Connacht and slew the commanders. [The isles in Lough Ree]

915
Culothair, son of Matudhan, chief of Ui Ceallaigh- Cualann (O'Kelly of Wicklow), **died.**

916
1. Snow and extreme cold this year. Principal lakes and rivers in Ireland were frozen. There was a great loss of cattle, birds and fish.

2. A comet was seen in the west of Ireland as a large flame, and it moved across the sky to the east and appeared to go down into the sea in the east

918
A great slaughter of Hy-Mannians occurred at the river Graney, (a river that arises in Slieve Aughty, at Loch Graney, and enters Loch Derg at Scarrif and was the southern boundary of Hy-Many. The attackers were probably the Limerick Norse).

919
The battle of Áth Cliath (Cillmosamhog by the side of Áth Cliath), was gained over the Irish by Imhar and Sitric Gale and their Norse warriors on Oct. 17th, in which were slain Niall Glundubh, son of Aedh Finnliath, King of Ireland, the King of Ulida (Ulster), the **king of Breagh**, with many other nobles, including Conchobar, heir apparent to the sovereignty of Ireland.
So disastrous was the defeat that it was deplored by the Irish and lamented by their bards. It was called a day sorrowful for "sacred Ireland".
"Shall be called till judgment day
The destructive morning of Áth Cliath;"
As a result the settlement of Dublin was made into a town.

920
Cormac, who was said to be bishop of Clonfert, died. [Mon. Hib.]

928
Brian Ború, led an army to Athlone. There he took hostages of the people of Meath and the people of Connacht**.** [A.B.]

933
The battle-rout of Dub-Thir (in the barony of Athlone, Co. Roscommon) by Amlaib (Amlaff) Cendchairech (of the scabby head) and his Limerick Norsemen, in which the **nobles of Hy-Many were killed**.
[AQ`111][A.I. Gives the year of this event as 931]

936
Murchadhan (16), king of Hy-Many died. He was son of Sochlachan (15), king of Hy-Many, who died in 908 and brother of Mughron **(16), who had been king of Hy-Many and died in 904.** This means that Mughron (16) either preceded his father as king or else the father retired in harness in favour of his son. This family were descended from Lughaigh who had been king of Hy-Many for 14 years. The brothers Mughron and Murchadhan appear to be the last of the line. Ceallach (15), ancestor of the O'Kellys appears to have been king during 18 of the years between the reign's of the above two brothers.

937.
Finacta Mac Ceallagh, Abbot and Bishop of Derry, a man well skilled in the antiquities of his country, died this year

938
Murchadhan (16), son of Sochlachan (15), **king of Hy-Many** died.

945
Ceallachan, King of Cashel, and Donogh his son, presented to the abbey of Clonfert, the spoils which they had taken from the Danes. [Mon. Hib.]

947
The pox (which Irishmen called then Dolor Gentilium), ran over all Ireland this year.

948
Clonmacnoise was preyed by the Munster men and the Danes

949
Clonfert abbey was pillaged. [Mon. Hib.]

950
Downagh Mc Egartay (**of the O'Kellys of Breagh)**, **bishop of Clonmacnoise** died.

951
Síl Anmchadha was invaded and **Clonfert was plundered** by Ceallachan and the Munster men.

953
Culean Mac Ceallach was bishop as well as being Abbot of Kildare. He was slain and the town of Kildare was pillaged by the Danes of Dublin.

957
Mael Cellaig mac Aedh was Abbot and Bishop of Emly.

958
Aedh mac Cellaig was Abbot and Bishop of Clonfert.

960
Morogh, son of Hugh, Lord of Hy-Many, died. [A.I.]

THE ANNALS OF THE O'KELLYS

962

1. Murchadh O'Ceallaigh (O'Kelly), King of Hy-Many who was the son of Aedh (Hugh), son of Ceallach, took possession of Inismore, (the great island), in Lough Ree, from Ceallach mac Ruairc, lord of Fir Chul, and carried off many prisoners, in his fleet. [A.B. Says 960]
(Inishmore or the great island is situated 6 miles north of Athlone, in Loch Ree, about a mile from the Westmeath shore).

2. Murchadh O'Kelly, died, later that year. He was **the first to bear the name O'Ceallaigh** (anglicised O'Kelly). His grandfather was Ceallach. Murchadh was 17th in descent from Maine Mór, and was succeeded by his brother Geibhennach.

964

A great famine occurred in Ireland this year.

965

Dubhdaleithe Mac Ceallaigh was appointed Abbot and **Bishop of Armagh**.

966

Dubhdaleithe Mac Kellagh, who was Comorban of St. Columba and supreme Moderator of the monasteries of the Congregation of St. Columba.

968

Domhnall, king of Tara, expels the Vikings from Monasterboise.

969

Tuamgraney Church in Clare (on the borders of Hy-Many) is rebuilt**.**

973

The **Battle of Ceis Chorainn** between Murchad (Morogh) "Glún I Lair" Ua Flaithbertaig, king of Ailech, and Cathal mac Tadhg, king of Connacht, in which many were slain, including Cathal himself**, Geibhennach son of Hugh, king of Hy-Many**, (Geibhennach was brother of Murchadh O'Ceallaigh, and had succeeded him on his death in 962 as Chief of Hy-Many), Tadhg mac Muirchertaig, chief of Ui Diarmada, and Muirchertaig son of Flainn, son of Glethneachan, chief of Clann Murchada and Sier, the grandson of Flaherty, and a very great number beside and Murchad completely plundered Connacht afterwards. [A.I.]

975

Teige Mór O'Kelly, king of Hy-Many, who had succeeded his uncle Geibhennach in 973, obtained a **victory over** the men of **Munster.** [A.B.]

976

Brian Ború succeeded his murdered brother as King of Dál Cais.

978

Brian Ború becomes king of Munster.

980
Malachy, king of Meath defeats the Vikings at the battle of Tara and is inaugurated High King.

984
A hosting by Maelseachlainn son of Donal, to Connacht, when he reduced Magh-Ai to ashes. In retaliation the Connacht men travelled as Loch-Aininn (Lough Ennel, in County Westmeath, when they burned and slew the king of Fir-Cell (a district which according to John O'Donovan, included the present barony of Eglish (formerly known as Fircal), with the baronies of Ballyboy and Ballycowan, in King's County (Offaly). [**As The O'Kelly, king of Hy-Many was the hereditary Marshall of Connacht,** he or a designated substitute **would have to lead the Connacht men** in the action, though he or any of the leaders are not mentioned.]

985
Muirghes, the son of Donal, Lord of Hy-Many, was killed. [A.I.]

986
Brian Ború captures Limerick from the Vikings.

989
King Malachy, the High King, captures Dublin.

995
1. Armagh was destroyed by fire. **Bishop Mac Kelly** was Archbishop at the time and **escaped** from the inferno with his life.

2. A battle was gained over the men of Munster by Cathal and Muirghes, the two sons of Ruaidhri, son of Coscrach, and by **Murchadh Ua Ceallaigh** (19), son of **Teige Mór O'Kelly (18**), king of Hy-Many. [See 1014]

3. Muirchertach mac Congalaig, king of Breagh, died. [Book of Leinster]

997
King Malachy the High King and Brian Ború agree to divide Ireland between them.

998
Dubdalethy MacKelly, bishop of Armagh died. He was called Comorban of St. Columba, because in the year 988 he was chosen by the Irish, and by the Scots, as supreme Moderator of the Monasteries of the Congregation of St. Columba. Three years before his death Armagh was destroyed by fire.

999
Brian Ború defeated a combined Dublin Leinster army at Glenmama, Co. Wicklow**.**

1001
1. Teige Mór O'Kelly (18) was appointed **king of Hy-Many**. He succeeded his father **Murchadh O'Ceallaigh (O'Kelly) (17),** as king. Murchadh who was called O'Ceallaigh was grandson of Ceallach (15), who had been king of Hy-Many for eighteen years. O which was formerly Ua meant the grandson of.

2. Brian Ború took the High Kingship of Ireland from Malachy who had been in the position since 978**.**

1002
1. A hosting by Brian Ború, the High King of Ireland **as far as Athlone in Hy-Many (O'Kellys Country),** when he carried off the hostages of Connacht and of the kingdom of Meath.

2. Eoghan Mac Ceallaigh, herring (hereditary guardian of the monastic lands) **of Ardbracken,** (in present County Meath), died.

1004
A battle was fought between **Teige O'Kelly (18),** assisted by the Hy-Mannians and the men of west Meath against the Ui Fiachra Aidne, (South West Galway). They were also assisted by the men of West Connacht, in which fell Giolla-Ceallaig, son of Comoltan O'Clery, Lord of Hy-Fiacra, Conor Mac Ubbain, Ceandfaola Mac Rory and many others were slain. **Finn the son of Marcan, Tanist of Hy-Many**, was killed in the heat of the battle. [A.I.]

1005
Brian Ború visits Armagh and recognizes the Bishop of Armagh as Primate of Ireland. He donates 20 ounces of gold to the church there.

1011
Ailill, son of Geibennaig, king of Hy-Many. [A.I.]

1012
Conor O'Kelly (19), son of Teige Mór O'Kelly (18), established a priory in Duleek, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. [After the death of Tadhg Mór O'Kelly at the battle of Clontarf in 1014, he was originally interned in Kilmainham beside the body of his hero Brian Ború, the High King of Ireland. Teige remains were later transferred to the monastery of Duleek, by his son Conor who had also fought at Clontarf. Brian Ború's body was later moved to the grounds of the Cathedral in Armagh].

1013
1. Gormflaith, estranged wife of Brian Ború, encourages her brother, Maelmora, King of Leinster and Sitric, King of Dublin into rebellion against the High King.

2. Teige Mór O'Kelly visits to Brian Ború at Kilcais. A row arose between one of Brian's servants and one Teige's servants, about which of their Lord's was the greatest. Brian's servant was killed in the fight.

1014
1. Teige Mór O'Kelly, led the Connacht men in the Battle of Clontarf. The kings of H.M. were the hereditary Marshals of the Connacht army. There were four divisions in the army of Brian Ború. Tadhg Mór was in charge of the 2nd Division (The Connacians). This division was composed of the O'Conors, O'Kellys, O'Heynes, McDermots, O'Flahertys, O'Reillys, O'Farrells, O'Rourkes, O'Dowds and O'Malleys. Tadhg Mór and his eldest son Murchadh were killed in the battle. A strange green animal is said to have come out of the sea and protected Teige's body until it was retrieved by his kinsmen. This green Enfield has since then being on the O'Kelly of Hy-Many coat of arms. In this battle fighting on the side of the Danes forming the 3rd Division (the Lagenians -the Irish of north Leinster, under the command of Maormorda O Faley, their King, were O'Connors of Faley, O'Byrnes, O'Tooles, O'Kellys of Cuallain, O'Gormans, O'Ryans, O'Moras, O'Dempseys, and O'Dunnes. Eugene O'Curry tells us it was not a Dane who killed Tadhg O'Kelly. He was involved in close combat with Broderban O'Conor, king of Offaly. They fell by each other.
The "Book of the Danish Wars," tell us.
The confederate of the Danes having been routed, some of the fugitives were driven into the sea; whilst others of the Danes of Dublin who were in the engagement only nine escaped from it , and "the household of Teige O'Kelly followed these and slew them at the head of the bridge of Áth Cliath (Dublin), that is Dubhghall's bridge".

Mac Liag's account of the Battle of Clontarf:
Reluctantly unreluctantly we came to Dublin
To the Dun of Amluff of the golden shields
From Dublin of the swords and graves
Fast and slow is my going out
You citizens of Dublin of the Bells
Including Abbot and Bishop
Close not the earth on Teige here
Until we have done looking at him
You sons of Harrold who redden lances
You remnant of the champion of Loughlin
It was not a Dane who killed O'Maine

Nor was it a base or ignoble land
If he were alive after the slaughter
The ardent youth of Dim Imdain
No Gael would dare to wound him
To look at him would be dangerous to you
Alas that one man was found to desire
The death of Teige after his victory
When he was destroying the Danes and the Gaels
But we are tired of our compromising
Sad to have gone with Leith Mogha
Into the battles wounding heat
Against the persuasion of Eastern Malachy
Sad to have gone to gain trophies
Malachy of the spears had offered
To the good son of his own sister
Advantages such as he had from Brian
Without a return of feasting fighting and valour
The richest gifts of Erin from shore to shore
Were offered by the blue eyed Malachy
To the great active honourable chief
And to be king of hosts of Oriel
Teige from round topped Croghan said
Unto the beloved Malachy
Not even for thy noble and beautiful self
Shall I ever abandon my chief?
Brian is not better than me my son
To distribute both gold and silver
Nor is the son of the brave Rock
Better Morogh of the great prowess
More dear to me is the household of Tal
Than all the Gaels together besides
I shall not infringe the battle demands
I shall not be guilty of an unkindly act.
Yet though proudly you thus declare
O brave and valiant Teige O'Kelly
I will Oman, survive thee in safety.
Regardless of thy friendship, thou Gael
On that account did worthy Teige receive
The Blessing of Brian Ború
Happy he who received his blessing
A gift which provides richest fruits
I shall not be alive after them
About Erin now great is my carelessness.
Adieu from me to Leith Cuinn my beloved
And to Cashel and Kincora
Adieu from me to the streamy Suck
And to the noble Shannon of many waters
Adieu from me to the plain of Moenmoy
And to Rath Croghan of Connacht
Adieu to Hisis' slope over Moy Main
And to Dun na Ree of great wealth
Adieu to Clan Kelly of brave hosts
To the ever ready defenders of Erin
Adieu to the science I myself loved
Since Teige no longer lives in his glory
Adieu from me to all precious gifts
Adieu to flocks adieu to herds
Teige gave into me the day of Loch Riagh

An 100 cows, an 100 swords, an 100 shields
An 100 oxen for the time of ploughing
And an hundred led horses.
He gave me the night of Glen Gerg
An hundred cloaks an 100 Red Coats
Thirty spears with blood red points
Ten rings and ten chesses.
He gave me the night of Buaile Guill
Three hundred drinking horns
Three hundred cups full of ale
His hound his steed and his gold Cornet
He gave me at Kincora
It was magnifying the youthful poet
A hog out of every herd and the visitation of my retinue
From Kincora to beautiful Grein
There were at sweet Dun Cathraighe
The nobles of Erin in one house assembled
Under Brian under brave Hugh O'Neill
And under Malachy of Galbrams field
The charioteer of the renowned Brian met
The charioteer of Teige O'Kelly
While burnishing the smooth shields
Of their respective chiefs and Lords
To Brian is due the candle first
Said the Charioteer of Brian Ború
He has taken the hostages of Conn's race
To him is due the first horn of drink
To Teige is due said Teige's charioteer
The lead in the battle of clashing swords.
It was he that clove the shields of Bregia's men
It was he that gained the victory at Tailtean
It was Brian that permitted him that
Said the other charioteer
To him he is hereditary bound
And to the goodly seed of Kennedy's son
Teige's charioteer raised the arm
When the contention grew warm
And struck him on the jaw which he cleft
Till his breast became red of his own blood
The servants all did raise a shout.
[MacLiag was the foremost Irish Poet of the time]

2. Malachy resumes the High Kingship after the death of Brian Ború.

3. Gadhra Mór, succeeded Teige Mór O'Kelly, as C.H.M., after the battle of Clontarf. He was father of Madudan, ancestor of the O'Maddens, who was slain in 1008. This was one of the few times when one of the ancestors of the O'Kellys was not chosen as C.H.M.

1015

1. Mael-Isu, son of the king of Hy-Many, was slain by the men of Teffia, at the Battle of Killure (Iubhar Arnun, 3 miles WNW of Ballinasloe).

2. Aedh O'Kelly, king of Hy-Many, (grandson of Murchadh O'Kelly), was slain at Clonmacnoise**.**

1016

Geibennach, son of Aedh O'Kelly, king of Hy-Many, was slain by the Hy-Mannians. (He may have been killed by the followers of his uncle Donal mac Teige O'Kelly. [A.I. Gives 1015 for this event.]

1018

O'Geibennaigh, grandson of Geibennach, **Tanist of Hy-Many, was killed**. [A.I.]

1019
Donal mac Teige (O'Kelly), plundered Scrin Ciarán (the shrine of St. Kieran on Hare **Island** on Lough Ree), and he died at the end of a week through the miracles of God and St. Ciarán.

1020
Donal mac Muiredagh (O'Kelly), king of Hy-Many, was slain. [A.I. Gives the year as 1019]

1021
Cu-chaille mac Marcain (? O'Kelly) was slain by Sil Anmchada.
(Cu-chaille was an O'Kelly name, so it is likely that his surname was O'Kelly).

1022
The High King Malachy dies and the High Kingship goes into decline.

1026
An act of treachery by Donal O'Kelly against Muirchertach Ua Ceile, whom he killed in his own (O'Kelly's) assembly. [A of U]

1027
Gadhra Mór, who had succeeded Teige Mór O'Kelly, as **C. H. M.,** after the Battle of Clontarf, was slain. He was father of Madudan, who was **ancestor of the O'Maddens.**

1028
Sitric, King of Dublin, and **Flannagan O'Kelly, King of Bregha, went on a pilgrimage to Rome.** On the way there, Sitric's son Aulaf was slain by the Saxons. [A.U.]

1029
Amlaimh, son of Sitric, king of the Foreigners (Norsemen), was made prisoner by Mathgamain Ua Riagain, king of Bregha, until he gave 1,200 cows, and six score British [Welsh] horses, and three score ounces of gold, and the sword of Carlus (a Norse hero was son of Amlaimh, chief of the Foreigners), and the Irish hostages, both of Leinster and Leth-Chuinn (northern half of Ireland), and three score ounces of white silver as his fetter ounce (the price of his release from his fetters). [This entry should be read in conjunction with 1028 and 1032 (1)].

1030
Conor O'Kelly (19), eldest son of Teige Mór (18), Lord of Hy-Many, was **slain** by the men of Teffia (Meath). He was ancestor of the main Hy-Mannian O'Kelly line. Conor's father and younger brother Murchadh were killed in the battle of Clontarf in 1014. He had two other brothers, Diarmait (See 1065) and Teige the bastard who was ancestor of the Mac Tigues of Leitrim.

1031
The two sons of Dubh-daire mac Cinaeda, both princes of Hy-Many, were slain by the son of Cu-Chonnacht.

1032
1. January: Mathghamhain Ua Riagain, king of Bregia was slain by **Donal O'Kelly, through treachery. (per dolum**.). [& U]

2. Ua Dunadaig, son of Cu-Chonnacht, king of Hy-Many, was slain. (He had obviously taken the kingship from the O'Kellys)**.**

1035
Cathal O'Kelly, son of Amhalgaidh, king of West Laighen **(king of Ui-Ceallaigh-Cualann)** and his wife and dog were slain by the son of Ceallagh son of Dunchad. Cathal had a younger brother Giollacaemgin. [See 1057]
Cathal, number 112, in the O'Connor (Faley) pedigree. Main Mal, number 89, in the same pedigree, was ancestor of the O'Kellys, of Cualan (Wicklow O'Kellys). According to MacFirbish, Main Mal was a

younger brother of Cathal Mór, Monarch of Ireland who reigned in the second century.
Ronan Cruaic, number 97, was believed to be King of Leinster.

1037
Cernachan Got was slain by **Sitrem O'Flannagan, of the Hy-Mannians.** [See 1028 above**.]**

1045
1. Clonfert and its *daimliac* were burned, and Cu-Chonnacht mac Gadra mic Dunadaig, was taken out of the church and was slain on the lawn by the **Hy-Mannians**. (Cu-Chonnacht was likely king of Sil Anmchada, who had aspirations to be king of Hy-Many as well. His slayers were likely to be the O'Kellys).

1047
Donnchadh O'Kelly, king of Hy-Many, was slain by his relative, Tadhg, the grandson, of Conor O'Kelly, on Inish Locha Caolain.

1048
1. Gairbith Ua Cathasaig, king of Bregia, was captured by Conchobar Ua Maelseachlainn, and Gairbith left seven hostages with Conchobar. Then came the crown prince of **Hy-Many** and others and Conchobar routed them and killed them all.

2. The Roydamnes (heir apparent) of Hy-Many made a predatory incursion into Delvin, where all the Royal Chieftains were killed, viz., O'Maolruana, O'Flannagan, O'Clery, and O'Teige, together with Mac Buadhachan, the Roydamna of Delvin. [A.I.]

1050
Clonmacnoise was burned twice in one quarter of the year. Once by Sil Anmchada (Southern Hy-Many), twice by the Calraige (the Callows, in Co. Longford), together with the Sionnaig.
[The Annals of Ireland described this event as: - Clonmacnoise was plundered by the Conmaicne and the Hy-Mannians. The following were the chiefs on that occasion, viz., Hugh, the son of Nial O'Rourke, and Dermot, the son of Teige O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many. Clonfert was plundered by the same party on the following day. Hugh O'Conor arrived to meet them, and he defeated them through the miracle of God, of Kieran and of Brenen (Brendan), whose churches they had plundered; and he followed up the slaughter on them, so that they were compelled to abandon their vessels, together with the ship which they had carried from the western ocean across the middle of Connacht to the Shannon, to Hugh.]

1056
Teige mac Cleirig O'Conor was slain by the **Hy-Mannians.** [A of U**.]**

1057
Giollacaemgin O'Ceallaigh (O'Kelly), younger brother of **Cathal O'Ceallaigh, Prince of Hy-Cuailin (Co. Wicklow),** was slain.

1060
Flannacan O'Kelly, king of Bregha, died in his pilgrimage. (That is probably in a religious house outside his territory.) [A.U. See 1028]

1065
1. Diarmaid, third son of Teige Mór O'Kelly, was slain. He was survived by his son Aedh. Diarmaid had three brothers; the eldest was Conor who was slain in 1030. The next was Murchadh and his younger brother was Teige the bastard, who was the ancestor of the Mac Tigues.

2. Teige O'Kelly, in company with O'Rourke of Briny, despoiled the Abbey of Clonfert, but was on the following day opposed by Hugh O'Conor, king of Connacht, who defeated their army, dispersed their fleet, and slew O'Kelly.
[A.B. This Teige was probably Teige the Bastard, son of Teige Mór O'Kelly (18), of the Battle of Brian. According to O'Donovan, **Diarmaid another son of Teige Mór** was slain also in 1065. It is possible it was a case of mistaken identity]
According to Rev. J. Healy, D.D., LL.D., (later Bishop of Clonfert), in his book Irelands Ancient Schools

and Scholars, published in 1890, he states "In 1065, Aedh O'Rourke and **Diarmaid O'Kelly** plundered Clonfert and Clonmacnoise and speedy vengeance overtook the robbers, for Aedh O'Conor came against them and defeated them through the miracles of Ciarán and Brendan whose churches they had plundered. A bloody slaughter was made by Aedh, and moreover, he captured and sunk their boats and drove great numbers of the plunders into the river."

1066

1. The Battle of Hastings occurred this year. William known as 'William **the** Bastard' defeated King Harold at the fields of Hastings. Harold who had rushed to the scene of the battle and arrived with his troops exhausted was defeated by an army that were known as professional killers whose only fame was in the battle field. William's name changed from William the Bastard, to William the Conqueror. His half brother the Bishop of Bayou had English tapestry makers make the Bayou Tapestry to justify William claim to the English throne, which was the first example of Spin Doctoring" on record. These Normans were the ancestors of those who invaded Ireland in 1169 and were to figure very prominently in Irish History and to the annihilation of the **O'Kellys.**

2. Ceallach mac Muirchertaig O'Kelly was slain. [He was probably the grandson of Conor mac Teige O'Kelly.
1074. [See 1030] [& A of U]

3. Teige O'Kelly (21) flourished at this time. He was son of Conor O'Kelly (20) and grandson of Conor O'Kelly (19).

1071

The son of Rigbarddan mac Con-coirne, king of Ely, was slain in battle along with many others, by Donnchadh O'Kelly, King of Hy-Many. [He was probably the brother of Ceallagh. See 1066].

1074

1. Donnchadh (Donogh) O'Kelly, King of Hy-Many, was treacherously slain by his own brother**, Teige, grandson of Conor O'Kelly,** in Inish Locha Caolain. [A.I.]

[Teige O'Kelly, above is one of two generations omitted in all the pedigrees, according to John O'Donovan in his Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many. The other omitted generation is his father Conor O'Kelly, son of Conor. O'Donovan quotes the following poem to support his thesis.]

"Conchobar O'Kelly, the fair,
Son of Domhnall, son of Tadhg, the sturdy,
Son of Conchobar of Magh in aird,
Son of Diarmaid, son of good Tadhg,
Son of Conchobar of noble Soghan,
Son of Conchobar of Moenmoy,
Son of Tadhg who fell in the Battle of Brian,
Son of swift Murchadh of great prowess."

2. Cucarrce O'Kelly, successor of St. Muru**, abbot of Fahan,** Co. Donegal, rested (died). [A of U]

1079

Kellach-Ramhar or the fat was Bishop of Ossory and died in 1079. There is no record of a bishop in the diocese for seventy four years after that until Donald O'Fogarty was appointed in 1152.

1085

A plundering excursion was made by Conmaicne through **Sil Anmchada** (part of Hy-Many), and they slew Con-ingin Find Mac Ualachtain and took many cows.

1093

Trenair O'Kelly, king of Bregha, was slain. [Annals of Ulster]

1094

Muirchertach O'Brien invaded Connacht but returned without any hostages.

1095
The Munster men laid siege to Dun Tais from January to November. They had a large fleet on Lough Ree and obtained their demand from the Conmaicne and Sil Muiredaig.

1097
Bishop Samuel of Dublin who had been consecrated in Canterbury in the previous year **claimed church primacy**, making St. Michin's his seat instead of Christ Church.

1098
Ronan Ua Daimin, superior (literally successor) of St Fecin of Fore and **Mael-Martain Ua Ceallaigh (O'Kelly), successor of St. Muru of Fohan,** a liberated and wise man, died on the same day. [A.U.]

1101
The Rock of Cashel, for many years the seat of the Kings of Munster was given to the Church by Murtogh O'Brien. It later becomes the seat of the Archbishop of Cashel.

1106
Bishop Samuel of Dublin made peace with **Ceallach also known as Celsus, Archbishop of Armagh,** who was the first Archbishop of that see. Prior to then the holders were Bishops. (After his death he was succeeded by Archbishop Malachy O'Morgair in 1134).

1111
Synod of Rath Breasail defines the boundaries of twenty four Irish dioceses "exclusive of the Hiberno-Norse bishopric of Dublin. Among those dioceses was Clonfert. This did not include the parish of Kilinascobe (the church of the bishop), which would have been under the control of the O'Mannions, was included in the diocese of Tuam. This would suggest that the O'Mannions who were chiefs of Soghan would appear to have been more allies of the O'Kellys rather than their vassals. In the Book of Lecan it says, "Around the Soghan all assemble to the conflict, for they are the body of every battle field."

1113
1. Ceallach Archbishop of Armagh allows Bishop Samuel of Dublin and allows him to bring the Bacal Isu (Staff of St. Patrick) south to Ballyboghill as a symbol of Armagh's ecclesiastical supremacy over all Ireland including the Norse See of Dublin.

2. Diarmaid O'Kelly, abbot of Rahan (in the future King's County, later County Offaly), successor of the two saints Ui Suanaigh (two grandsons of Suanaigh who were likewise Abbots of Rahan), died, and was buried in Rahan, Co. Offaly. [A.U.]

1114
Turloc O'Conor exiled his brother Donal O'Conor to Munster. Donal was captured afterwards by the **Hy-Mannians** and handed over to Turloc. [A.I.]

1120
The bridge of Athlone was constructed by Turloc O'Conor, king of Connacht, who at that time caused two bridges to be thrown, one over the Suck at Ballinasloe and the other at Athcrogha. [A.B.]

1125
The bridge thrown over the Shannon in 1120 was destroyed, by the people of Meath to keep out the Connacht raiding parties including the **Hy-Mannians.**
Following the destruction a new bridge was erected made of wickerwork and also erected was a fortified citadel. [See 1133]

1129
A summer of **great drought** occurred this year**.**

1130
1. A remarkable **abundant harvest** of all kinds of fruit occurred this year.

2. Flann Ua Ceallaigh was **Abbot** of Glendalough.

3. The Book of Leinster was compiled from earlier sources. It includes a diagram of the Banqueting Hall at Tara.

1131
1. The people of **Connacht** had a **victory over** the people of **Ulster** at Segsan (Curlew Mountains).

2. Maengach gained a victory for Sil Muireaclaigh over the Ui Maine in which many fell together with **Conchobhor O'Ceallaigh (Conor O'Kelly) and O'Mainnin, king of Soghan.**

1132
The **O'Conors became the most powerful sept in Ireland**. Turloc More O'Conor imposed settlements far beyond the boundaries of Connacht. He was effectively High King of Ireland. This had the effect of stopping the expansion of the O'Kellys. [See 1135]

1133.
1. A **great pestilence** occurred this year and resulted in the death of many cattle. It lasts two years.

2. Conor O'Brien, who had become king of Munster in 1120, and who aspired to be king of Ireland, **destroyed O'Kelly's royal seat at Dunmore, and also his castle at Dunmoghdaire,** by fire. O'Brien was assisted by Cormac Mac Carthy, of Desmond. A negotiation was soon afterwards effected by the interference of the Archbishop of Tuam, greatly; it would appear to the advantage of Turloc O'Conor, as his accession to the throne of Ireland is properly referred to the year 1136. To these, the ravages of man succeeded in this year, according to the Four Masters, an awful mortality of the cattle, "so that there remained but a small portion thereof in Ireland."

3. The new wickerwork bridge erected by Turloc O'Conor, as well as the citadel, in 1125, were burned by Morogh O'Melaglen and by Tiernan O'Rourke, saying that the sole purpose of these structures was to facilitate O'Conor (and the **O'Kellys** to invade Meath. [A.B. See 1159]

1134
1. Hugh O'Kelly, king of Hy-Many, was killed.

2. Dermot Mac Morogh becomes King of Leinster.

1135
1. The O'Conors invaded the southern part of the Kingdom of Hy-Many, in order to drive a wedge, between the O'Kellys and their allies the O'Briens, of Thomond. **Conor O'Conor**, son of Turloc, **defeated Thady O'Kelly** and the Hy-Mannians at the **battle of Findabrach**. Conor O'Kelly the father of Thady was killed in the battle. Also killed was O'Mannion, king of Soghan, (a petty kingdom), within Hy-Many, under the over lordship of the O'Kellys. Conor O'Conor also was victorious, at the battle of Finnure, in Maoinmagh, which was the southern part of Hy-Many. Many Hy-Mannians were slain in the battle. This marked the beginning of a period when southern Hy-Many was under the direct control of the O'Conors.

1. **2.** Morogh O'Melaglen, king of Meath (Tara), with a fleet of barks and boats went upon the Shannon and Lough Ree, where the princes of Síle Morey, (Muireadhaigh) in Connacht with their King, i.e. Conor, son of Turloc and the O'Kellys, with their prince **Teige O'Kelly**, and yielded him hostages, and pledged their fidelity to him. [A.I.]

1136
1. Donal O'Duffy, Archbishop of Connacht (Tuam) and cowarb of St. Ciarán (Clonmacnoise), died after saying Mass at Clonfert.

2. Saerbrathach O'Kelly died and was buried in Rahan, Co. Offaly.

3. Conor, son of Turloc O'Conor, was victorious over his brother Aedh, and **Teige O'Kelly** and the Hy-Mannians at the battle of Finnabhair.

1137
1. A great colic disease occurred in Ireland this year and killed many. **Robert O'Kelly airchenech of Fathan-mor**, in poenitentia, died**.**

2. A great storm occurred on the day before the festival of the Sprinkling of water (Rogation Sunday), which knocked many churches and forests in Ireland.

3. Bishop Donal O'Kelly, chief bishop of Leath Mogha (northern half of the Island of Ireland), man of piety and wisdom, and prayer died.

1139
Bishop Edan (Odo) O'Kelly was appointed **Bishop of Clogher**. [A.B. Refers to him as Hugh O'Kelly.]

1140
1. Eochaidh O'Kelly, "Archbishop of the men of Meath is mentioned in the Anonymous Annals, to have died in the year 1140." [Ware, page 140]

2. This year a bridge of wattles was thrown over the Suck at Athleague and another across the Shannon at Athlone by Turloc O'Conor over which he transported his forces to the plains of Teffia. Here he was met by Murtogh O'Melaghlin, with the Army of Meath, and forced to retire. A subsequent peace was made between the parties in Athlone.

1141
The O'Kelly founded the Arroasian Priory of St. Mary in **Cloontuskert, Uí Maine** about this time

1143
A predatory excursion was made by Conor O'Conor, son of Turloc, and the **Hy-Mannians**, upon the Cinel-Forgo*, and carried off countless kine (cattle). A.I. Says 1142]

1144
1. Donal O'Kelly, was killed by the three sons of the grandson of **Conor O'Kelly, i**.e. Donnchadh, Amhlaeibh, and **Lochlainn O'Kelly.**

2. The son of Mac Maelain, lord of Gaileanga- Breagh (a territory situated between the rivers Boyne and Liffey, an area that was ruled by the **O'Kellys of Meath,** until after the arrival of the Normans), was killed**.**

1145
The Munster men came on a hosting into Connacht, and they carried off **Tadhg mac Conchobar O'Kelly, king of Hy-Many,** and slew Rory O'Flaherty (? king of west Connacht). Tadhg is not mentioned again in the Annals so we can only guess his fate.

1146
Ceallagh O'Ceallaigh, King of Fir Breagh was with many others from his territory killed by Flaithearta O'Cathasaigh and the Galls of Dublin. [Miss Annals]

1147
1. A battle-rout occurred at Athlone, by the men of Teffia over Donal mac Turloc O'Conor and the **O'Kellys of Hy-Many,** in which Amlaff O'Flinn with many others were slain. [A.B. &A.I.]

2. Ceallach O'Kelly, king of Fir Bhreagh, was killed with slaughter of the Fir Bhreagh, by Flaithbhear O'Cathasaigh and the Galls of Dublin. [Miss. A.; 1145-1147]

1148
Bishop Edan O'Kelly founded a monastery for the Canons Regular at Louth, at the site of at the site of St. Mocha's monastery.

1150
Conor O'Kelly (23), King of Hy many, founded a monastery for the Cistercian Order, in Athlone, which Innocents in remembrance of the feast of the holy Innocents. [See 1167].

1152
1. Synod of Kells makes Armagh, Dublin, Tuam and Cashel Archbishopric**s,** giving each a pall, by Cardinal John Papara from Pope Innocent III. Among the bishops who attended was **Dungal O'Ceallaigh, Bishop of Leighin.** [A.B. & Miss. Ann.]

2. Eleanor of Aquitaine, Britain's richest woman of the millennium married King Henry II, who was to play such an important role in subsequent Irish history.

3. Dervorgilla, wife of Tiernan O'Rourke, was abducted by Diarmaid Mac Murrough, with her dower and female ornaments, from the residence of her husband, in an island in Lough Ennel, near Mullingar, while the chieftain was absent, on a pilgrimage in Lough Derg. This elopement lead to the Norman invasion, which had such divesting effects on all of the Irish septs.

1155
1. Mag Find was raided by the men of Tebhta, and parts of **Hy-Many** was also plundered.

2. Henry II obtained from **Pope Adrian** IV an Englishman, who had just been appointed to the see of Rome, a **Papal Bull** to invade Ireland where the Christian religion had fallen into a poor state.

1157
Murchadach Mac Lochlainn, king of Ireland, went into Munster and divided it between McCarthy and O'Brien. On his way back to the north, he halted in Mag Ua Forggo, in Muskerry, and sent a raiding party across the Shannon, into Sil Anmchada (**southern Hy-Many**), and defeated and killed some of the people there.

1158
Sitric mac Gilla Enain O'Donnell, chief of **Clann Fhlaitheamail (one of the seven septs of Hy-Many),** was slain by **Murchadh mac mic Tadhg O'Kelly**. Two sons of Murchadh were slain by Rory O'Conor to avenge him.

1159
1. A raid was made Donnchadh O'Maelseachlainn, king of Meath and by the men of Tebhta into Hy-Many and they continued until they reached Bredach (where the king of Hy-Many was reputed to keep his armaments, treasures and hostages). There they were defeated by **Conor O'Kelly king of Hy-Many**, and many of the attackers were killed.

2. Roderick O'Conor, king of Connacht attempted to reconstruct a bridge at Athlone. A fierce battle ensued between him and O'Melaghlin. Soon afterwards the bridge was built. [A.B. See 1133, (3)].

1162
The **Synod of Clane reaffirms the Primacy of Armagh** and decrees that lectors in Irish Churches must be trained at Armagh.

1163
Nial the son of Murchadh Mac Lochlainn, king of Ireland crossed into Connacht at Athlone, with 1200 men and took *coigny* from the Hy-Mannians. **Conor O'Kelly** and Conor Moenmoy O'Conor ambushed them and killed them all except for some deserters and fugitives. They then seized Niall and conducted him safely home according to the advice of their nobles. [A.B.]

1164
Clonfert abbey was totally consumed by fire. [Mon. Hib.]

1165

Donald Fitz Patrick, king of Ossory, was slain (by the O'Moores and **O'Kellys of Laois).**

1066
1. Ceallach mac Muirchertaig O'Kelly was slain.

2. Gilla na Naemh O'Kelly died, and was buried in Rahan cemetery.

3. Gillemeinaiblen O'Hannicada, bishop of Clonfert, died. [Mon. Hib.]

4. Rory O'Conor who had recently become High King **captures Dermot Mac Murrough's castle at Ferns** and drove him from his kingdom of Leinster**. Mac Murrough flees to England** to seek help to regain his kingdom.

1167
Conor Moenmoy O'Kelly (-1180), C.H.M. built O'Kellys church at Clonmacnoise. He also built twelve churches in the territory of Moenmoy (southern Hy-Many), including the church at Clonfert. He presented 365 chalices to the church, as well sacred ornaments, missals and sacred books. He also built the cathedral of Clonfert known for its seven altars. (See 1150).
The Annals of Innishfallen records his death soon afterwards.
Rev J. Healy D.D., LL.D., in his book *Irelands Ancient Schools and Scholars,* published in 1890 states "Another kingly family of Connaught - the O'Kellys of Hy-Many - built themselves a sepulchral chapel within the sacred enclosure (of Clonmacnoise), which they paid for with many a broad acre. It was founded by Conor O'Kelly of Moenmoy, in the year A.D. 1167, as the Four Masters inform us. He was a great chief, famed for his royal bounty, and ruled over Hy-Many for forty years.

1169
1. The Normans landed at Bannow in the south of what was later called Co. Wexford. Soon they attacked the Danish controlled cit of Wexford. Two bishops who were within the city at that time negotiated a peaceful surrender. They were Joseph O'hAedha, bishop of Ferns and **Dungal Ua Caellaighe (O'Kelly), bishop of Leighlin**. [A.B. Scott and F. X. Martin's edition of Expugnatio Hibernica (Conquest of Ireland) by Giraldus Cambrensis (Gerard Barry), says no available source reveals the names of these bishops but they were probably the two mentioned above.] [There is no mention in Ware, in his list of bishops, of Ua Caellaighe, as bishop of Leighen. He is of the opinion that the second bishop involved with O'hAedha was Bishop Malachy O'Birn of Kildare. He also says that

Donat was bishop of Leighlin from 1158 to 1185 and that he rebuilt the Cathedral, which had been destroyed by fire, and that he died in Leighlin, in 1185, and is buried in the said church. Is he the same person as Dungal? J.M.K.]

2. Diarmait O'Maelseachlainn, king of Meath, was killed by his nephew Donal of Bregia (his brother's son) (the plain of Bregia was in the eastern portion of Meath and part of modern County Dublin.) and by **Donnchadh Ceinnselach O'Kelly**. [A.U.]

3. Ferchar O'Fallon, **steward of Hy-Many**, died after penance.

1170
1. The **Hy-Mannians raided, Ormond** and destroyed the bridge at Killaloe.

2. Mael-mordai mac Uaireirge, head of the Ceile Dé at Clonmacnoise, "a learned and charitable senior**,** the prosperity and affluence" **of Clonmacnoise died.**

3. Donogh Cennsealach O'Kelly was slain by the Lagenians**.**

4. Diarmaid Mac Murrough attacked and spoiled Áth Cliath, with the aid of pirates whom he brought with him from the east, to spoil Eireann, in retaliation for his expulsion beyond the sea from his own territory, and for his son having been slain. Leinster and Meath was wasted by them, both churches and territories, and they occupied Waterford and Dublin.

5. King Rory O'Conor having warned Diarmaid Mac Murrough of the consequence of allowing the Normans from having expeditions outside Leinster killed two of Mac Murrough's hostages held by

O'Conor since 1169. They were Diarmaid's grandson and also the son of his foster brother **Ua Caellaighe (O'Kelly).**

6. Cormac Hua Lomluin, lecturer in divinity at Clonfert, died. He was considered the most learned Irishman of his time. [Mon. Hib.]

1171
1. Seven raids were made **by the Hy-Mannians on Ormond**, between Palm Sunday and Low Sunday.

2. Richard de Clare (Strongbow) marries Aoife, daughter of Dermot Mac Murrough in Kilkenny. Dermot dies in May leaving Richard de Clare as his heir**.**

3. King Henry II lands in Crook in Waterford and makes Dublin his seat. The kings of Leinster, Breffny, Ulster and Oriel submit
note find date
At the synod in Birr, the see of Clonmacnoise was transferred from the province of Tuam to Armagh.

1172
Henry II establishes his over lordship of Ireland.
Hugh de Lacy is granted Meath, which spells the end of the power of the **O'Kellys of Breaga** (a large area of Meath and Dublin between the rivers Boyne and Liffey).

1173
Pope Alexander III writes praising Henry II on his conquest of Ireland.

1175
Rory O'Conor, the last High King of Ireland, having failed to drive out the Normans out of Connacht, submitted to King Henry II, and in the Treaty of Windsor, was reduced to the position of tributary, of Henry II. He sent the Archbishop of Tuam and the **Abbot of Clonfert** as his ambassadors to the King He was styled King of Connacht and was nominally King of Ireland under Henry. This resulted in a big decline in power of Rory, the son of the famous Turloc. [See 1183]

1176
1. Dermot O'Kelly (Ochelli), Aghboe, Co. Leix (Laois), held half of the Vill of Aghaboe, and the entire half cantred in which the vill is situated. He held it for the service of five knights.

2. Richard de Clare (Strongbow) dies leaving his daughter Isabella, a minor as his heir.

1177
Milo de Cogan, with his knights was brought by Murchadh O'Conor, son of Rory, to Roscommon to **spoil Connacht**, because of hatred of his father. Connacht was there upon burned. Tuam and the churches of the territory were destroyed. Rory O'Conor with the men of Connacht defeated the Foreigners, and drove them out of the territory.

1178
Miscellaneous Annals, edited and translated by Seamus de Hinnsé, gives the event of the invasion of Connacht as occurring in 1178. He states, "A hosting by Miles de Cogan and the English of Dublin into Connacht. The Connacht men themselves burned the churches and houses of the country, all of them that were in level or cleared land. When the English found neither food nor place to settle down, they turned back to Dublin tired and weary. [Miss. A.]

1179
The Abbey of **Clonfert was destroyed by fire**. [Mon. Hib.]

1180
Conor Moenmoy O'Conor, son of King Roderick O'Conor, of Connacht, defeated and killed **Conor Moenmoy O'Kelly** (23), C.H.M., and his son Tadhg Tailtean O'Kelly (24), and Diarmaid O'Kelly, and the son of Diarmaid namely Maelseachlainn and all the nobles of Hy-Many, in the **"Battle of the Conors".**

The battle took place at Magh-sruibhe-gealain, at the head of Daire-na-capall**. Conor O'Kelly** ad been king of Hy Many for forty years.
[Miscellaneous Annals states Tadhg was Conor O'Kelly's only son]

1182
Bishop Edan O'Kelly of Clogher died. He was ordained bishop, in 1139, by Malachy, Bishop of Down, whose pupil he had been. In 1148 he with financial assistance from Donat O'Carrol, King of Ergall, founded a Monastery for Canons Regular, at Louth, at the site of St. Mocha's Monastery. He endowed the Abbey of Knock, with lands, which he had received from Donat O'Carrol, king of Ergall (Oirghialla). [A.B. Refers to him as Hugh O'Cellaidy, bishop of Oriel [Clogher].

1183
Rory O'Conor gave up his title to his son, Conor Moenmoy O'Conor. [See 1175, 1177, 1180]

1185
1. Mathghamhain, son of Conor Moenmoy O'Conor, was taken prisoner by **Murchadh (24), son of Tadhg O'Kelly** (23) and delivered to Donal O'Brien

2. Prince John is sent to Ireland. He grants all unconquered lands to Norman Lords.

1186
1. Murrough O'Kelly (24), king of Hy-Many, was slain by Conor Moenmoy. [A.B.].
He was son of Tadhg (23), king of Hy- Many who flourished in 1135.

2. Donnchadh O'Kelly (24), son of Tadhg O'Kelly (23), died.

3. Bishop Malcallan of Clonfert, son of Clericenn, died. [Mon. Hib.]

1187
Giolla- Iosa (Gelasius) the son of Olioll O'Breen, Seach-Abb of Hy-Many, a Historian, Scribe, and Poet, died. [A.I]

1188
The Normans under the leadership of John de Curci accompanied by Conor O'Diarmada, and the son of Rory O'Conor made a hosting into Connacht. The King of Connacht Conor Moenmoy O'Conor, assembled the chieftains of Connacht, including **the O'Kellys**', and Donal O'Brien and a number of the men of Munster came in the host of the king of Connacht. The foreigners burned some of the churches of Connacht, and the Irish did not allow them *to effect* the demolition of others. The foreigners turned back from the West of Connacht and headed for Assaroe and entered Tír Conaill (Donegal).

1190
The **Abbey of Knockmoy**, situated in the barony of Tiaquin, which forms part of Hy-Many also known as Kellys Country, was **founded** by Cathal (O'Conor) Mór of the Wine Red Hand, (so called because of a red birth mark on his hand), who was king of Connacht. He and the O'Kellys bestowed large tracts of land, to the monastery. Their kings were buried there.

1191
Giraldus Cambrensis (Gerald the Welshman) wrote the first version of his account of Ireland, *Expugnatio Hibernica.*

1195.
1. Cathal Crovderg O'Conor, Rory's younger brother was this year recognized as King of Connacht by the Normans. With Norman assistance he managed to prevent Cathal Carrach O'Conor, Conor Moenmoy's son, wresting the kingship from him. Cathal better known as "Cathal Mór of the Wine Red Hand", because of a birth mark, with the army of Connacht, **(the O'Kelly** was the **marshal of the army)**, went into Munster, and destroyed many castles and towns therein, and committed great depredations; and they returned safely**.**

2. Donald O'Fuin, abbot of Clonfert, died. [Mon. Hib.]

1197
Rory O'Conor, the last High King of Ireland**,** dies, and **is buried in Clonmacnoise.**

1199
Cathal Carrach O'Conor was given land in Moenmoy (southern Hy-Many.

1201
The abbey and the town of Clonfert were pillaged by William de Burgh and the sons of Conor. [Mon. Hib.]

1202
Cathal Carrach O'Conor, whose father Conor Moenmoy (southern **Hy-Many**), was killed.

1203
Moylekieran O'Kelly, of Rahine, cowarb of St. Suanus, in Rahine **died.**

1204
1. William de Burgh once more **pillaged** the abbey and town **of Clonfert.** [Mon. Hib.]

2. Clonmacnoise is burned for the 26th time.

1206
1. Aedh mac Murchadh O'Kelly, king of Hy-Many, died.

2. The sons of Art Ua Maelseachlainn raided Baile Loch Luatha (probably Waterstown Lough, about 4 miles NE of Athlone) and burnt part of it. They were overtaken by Maelseachlainn beag Ua Maelseachlainn. Gilla-cuitrig Mac Carrgamhna "and certain English forces, were in pursuit of the Meath men and engaged them in a fight and put them to flight and killed Morogh son of **Maelseachlainn Beag and Morogh McMorrogh O'Kelly of Breagh (territory of the O'Kellys of Meath**), was taken prisoner by the English.

1210
1. King John came to Ireland and drove the de Lacys out of their Kingdom of Meath and Ulster. Cathal O'Conor, accompanied by a large force, including **O'Kellys,** spent some time with King John.

1212
The Archbishop of Dublin starts the **building of Dublin Castle.** [It would be the seat of English rule in Ireland for about nine hundred years]

1213
King John submits to Pope Innocent III and receives England and Ireland as a papal fief. [The Pope as God's representative on Earth was Monarch of the world and it was within his power to grant fiefs to suitable candidates].

1214
There was a synod of all the clergy and prelates in Rome this year before (Pope) Innocent III, where there appeared four hundred bishops and eight hundred abbots, and an innumerable number of other spiritual men, to examine and decide the doubts that the arose among Christians, and to lay down constitutions for their amendment of life for the time to come.

1215
1. Bishop O'Ceallaigh, who was bishop of Ardrahan, later the diocese of Kilmacduagh, died. This was in the territory of southern Ui Fiachrach. [At this time a quarter of Irish Bishoprics are held by Englishmen].

2. Giollakenn O'Kelly of the kingdom of Breaga took refuge in the Cluniac priory de Innocentia dedicated to Saints Peter and Paul. He was captured and taken to Trim where he was hanged. [A. Clon.]

3 Magna Carta is introduced.

1217.

Donal Mór O'Kelly named the Outreamer, only son of Teige Mór O'Kelly, King of Hy-Many. "From his youth he undertook long fights against the younger branch of his clan by name of Mac Murchadh O'Kelly but he ended by bringing back power to his own branch.

Donal did a pilgrimage to Saint Sepulchre of Jerusalem and to the Jordan and then went to St. James of Compostella in Spain. He probably took part in the sixth crusade lead by Andre, King of Hungry, in 1217, because it was composed of Northern peoples.

Donal died in 1224. In support to the family traditions, we transcribe here as a venerable monument an extract of an old poem in the Irish language of Teige O'Neachtain, kept in the library of Trinity College, Dublin as told in the Book of Hy-Many or of the O'Kellys, published in 1843, by the Archaeological Society of Ireland (page 100)."

"Son of Fionacta was Ceallach the beautiful,
And son of Ceallach was Aedh.
Son of Aedh was Murchadh of great prowess.
Son of Murchadh was Teige of the Battle of Brian.
He left two clan after him:
The O'Kellys on the other.
And the Mc Teige's on the other.
Son of Teige was Conor Cas
Who perished in a great meadow of Meath.
Son of Conor without fault
Was Conor the noble, pure and jovial.
Son of Conor was Teige the silent.
Son of Teige was Diarmaid of renowned fame
Was Conor the beautiful, of Carad
Son of Conor was Teige the strong.
Son of Teige was Donal without misery.
Son of Donal of Outreamer
Is Conor our Lord Chief."

1220
Conor O'Kelly, who flourished at this time, compiled **a metrical history or pedigree of his Hy-Mannian tribe**. ["Rev. Charles O'Conor in his catalogue of Irish Manuscripts, in the Marquis of Buckingham's Library at Stowe, mentions a copy of this poem preserved in No. 16, fol. 62, of that collection." (O'Reilly).]

1221
A great storm in Ireland this year, which demolished houses, churches and woods and sank many ships. [Miss. Ann.]

1223
1. The church of St. Mary, Clonfert, in **O'Kelly's country**, was confirmed to the convent of Killcreevanty. This was when Killcreevanty became the head house of the Arroasian canonesses in Connacht.

2. O'Donnell marched his forces to Rath Croghan and from thence across the river Suck, devastating by fire and sword, every district through which he passed, and compelled them to give hostages and make submission.

1224
1. Cathal Crovderg O'Conor, king of Connacht, died, in the habit of a Cistercian. His son Aedh was opposed by the two sons of Rory, the last High King, who were soon assisted by the Normans.

2. A heavy and terrible shower fell in part of Connacht this year, that is **in Tír Maine (Hy-Many**), and in Sodhan, and in McDermots country, and in Clan Teige (southern Roscommon), which brought disease and great sickness among the cows and beasts of these regions after they had eaten grass and leaves. [Annals of Connacht]

3. Donal Mór O'Kelly (25), king of Hy-Many died. He was the only son of Tadhg Tailtean O'Kelly (24). His wife was Dub-coblaith, daughter of Donal Mór O'Brien, king of Munster, and sister of Donnchadh

Cairbech, king of Thomond. She bore him many children, including Thomas Bishop of Clonfert, (+1263) and Conor, king of Hy-Many (+1268). Donal was known as "d'Outremer", because he did a pilgrimage to St. Sepulchre of Jerusalem and Jordan. Following this he went to St. James of Compostella, in Spain. He was probably part of the sixth crusade lead by Andre, King of Hungry, in 1217, because it was composed of Northern people.
[Annals of Ulster calls Donal, Tanist of Hy-Many.]

4. Maelseachlainn O'Kelly, king of Hy-Many, died. (He was probably brother of Donal and was only king for a short time). [A.C. & A. I.]

1225
Conor the grandson of Tadhg O'Kelly, chief of Hy-Many, and **Artgal his brother**, were both burned in a house they were defending it against the **sons of Tadhg O'Kelly**. This Conor was the most generous man and the boldest, maintained the most retainers and won the most fame of any of his stock. (This Conor was probably brother of Donal and Maelseachlainn [see 1224]). [A.C., According to the Annals of Ulster, Conor and Ardgal were sons of Tadhg and were slain.]

1226
1. O'Neill raised an army and marched to the borders of Connacht, but returned having accomplished nothing.

2. The **English erected a castle at Randoon**, a small peninsula jutting into Lough Ree from Hy-Many.

3. Richard de Burgo went to England. He built the castle of Loughrea this year. A row arose between the justicary and Felim O'Conor about a boundary. Felim was driven into Ulster and Brian son of Turloc O'Conor was given the Kingship. Felim was invited back by O'Kelly and others and attacked Brian at Rathdown and defeated him.

1227
1. Richard de Burgo was granted Connacht in fee, (500 marks per annum), the King of England reserving to himself five cantreds, stretching north and North West of Athlone. They included the territory of **Hy-Many, designated Omany and Tirmany,** which represented the territory to the north and east of Omany. Omany had changed control from the **O'Kellys** to the O'Conors. Omany remained largely under the control **of the O'Kellys.**

2. Rindoon castle was built this year in Hy-Many or O'Kellys Country. It was situated on a peninsula jutting into Lough Ree from the western shore. This must have been a thorn in the side of the O'Kellys to have the enemy parked in a safe area on their doorstep. In the Pipe Roles it is mentioned that Philip de Angelo was granted a robe and fur cape to acknowledge his position as custodian of the establishment.

3. Famine occurred **throughout Ireland** this year, and there was much sickness and death among men for various causes: cold famine and every kind of disease.

1228
Aedh, the king of Connacht, who was son of Cathal of the Wine Red Hand, was treacherously slain at the instigation of the sons of Hugo de Lacy, and the son of the Justiciar. Following this a civil war arose among the two sons of Rory O'Conor. This affected all Connacht, causing the whole area to be laid waste.
Aedh, son of Cathal was replaced by Aedh, son of Rory.

1229
Henry III arranges for the annual election of "a loyal and discreet Mayor". Up until this time the title was known as Provost.

1233
Aedh, son of Rory**,** King of Connacht, was defeated by Felim son of Cathal Crovderg. Felim went on a rampage and destroyed many castles built by the Normans. [See 1235]

1234
1. Heavy snow fell between the two Christmases (big C. and small C.), followed by such a frost that men

and laden horses walked on the great lakes and rivers of Ireland.

2. "A great expedition (was made) by all the men of Connacht, both Galls and Gaels (including the **O'Kellys**) against Mac Conmara (McNamara), in Munster. They exacted hostages and submission from him. A party of their men burnt a church in which there were a hundred and eighty people, including two priests inside".

1235
1. Lochlainn, the grandson of Echtigern O'Kelly, was killed by the sons of Gilla Riabach (swarthy) O'Boyle, this year.

2. As a result of Felim's destruction of the Norman castles a strong muster of Normans came into Connacht this year and defeated Felim. In the subsequent settlement Felim was given the King's cantreds, to hold at rent, the rest of Connacht was to remain with De Burgo. De Burgo built a castle at Loughrea. Though Hy-Many, was yet unaffected by Norman intrusion, it henceforth lacked the protection of the O'Conors who were subjected to fierce pressure by the Normans as well as their own family wars. (See 1227).

1236
1. Felim mac Cathal Chrobhderig came back into Connacht at the invitation of some of the Connacht men, **Conor Mór O'Kelly** (26), O'Flynn, the sons of Aedh mac Cathal Crobhderig and the son of Art O'Mailsechlainn. The combined force, four large battalions, advanced on Randoon. Like fierce furious forceful foe men they crossed the bawn and the moat of the island (the point of the peninsula cut off by a large moat, where were all the cows of the territory, which had been assembled by Brian O'Conor, son of Turloc, and then each captain of a company and each leader of an army made for the cows, and they were driving them off whenever they came upon them. A pitiful act, their lord, their Honour and their valour were abandoned for booty and cattle which profited them naught, and they deserted their lord until out of the four battalions which had been under him he had but four single horsemen left, and the High-kings voice was broken in trying to recall and rally them.

2. Richard de Burgh, Lord of Connacht and lord-lieutenant of Ireland built the castle of **Loughrea (the western limits of the Kingdom of Hy-Many)** this year having in 1232 built the castle of Galway. [Burke P. & B.]

3. Thomond and Connacht were despoiled by the Justiciar and Mac William. [Miss. A.]

1237
1. The Irish Barons (Normans) came into Connacht and started to build castles.

2. Turloc O'Conor, king of Connacht, built a stronghold in Athleague, reputedly as a defence against Edmund Burke, but more likely to stop the expansion tendency of the O'Kellys.

3. Turloc O'Conor, king of Connacht, was **heavily defeated by the O'Kellys.** He himself was wounded and taken prisoner, losing his horses and armour and having many of his men killed.

4. Rindoon castle and its town (on the shores of Lough Ree), was plundered by Felim O'Conor.

5. Walter de Burgh builds a castle at Loughrea.

1238
David McKelly, appointed Archbishop of Cashel. A former Dean of Cashel, he was Bishop of Cloyne.

1239
1. Rory O'Kelly, king of Hy-Many, was killed by Cathal son of Aedh, and grandson of Eoghan O'Conor, as he was travelling from Eogan's house to his own.

2. The cattle and winter grass suffered much from the frost and the snow, which lasted from the first fortnight in Winter into the spring.

1240

The Abbot of Knockmoy, (Cistercian Abbey in Co. Galway), was disgraced when he allowed a woman to wash his head. His punishment for the offence was to do six days' penance, two of which were to be spent on bread and water only. He was also deprived of his abbot's stall for forty days and it was declared that no abbot ever be guilty of the like again.

1241
1. Rindoon, on a peninsula protruding into Lough Ree from the west bank, had grown sufficiently for the burgesses to render an account at the exchequer

2. A Dominical Monastery was erected in **Athenry in 1241.** [Archbishops Florence O'Flynn and **Thomas O'Kelly of Tuam** were great benefactor of the monastery].

1244
King Henry III, of England, issued his memorable summons to the kings, and chiefs, of Ireland, to join him in person in his expedition against Scotland. Among the chieftains summoned to follow him was **O'Kelly of Kilconnell**.

1247
A hosting by the **sons of the kings of Connacht.** They came to Fiodh O'Diarmada and Muintir Flathaigh and killed people in these places. They burned Bun na Gaillimhe (future Galway) and burned the town and castle and killed many Galls (English) and departed and went to Ceara (barony of Cara in South Mayo). [Miss. Ann.]

1249
The kings' sons of Connacht made another hosting, to burn and pillage Athenry, at the feast of Mary in mid-autumn (feast of the nativity, September 8,). They went thither, a great host, including Turloc son of Aedh and Aedh son of Aedh, and the Sheriff (Jordan D'Exter) was there to meet them, with many Galls. The Galls asked for a truce on that day because of its sanctity, in honour of Mary Mother whose day it was. The princes would not grant that truce to honour Mary of the Crucifixion, but attacked the town, though Turloc was unwilling. When Jordan D'Exeter and the Galls saw this they issued from the town against the princes. Mary wrought a miracle then; for when the princes and their followers saw the horsemen in arms and armour making towards them, horror and dread seized them and they were put to flight. Aedh son of Aedh O'Conor was killed there and Diarmaid Rua, son of Cormac Maelseachlainn, **O'Kellys two sons**, Brian of the Wood, son of Magnus, Carrach Insiubail son of Niall O'Conor, Baethgalach Mac Aedacain, Mathgagamain, **son** of Tadhg son of Diarmaid Bachlach O'Conor, Lochlainn O'Conor's two sons, Donal son of Cormac Mac Dermot, Findanach Mac Branain, Cu Muman Mac Casurlaigh and many others. [A.C.]

1250
1. The English King was getting worried about the safety of isolated pockets of English settlers because of the revival of strength of the Irish.

2. Felim O'Conor came from the north with a numerous army which he led from Tyrone. He marched to Breffny and thence to the Tuathas. Conor the son of Tiernan, accompanied him thence into **Hy-Many** and expelled Turloc from Connacht who went over to the English again. Then Felim collected all the movable property of Connacht and proceeded with it across Sliabh Seaghsa, but the English dispatched messengers after him and a peace being concluded between them, his Kingdom was again restored to Felim. [A. I.]

1251
In this year the King ordered John Fitz Geoffrey, who was his justiciar, to 'assess toll on the king's cities, burghs and vills in Ireland and out of the proceeds and the king's other moneys to cause the king's castles, houses and fisheries to receive the repairs they require and to employ 80 marks of the king's money in aid of the enclosure of the **vills of Athlone and Rindoon (both in Hy-Many)** and repair of their castles.'

1253
1. David McKelly, Archbishop of Cashel from 1238-1253, died. He was translated from the see of Cloyne in 1238. He founded a Dominican Priory in Cashel. McKelly was the first Dominican to be appointed bishop in Ireland. He got involved with the Archbishop of Armagh about the question of Primacy. He was aiding the Archbishop of Dublin in this dispute, who was claiming the title Primate of Ireland. Eventually the row was resolved. The Archbishop of Dublin was given the title of Primate of

Ireland while the Archbishop of Armagh was given the title Primate of All Ireland, which was an early Irish solution to an Irish problem.

McKelly was in the wars again in 1251. He "cited" the Bishop of Limerick, to appear in his (ecclesiastical) court, to determine if his appointment was canonically made, despite the fact that the King's royal license of accent had been given. This brought down the wrath of the King (of England). The King issued a writ commanding McKelly to back off, or he would lose his temporalities. Death intervened before the matter was resolved. Archbishop McKelly died the following year and was buried in the Dominican Priory which he had founded.

2. Aedh O'Conor had a war with the O'Reillys of Breffny, who had been assisting the Normans. As a result Walter de Burgo decided to punish Aedh. [See 1256]

1256

An army of 20,000 men was raised by Walter son of Richard Burke, to attack Felim Mac Cathal Chrobhderig, Aedh, his son and Tighernan O'Ruairc. They (the army) marched into Mayo. They were accompanied by Ruad in Feda O'Flainn, Flan Mac Oireachtaigh, **Donnchadh Óg O'Ceallaigh (O'Kelly)** and the three sons of McDiarmaida. They fought in the battle of Mag Slect. After which the Normans made peace with him. [Longer account in A.C.]

1257

Conor the son of Teige **O'Kelly** was **slain** by Teige, the son of Dermot O'Kelly.

1258

The Princes of Thomond and Connacht acknowledges Brian O'Neill of Ulster as King of Ireland.

1259

Thomas O'Kelly (26) was appointed **Bishop of Clonfert**. He was **son of Donal Mór O'Kelly** (25), who was king of Hy-Many, and was brother of Conor Mór O'Kelly (26), who succeeded his father, as king. Thomas's mother was a daughter of King Donal Mór O'Brien of Thomond, and her sister was wife of King Cathal Crobhderig O'Conor of Connacht.

1260

1. The joint armies of Connacht and Ulster are defeated at Downpatrick. Brian O'Neill is killed. [See 1258]

2. A party of Aedh O'Conor's followers **burnt the stronghold of Conor O'Kelly**. [A.C.]

3. Mac William Burke made an expedition against Felim O'Conor. He came to Roscommon from where he sent a raid against the Cruffan, plundering the Clann Aedacain, and another into **Hy-Many,** plundering many of the household of the bishop, for they were assembled at the time in Erenagh. (Erenagh being at Cloontuskert, near Lanesborough, the bishop in question being that of Elphin). They sacked Roscommon and destroyed it's corn, but did not dare go further north on that occasion, since Felim O'Conor and his son Aedh na nGall, were in the Tuatha and [others of] Connacht in their rear, in the waste land ; so that both sides decided to make peace and Mac William went away afterwards. [A.C.]

1261

Aedh O'Conor sent his chieftains and princes into south Connacht and the plundered the country from Tuam to Athlone (**Hy-Many**). Donal O'Mannachain was killed by the sons of Rory and Teige O'Conor. The Galls sent envoys to O'Conor and his son with an offer of peace. After this Aedh came to a meeting with them at Derryquirke and they made peace afterwards. [A.C.]

1263

1. Bishop Thomas Kelly (26) (- 1263), of Clonfert, died. He was son of Donal Mór O'Kelly (25), king of Hy-Many, who was also known as the Outreamer, who had travelled to the Holy Land as a pilgrim. Bishop Thomas's mother was Duvilea O'Brien. He was appointed bishop in 1259. He had been a generous benefactor to the Dominican Monastery of Athenry; he built the vault near the north side of the high altar and had all the scattered bones removed there. He chose this monastery as his burial place. His oldest brother **Conor Mór O'Kelly (26)** was chief of Hy- Many. He had two other older brothers, Teige Finn O'Kelly (26), of Magh Ruscadh, who survived him, and Eoghan Finn O'Kelly (26), of Clann Maicne Eogain, who was ancestor of four future chiefs of Hy-Many. [A.C.]

[Unfortunately his monument was destroyed by the Cromwellians]

2. Teige Finn O'Kelly's wife Helen Madden, died. She was daughter of Madudan O'Madden, Chief of Siol Anchada. Tadhg Finn (26) of Magh Ruscah was son of Donal Mór O'Kelly (25), C.H.M., who died in 1224**.** [See 1 above]

3. Walter de Burgh is made Earl of Ulster.

1265
Diarmaid O'Kelly, who flourished at this time, **was father of Eochaidh O'Kelly, ancestor of the Mac Eochaidh's (McKeoghs, of Moy Finn).**

1267
1. A predatory incursion was made by Mac William against O'Conor, so that he and his army plundered Hy-Many and Clann Uadach. [A.I.]

2. Romanus, bishop elect, came to Clonfert from Rome and his bishop's orders were conferred at **Athenry** on the Sunday before Christmas. [A.C.]

1268
Conor O'Kelly (26), son of Donal Mór (25), died. According to the Annals of Connacht. He was king of Hy-Many. He was brother to Bishop Thomas (26) who died in 1263. [A.C.]

1270
1. Hunger and great pestilence throughout Ireland this year. [A.C.]

2. The Irish checked the expansion of the Normans in Thomond and **Roscommon** at the Battle of Áth Clip.

1271
O'Kellys castle at Athleague was destroyed by Aedh O'Conor, who had succeeded Felim. He also attacked Rindoon and Roscommon. English power in Connacht was on the wane. [A.C.]

1272
Aedh O'Conor broke down the castle at Roscommon. He burned Meath as far as Granard and also **burned Athlone and broke its bridge. [A.C.]**

1273
Hugh O'Conor, put a fleet on Lough Ree, where he burned much and did other damage. [A.C.]

1274
Aedh (Hugh) O'Conor, son of Felim, died, after reigning as king of Connacht for nine years. During his lifetime, he caused the Anglo-Norman settlers in Connacht, many problems. He had burned their fortified town of Roscommon.

1275
After the death of Hugh O'Conor, the Anglo- Normans decided to build a massive castle in Roscommon. It was rectangular, with massive walls three meters thick enclosing a space 46 meters by 40 meters. The walls were four stories high. At each corner there was a D shaped tower. It had the biggest castle gate in Ireland. The work on the castle was to continue until 1285. [See 1308]

1276
Moneys were sanctioned for extensive repairs to the castle of Rindoon. John Mape who was the custodian at that time was promised £146 to pay for the work. Unfortunately he did not receive the money. For the years 1275-76 he received £11 in part payment of the £79 owed to him for the past three years.

1277
The castle at Rindoon was destroyed by Thomas de Clare. As a result the justiciar was forced to lay out £3,200 for repair of the town, castle and bridge of Rindoon.

1279
The walls around Galway are completed at a cost of £46.

1284
William de Prene, master of the king's works and a carpenter by trade, carried out some repairs on the castle of Rindoon. In his spare time he constructed a small castle for himself on the site of an old **O'Kelly motte and bailey style castle at Moyvannon**. He was subsequently brought before the justiciar and accused of stealing iron and nails and making waste of timber there'. He was fined £20 and first said that he did not have the money but on the eve of his execution he found the £20 pounds. Apparently he had used the missing materials in the construction of Moyvannon.

1285
Theobold Butler with his forces accompanied with the forces of O'Kelly, of Ely O'Carrol, of Ormond, of Arra, of Owny O'Mulryan, of Sile-anmchye, and Clanwilliam (Barony in Co. Tipperary) of the Burkes came to Delvin McCoghlan to take the spoils of that Country and to destroy and subvert itself by their powers. Carbry O'Melaghlen King of the Irish of Meath, hearing thereof, with such few forces as he could of a sudden make up, came to defend the Country from them, and met them in battle at Lumploon near Croghan Kings County. Killed in the battle were Sir William de la Rochelle knight with many others, with **Murrough McCormack O'Kelly** and many of the chiefs of Theobold army were slain and many captives were taken such as Sir Hobart Donn McWilliam Burke knight and four of the principal Englishmen with him.

1289
John Santford Deputy of Ireland and Archbishop of Dublin, Manus O'Conor King of Connacht, **Donal O'Kelly** prince of Hy-Many and **Siacus (27), son of Bishop Thomas O'Kelly (26). Siacus who was Tanist of Clonmacnowen** and the others marched with all their forces to Athlone, from there to Baileloch-Lwaha, and from there to Killcoursey, and from there to Attymaynie, where they were met by Carbry O'Maelaghlen, O'Molloy, McGeoghegan and Neale Roe Fox who prevented them from marching further and they were forced to return to Killcoursey. Siacus O'Kelly a worthy man both for bounty and manhood was slain with many others. **Siacus was succeeded by his son Tadhg**. [A.U. calls Siacus Jacques].

1292.
1. Conghalach O'Kelly, the last lord of Breagh, (part of the Kingdom of Tara), died.

2. County Roscommon is established. The rest of Connacht is called County Connacht.

1294
The situation for the English in Connacht was very bad. No profits were obtained from the lands around Rindoon.

1295
1. The four masters record, that, "**Donal O'Kelly (27), Chief of Hy-Many**, one of the most judicious men in Council of his time died, in the habit of a monk, and was interred in the Monastery of Knockmoy". He had been king of Hy Many for twenty seven years. He was the eldest son of Conor Mór O'Kelly (26), who had died in 1268. Donal was succeeded by his brother, **Donnchadh Muineach O'Kelly (26)**, who was second son of Conor Mór. Donnchadh had the second name Muineach attached to his name because as a boy he had been foster to a family in Munster, probably with his relatives the O'Loughlins in the Burren. [A.I. & A.C. says habit of a Grey Monk.]

2. Conn Mac Branan, chieftain of Corc-Aclann, was slain by the **sons of (Donnchadh Muineach) O'Kelly**, while seeking for his horses after they had been stolen.

1297.
William O'Duffy**, Bishop of Clonfert, was "killed by a concussion after falling off a horse."** [A.L.K.]

1298
The **bishopric of Cluain (fearta) [Clonfert**] was assumed by the abbot of Cill-Becain I.e. William O'Finnen.

1305
Maelseachlainn (Malachy) O'Kelly (28), son of Cathal (27), and grandson of Teige Finn O'Kelly (26), of Magh Ruscadh, flourished at this time he was ancestor of the Mac Keoghs of Doire Liath.

1307
1. All the Galls (English) of Roscommon including John Muinter, Philip Muinter and Mathew Drew, were killed by **Donnchadh Muineach O'Kelly (27), king of Hy-Many**, at Ahascragh (Ath-Eascragh-Cuan. Dermot Gall McDermott, who had sided with the English, and the Sheriff were taken prisoner, but were later freed, after agreeing to certain terms. In all seventy persons were taken and killed. The massive castle of Roscommon was occupied by the O'Kellys.
"All the Galls of Roscommon were killed by Donnchadh Muineach O'Ceallaigh a little while before his death, at Ahascragh. Here fell Philip Munter and Seoan Munter and Mathew Driu and eighty others were killed or captured. The Sheriff of Roscommon (Mac Carthy suggests Richard de Exon, keeper of Roscommon castle) and Diarmait Gall Mac Diarmata and Cormac Mac Ceithernaig were taken prisoner ; their followers were released and after a time they were themselves released, and afterwards they made peace (with Donnchadh Muineach O'Kelly). This act was committed because the town had been burned by Edmund Butler." [A.C. & Miss. Ann]

2. Later in the year Donnchadh Muineach O'Kelly (27), king of Hy-Many, died. He was called Muineach, because as a child he had been foster in Munster probably in the Burren, Co. Clare with his maternal grandfather, O'Loughlin. Donnchadh was son of Conor Mór O'Kelly (26), king of Hy-Many, and had succeeded in 1295, his older brother Donal as king. "Donnchadh Muineach O'Ceallaigh, king of Ui Maine, renowned at large throughout Ireland for bestowing food, clothing, gold and cattle, died after victory over the world and the Devil. His son Teige O'Ceallaigh died after him." [A.C.]

3. Aughrim (Castle) was burned by a number of the princes of Hy-Many themselves. (A.L.K., A.C. & A.U.)

1309
1. Easter in March this year, destruction of men and cattle; very stormy weather. [A.C.]

2. A fiery thunderbolt fell down from heaven on the Friars convent at Roscommon and broke it, on the night of St. Stephen after Great Christmas. [A.C.]

1310
1. A parliament was held in Kilkenny. The Government passes a law that the heads of Irish Clans should be held responsible for the actions of their dependents.

2. Native Irish are barred from joining Anglo-Norman religious houses.

3. Felim O'Conor was inaugurated as King of Connacht.

1314
King Edward II directed his special missive to **Gilbert O'Kelly (28), King of Hy-Many**, *Duci Hibernicorum de O'Maney,* commanding his military service in Scotland, with the king's army.

1315
1. Aughrim, in Hy-Many, and its castle, was **burned**.

2. Edward brother of Robert Bruce Earl of Alba came to the coast of Ulster with a fleet of 300 ships, and his valiant and warlike fame confounded the people of Erin both Foreigners and Gaels and he plundered the greater part of Ulster. Having burned several towns including Dundalk he consented to become King of Ireland, after the Irish Princes waived their claim to the crown. When Richard Burke the Earl of Ulster heard that Edward Bruce was advancing towards him he assembled a large army to meet them at Roscommon. He was accompanied by Felim O'Conor, king of Connacht. Their army was composed of twenty battalions. After many skirmishes between the armies Edward Bruce sent a secret message to O'Conor with the offer of undivided power in Connacht, which he was not enjoying at that time. Fedhlim was receptive to the offer. In the meantime back in Connacht when Rory son of Cathal Rua O'Conor found that that Connacht had been evacuated, hatched up a plan of his own. Accompanied by a few Rory met

Edward, and promised him that he would expel all the foreigners out of Connacht. Edward agreed, but added the proviso that he should not commit spoliation or robbery on Fedhlim, or go into his land. Rory assembled the men of Connacht, and Breffny, as well as numerous galloglasses, and proceeded into Sil Muireadhaigh, and also into Connacht, and burned many towns including Sligo and Ballintubber, as well as Roscommon, Rindoon, and the town of Athlone. On route they burned all the houses, they came across. When Fedhlim heard of the actions of Rory and that he was contesting Fedhlim kingship, he asked the Earl to return with him to Connacht to defend his territory against Rory. The Earl refused. Fedhlim and his followers set out for home. He had to fight his way from Ulster and through Oriel. When he reached the John O'Farrells in Granard, (in the present Co. Longford), his mother's brother. Having lost most of his possessions and many of his men, he allowed his chieftains and princes, to return to their homes, and submit to Rory, rather than become wanders with him. He told them that should he become powerful again they would be with him once more.

When the Earl and William Burke and the other foreigners saw Fedhlim depart with the loss of much of their army, they left Cul-Rathain and repaired to the castle of Condere. The Scots and the Ulster men followed them to Condere and engaged them in battle. William Burke with his knights were taken prisoner, and the Earl fled into Connacht. His Foreign friends as well as the Gaels came to him hoping that he would help them from the oppression that they were incurring from Rory in his absence. Among the nobles who arrived at his home for help were Fedhlim O'Conor king of Connacht, Muirchertach O'Brien, king of North Munster, **Gilbert O'Kelly (28), king of Hy-Many**, and Maelruanaidh Mac Diarmada, king of Muinter Mael-ruanaidh ---all of whom had been expelled from their homelands. Mac Diarmada went to **Teige O'Kelly** who arranged a semblance of peace with Rory O'Conor, on conditions that he gave hostages to Rory.

The chain of events that resulted from Rory usurping the kingdom of Connacht in the absence of his relation Fedhlim the rightful king started not alone civil war among the O'Conors but also among the MacDermots and the O'Kellys. Much bloodshed resulted and the forces of the Irish were dissipated among themselves instead of against the common enemy the English. The English honed their skills in Ireland in the art of dividing and conquering, which was to help them later in building one of the greatest empires in the history of the world.

In the Annals of Connacht says "At this time **Teige O'Kelly with his followers came to support Rory (O'Conor) son of Cathal,** in fulfilment of the guarantee which he gave on behalf of Mac Dermot, now that Mac Dermot had broken his covenant with Rory and they both pursued Felim (O'Conor) and Mac Dermot and the chieftains they had with them, as far as Leiter Luigne and the slopes of Sliabh Gam, and in particular to Glenn Fathraim, where they killed many thousand cows and sheep and horses. At that time they stripped women and ruined children and lowly folk, and never within memory of man were so many cattle, fruitlessly destroyed in one place."

3. The township of Dunmore was burned by Rory O'Conor. [A.C.]

4. The cantred **of Maenmag** was **burned by Teige O'Kelly.** [A.C.]

5. Many afflictions in all parts of Ireland: very many deaths, famine and many strange diseases, murders, and intolerable storms as well. [A.C.]

1316

When Felim O'Conor heard that William Burke had returned to Connacht from Scotland where he had been a prisoner, he called on his subjects to assemble an army and expel him. The army was assembled from all the region between Assaroe (Ballyshannon) and (Sliabh) Aughty (borders of Clare and Galway). Moreover Donnchadh O'Brien, king of Thomond came with his assembled host, and O'Maelseachlainn, king of Meath, O'Rourke, king of Breffny, O'Farrell, king of Conmaicne, **Teige O'Kelly, king of Hy-Many** and many more of the kings' and chieftains sons of Ireland including O'Shaughnessys, O'Flahertys and O'Rourkes, assembled with him. They all marched to Athenry to oppose Sir William Leigh de Burgo (Burke), Richard de Birmingham (the fourth Baron of Athenry, known as Risteard-na-gcath, Richard of the Battles) and the other Connacht Galls, and joined battle with them in front of the town, on August 10, 1316. The Gaels were no match for the Normans whose bowmen cut the Irish lines to pieces. It is reported that 8,000 Irish perished in the battle. Among the dead was Felim O'Conor who was king of Connacht and entitled to become king of Ireland without opposition, **Teige O'Kelly (28), king of Hy-Many fell with him, as well as twenty eight, who were entitled to succeed to the kingship of Hy-Many.** Magnus, son of Donal O'Conor, Tanist of Connacht was killed as well as were Art O'hEgra, king of Leyney,

Maelseachlainn Carrach O'Dowd, Muirchertach, son of Conor O'Dowd, Conor Óg O'Dowd, Dermot Mac Dermot, an eligible prince of Moylurg, Muirchertach, son of Taichlech Mac Dermot, Muirchertach, son of Diarmaid, son of Farrell Mac Dermot, Maelseachlainn Óg Mac Magnusa, Sean, son of Murchadh O'Matadain, Aedh O'Concannon, king of Ui Diarmada and Muirchertach his brother, Donal O'Boyle, Donnchadh O'Molloy and his followers, the son of Muirchertach Mac Gowan and a hundred of his men, Niall Sinnech, king of Tethba and his followers, Fergal son of Sean Gallda O'Farrell, William son of Aedh Óg O'Farrell, Thomas son of Amlaib O'Farrell. Five of the Clann Mac Donagh fell there, viz Tomaltach son of Gilla Christ Mac Donagh, Muirchertach Mac Donagh, and Conor son of Tadhg, Muirchertach and Maelseachlainn Mac Donagh. Eoin Mac Aedacain, Brehon to O'Conor, Gilla na Naem son of Dailre Docair O'Dobailein, the standard bearer, and Thomas Connellan fell around their lord. Moreover it was hard to say how many of the men of Munster and of Meath and of Ireland generally were killed there; in the words of the poet: 'Many of the men of all Ireland [lay dead] about that great field; many a kings son, whom I name not, of the Meath and Munster hosts was killed in that great rout; my heart rues the fight.' These deeds were done on the day of St. Laurence the Martyr (August 10). Felim O'Conor was a man of twenty three when he was killed and he reigned for five years till Rory son of Cathal usurped the kingship from him for half a year, and he regained again for half a year after Rory's death, till he was slain in this battle of Athenry. Rory na Fed (of the woods) son of Donnchadh, son of Eogan, son of Rory O'Conor was made king after Felim's death. [A.C.]

Teige Mór O'Kelly (28), king of H.M., who was slain in the battle, was son of Donal (27), who had been king of Hy-Many. Teige Mór had three sons, Donnchadh, Tadhg and Conchobar (Conor). Tadhg Mór was succeeded by his younger brother Conor O'Kelly (28) as king of Hy-Many in 1316.

Athenry prior to the arrival of the Normans was located **at the junction of three Irish Kingdoms**. They were **Aidhne,** the territory of the **O'Heyne and O'Shaughnessy; Hy-Many, the territory of O'Kelly;** and **Moy-Seola, the territory of O'Flaherty**. The castle of King John was built by the Normans on the site of a Rath or Dún that predates their arrival.

The defeat at Athenry had an important bearing on Edward Bruce's Irish campaign and broke the power of the O'Conors forever.

1317

1. Robert Bruce, king of Scotland **came to Ireland,** bringing many galloglasses with him to help his brother Edward, and to expel the Galls out of Ireland. [A.C., See also 1318 (2)]

2. A great famine occurred in Ireland this year. [A.C.]

1318

1. Conor O'Kelly (28), Chief of Hy-Many, was **slain at the battle of Fassa Coille**. He had succeeded his brother Teige Mór O'Kelly (28) as chief of H.M. He was succeeded by his brother Gilbert (28).
The cause of the battle was that Mulroney Mac Dermot of Moylurg gathered a great army which consisted of Turloc O'Conor, King of Connacht, Turloc O'Rourke, king of Breffny, Conor O'Kelly, prince of Hy-Many and Tomaltach Mac Donagh, prince of Tyrallella and marched towards Cathal mac Donal O'Conor, who dwelt at Fassa Coille. Cathal offered them great gifts and bribes not to come and bother him which they refused and they continued to march to the centre of the place where he had camped. Seeing no other way out of his predicament and attacked them killing Conor O'Kelly and then Turloc O'Conor, Tanist of Connacht, Bryan mac Magnus, Cathal mac Gillechrist and many others of the noble and ignoble sorts and immediately afterwards he took great prey from Mac Dermot and immediately afterwards made himself King of Connacht deposing Turloc O'Conor and for his defence he got help from William Burke and the English of Connacht. [4. M. Modified, also A.C.]

2. "Edward Bruce a destroyer of all Ireland in general, both English and Irish, **was killed by the English** at a battle of Faughart near Dundalk, on October 14, 1318, together with Mac Rowrie, king of the Islands (the Hebrides) and Mac Donnell, prince of the Irish" [Gaels] "of Scotland (Argyle with many other Scotsmen. Edward Bruce seeing the enemies encamped before him and fearing that his brother, Robert Bruce, King of Scotland (who came to this kingdom for his assistance) would acquire and get the glory, of that victory which he made himself believe he would get, of the Anglo-Irish which he was sure he was able to overthrow, without the assistance of his said brother, he rashly gave them the assault, and was slain himself, as is declared, to the great joy and comfort of the whole kingdom in general, for there was not a better deed that redounded more to the good of the Kingdom since the creation of the world and since the banishment of the Fine Forces out of this land, done in Ireland than the killing of Edward Bruce, for there

reigned scarcity of victuals, breach of promises, ill performance of covenants and loss of men and women throughout the whole Kingdom for the space of three years and a half that he bore sway inasmuch that men did commonly eat one another for want of sustenance at that time." [A.C.M.]

1319
Brian, son of Donal O'Neill was killed by the Clandeboy. [The O'Kellys of Antrim was part of this sept.]

1320
The **Bishop of Clonfert** Gregory O'Brogy **died**. He had been bishop since 1308. [A.C., gives the date of death as 1319]

1321
1. Rory of the **Faes (O'Naughtons country part of Hy-Many**), son of Donogh, son of Owen O'Conor, was treacherously slain by Cathal, son of Hugh son of Owen O'Conor.

2. A great cattle plague occurred throughout Ireland this year, the likes of which has never been known before. [A.C.]

1322
Gilbert O'Kelly (28), king of Hy-Many, died August 5th, 1322. He had succeeded his brother **Conor (28),** in 1318, as king. Gilbert had seven sons.
David (29), the eldest appears to have died young without issue.
Diarmaid (29), the second son who became **chief of Hy-Many**, and according to the book of Lecan hanged O'Mannion, chief of Sodhan, and seized his castle and estate of Clogher. According to O'Farrell, he died without issue, but according to the Book of Lecan, he married Mór, the daughter of Hugh O'Conor, and had by her a son Tadhg, besides Conchobar Cearbhach, (Conor the Gamester), and by another wife he had John, and Máine by a third wife.
Thomas (29), the third son became **bishop of Clonfert.** (See 1377). His other sons were **Domhnall (Donal) Tuathach (29), Murchadh (29), Cormac (29), and Brian (29).**

1324
A similar cattle plaque occurred this year as in 1321. It was called the Mael Domnaig. [A.C.]

1326
Richard Burke, i.e. The Red Earl, Lord of Ulster, and of the greater part of Connacht, the choicest of all the English of Ireland**, died** at the close of the summer. [A.C.]

1327
1. Widespread smallpox killed many people in Ireland.

2. Gormlaith daughter of Mac Dermot, wife for a time of Magnus son of Donal O'Conor, Tanist of Connacht and after his death **queen of Hy-Many as wife of Conor O'Kelly (28),** and lastly queen of Leyney as wife of Fergal O'hEgra, the best woman of her race for good report and bounteous bestowing gifts, died after a triumph of repentance. [A.C.]

1328
A general visitation of the sickness called slaedan (literally a cold but probably influenza), throughout Ireland. It lasted three of four days with each person whom it attacked, and it was next to death for him. [A.C.]

1329
Cathal O'Conor, son of Hugh, who was son of Owen O'Conor, was expelled out of Hy-Many {the Feadha (Fayes)} by the **O'Kellys.** [See 1339][A.I. Says by order of Walter de Burgo he was expelled by the O'Kellys and the other Hy-Many tribes.]

1333
Donnchadh son of Aedh O'Kelly was taken prisoner by Turloc O'Conor, king of Connacht. [A.C & A.U.]

1335

Heavy snow in the spring that killed most of the small birds of Ireland. [A.C.]

1337
Turloc O'Connor, king of Connacht, **built a stronghold in Athleague**, allegedly as a defence against the de Burgo's, but due to its location, it was more likely to have been erected to slow down the emergence of the O'Kellys, as their rivals. Later that year Turloc was **heavily defeated in battle, by the O'Kellys,** and was wounded, and taken prisoner, and lost his horses and armour. Many of his men were slain. [A.C.]

1338
1. The Hundred Year War, between England and France began. This was to reduce, efforts at penetration by the English in the more remote parts of Ireland such as Connacht, until the middle of the 15th century, and allowed the Irish chieftains to resume their dominance over much of the country outside the Pale.

2. The O'Kellys were in possession of nearly all of Tiaquin barony, as well as the baronies of Athlone, Killian, Kilconnell, Clonmacnowen and Moycarne.

3. Nearly all the sheep in Ireland died this year. [A.C.]

1339
1. Rory (Ruaidhri na Maor) O'Kelly (28), C.H.M., for 3 years, (17th O'Kelly), was killed by Cathal O'Conor, son of Hugh O'Conor, son of Eogan O'Conor, as he was leaving O'Conors house. Rory was son of Mahon O'Kelly (27), and was grandson of Eoghan Finn O'Kelly (26). Rory was married firstly, to Mór, daughter of William Liath Mac William, of Clanrickard. He was married secondly to the daughter of O'Connor of Faly. He was succeeded by his son Donnchadh (29), who was Tanist of Hy-Many. (See 1263). Following this a struggle broke out among the O'Kellys for the Chieftainship of Hy-Many. [See 1340]. Rory had three sons, Donnchadh (Denis), who later became the 20th. The O'Kelly, and was the ancestor of the O'Kellys of Beallagh, Donal (see 1364), and Lochlainn (ancestor of Slight Lochlainn).

2. The cattle and winter grass suffered much from frost and snow, which lasted from the end of the first fortnight in winter into spring. [A.C. The Irish did not have hay or silage in those days. The Irish cattle were small and hardy. If a bad winter came the results were devastating. J.M.K.]

1340
1. "There arose great strife between the O'Kellys of Hy-Many, between **Teige (29), son of Teige O'Kelly (28), of the battle of Athenry, and William (28) the eighth son of Donnchadh Muineach O'Kelly** (27). Turloc O'Conor, king of Connacht, granted the principality, to Teige O'Kelly (29), who by virtue of the said grant, possessed the same, and banished William out of the territory, whom they all followed in pursuit. He retreated upon them, and killed Donogh (29), (a brother of Teige's) and took captive Teige himself, and at his taking was hurt grievously, of which hurt Teige died afterwards".
As a result William who was better known as William Boy (Buí), became chief and proved to be one of the most powerful chieftains of all times of Hy-Many. [A.C. & A.U.]

2. The O'Conors took advantage of the civil war among the O'Kellys, and recaptured Roscommon castle from the O'Kellys, which had been in their possession since 1308, when it had been captured by the then Chief of Hy-Many, **Donnchadh Muineach O'Kelly** (27). A number of O'Kellys and a greater number of O'Conors were slain in the capture.

1341
William Boy O'Kelly (28), king of Hy-Many started to win back many lands, lost by his predecessors, since the Norman's arrived in Connacht.

1342
William Boy O'Kelly (28) continued to reclaim the lost land of Hy-Many.

1343
The Berminghams and the Burkes defeated the O'Kellys. **Eleven O'Kelly princes were killed.** Among them was **Conchobhor Cearbhach (Conor the gamester) O'Kelly (30), son of Diarmaid** (29).

Conchobar had a son also called Conchobar (31). John O'Donovan believes that Conchobar (31) was the last of this line.
(H.M., 4 M., A of U & A.C.)(Called the long haired one in A.U.).

1345
Ralph Kelly, a Carmelite priest, a native of Drogheda was appointed **Archbishop of Cashel by** Pope Clement VII. [See 1361]

1346
A **Parliament was held in Kilkenny** which **granted a subsidy to the King, to support the state**. **Archbishop Ralph Kelly opposed this** and **summoned all his Suffragan bishops, to an assembly. Kelly decreed** that all beneficed **clergymen contributing to this fund would be deprived of their benefices** and that the **laity who contributed would be excommunicated**. Kelly and the other bishops wearing their Pontifical robes came to Clonmel and excommunicated all who had contributed, including William Epwort the King's Commissioner in Tipperary. For this offence a fine of a thousand pounds was levied on the Archbishop. Kelly quoted the Magna Carta in his defence.
[See 1361]

1347
Bishop Thomas O'Kelly (29), a secular priest, appointed Bishop **of Clonfert,** on October 14th. The see had been vacant since 1336, when Bishop O'Lean passed away. He was son of Gilbert O'Kelly (28), C.H.M. [See 1377].

1348
1. William Boy O'Kelly, C.H.M., **built the Gailey Castle**. [See 1351].

2. The Black Death devastated England.

1349
A plague called the **Black Death**, which had been in England the previous year came to Ireland in 1349 and killed many people. The plague was brought in by rats and mainly affected towns. Most of the inhabitants of the towns were the Anglo- Normans. Two thirds of the English colony in Armagh died from the plague. Eight Dominicans died in one day in Kilkenny.

1350
The Black Death spreads through Irish held areas, resulting in large number of deaths.

1351
1. William McDonagh Moynach O'Kelly (28), (William Boy O'Kelly) in Irish Uilliam Buí O'Ceallaigh), king of Hy-Many, invited all the poets, brehons, bards, harpers, gamesters or common kearógs, and jesters and other of their kind of Ireland to his house Gailey Castle built on the western shores of Lough Ree, near Knockcroghery, Co. Roscommon, upon Christmas this year where every one of them was well used during Christmas Holidays and satisfied each of them with presents at their departure so as every one of them was well pleased, and extolled William for his bounty, one of which assembly made certain Irish verses, in commendation of William and his House, which begineth thus. Gailey Castle had been built by William in 1348.
The following poem was penned in Irish by one of the Ollamhs who had been a guest at the party which had lasted one month. As a result the term Fáilte Uí Cheallaigh (The Welcome of the O'Kellys) was coined and is still in use to describe a great welcome. Below is a translation of the poem into English.
William built a large temporary village to accomadte the many guests.

Filid Erin Go h-Aoin Teach
The Poets of Ireland to One House Are Coming

The Poets of Ireland to one house are coming
This night they are not in dispersion
Who is the poet that has not been released from his bondage?
By the man of the house in which they assemble.

Is it not thus they ought to come
The poets of Erin, altogether
Although now we be thus happy
We are unhappy at other times
If we were but few it would be dull
More and more numerous are the poets
Our invitation is the more pleasant, because
We are not a limited company
The greater part of the men of Erin are,
Opposed to us, though it is illiberal,
It is a good time to give us a lifting hand
When the public on our people are frowning,
As if he were a Brehon of Schools
He sends forth a school proclamation.
A man that never made a Rann
The noblest of the plains of Eamhain, William,
William O'Kelly of the fair side
Has arisen over the Princes of Erin,
To his suavity his pride submerges
Him to whom we are congregating
From the proclamation we have received
They will not remain, as I think,
Their own poets with
The O'Neills at their Christmas.
At this Christmas next to us
From the numbers that will go to his Dun
What will be drunk by the active hosts of Munster?
Shall be drunk without the society of a poet.
The poets of the descendants of Bloid are
Like the rest at Christmas
From the multitude of scholars coming to his house
Every other house shall be lonely
The hospitable tribe were not wont
(The more they shall envy William)
On the eve of a solemnity like this,
The Clann Carty to be without Ollamh.
During this day in Leinster
Or in Meath of the slow rivers
But the sweet notes of birds from trees,
No other music shall be heard
To be without anxiety with him
For the men of science is most befitting
During this day at his festivities,
Will be to the poets a feast for an age.
To each other will be known
The professors of smooth landed Fodhla
And the far travelled professors of Alba
Are coming to the noble mansion of William
Here will come the seven orders
Who form the shape of the good poetry
A charm for misfortune is their coming to the house
The seven chief orders of the poets.
Many from the North, not fewer from the South
To the son of Donogh's, the visit of poets
A Crinnheadh from the East and from the West
Multitudes of the votaries of science
There will be the Brehons of legal judgments,
There will be the Druids and goodly poets

In his mansion will be the authors of Erin
The Chroniclers of the triumphal histories.
The musicians of Erin prodigious the number
The followers of every science in common
The flood of professor from all quarters
Are all journeying to one house
In a retired chamber in the house
There is formed, tis right to tell
To the lord of the mansion only known
A plentiful store of wine and fruit.
There are long houses for beds
In preparation for the company
On the smooth ridge of a dry eminence
Well finished with woven clothes
They are now ready to visit O'Kelly
The poetical professors of the land of Erin
A numerous company approaches his mansion
A street of well formed houses awaits them.
Near unto these, joyous its features
There has been ordered by William
A separate street for the musicians
To be in readiness in his presence
The historians of beautiful Erin
And the heavy throng of their associates
In the town is the multitude
Where is the street of the Seanchaidhes
There is another extensive street,
In which are the fair houses
With the free hearted hosts
For the reception of the histrionic troop.
Trifling are these seeing all that are
Around the fortress of O'Kelly
Of streets of greater merriment
With the good manly hosts of Oirbhealach
The manner of their situation is
Wide passages between them
And as letters placed in lines
So are these straight intersected streets.
Every line of way (street) exact,
Smooth unobstructed, pleasant,
And of houses graceful, handsome ridged
Each (street) by two ranges environed.
Thick set with houses is the level
Of the white-walled ridge of the field
In the background of the thickest level
Is a mansion like unto a capital letter?
A Capital Letter of a beautiful Castle
The white stoned Dun of a Lord
And the stronger the castle of the Dun by it
A lake behind the castle.
A star of a castle, as such long confessed
Over the waters of Loch-na-n-Eigeas
Tho' more beautiful the castle on the inside
Its outer surface is like vellum.
The mansion on the brink of the lake
Indicative of a noble Lord
Their concordance is inseparable
The perfection of science is the building

Of other wood there has not been jointed
The equal in beauty of its timber work
The goodly castle is not covered with lime
By the face of its fort only is it equalled in gracefulness,
The choice of stones and of trees
(Are in) the expansive court of Cualann
Trim, uncleft, oaks
Are the beams of its extensive court.
Many an interlaced ornament of art
On the bright woodwork
On the surface of every beam of brown oak
Are artisans carving animals.
On the polished side of the warm mansion
Wonderful indeed for their beauty
The marks of the fine smooth pointed graver
Chastely, freshly, lightly,
This lofty tower opposite to it
The tower of Breogan only is its equal
At which were cast a multitude of darts,
From which Eire was espied from Spain
They contested a warlike deed,
The sons of the Milesians of Spain
The country by the sharp points of spears
Until of themselves they made Erin-men
By which Fodhla of the fair woods is
(On the destruction of the Tuatha-de-danann,
By the valour of the saplings of the hill of Bregia)
In possession of their seed after the sons of Milesius.
From Greece they came to fair Spain
From Spain they came to Erin
The hosts of the polished swords, such
The history of the great sons of Milesius,
Two of the hosts the most powerful,
Heber and Heremon,
O'Kelly is of the blood of their stem
Every hound takes after his kind.
The son of the son, of Conor of the fierce sons
He is not only an Erin-man
(He of the) branching soft curling hair
A Greek a Spaniard also is William.
Woe to him who angered the Lord
Tho' long ere he can be angered
Grievous to aggravate the anger of Maine's descendant
The greater his anger by its infrequency
Duibheasa's son of the sharp arms
To him is subject the whole extent of Hy-Maine
From Grein to Seanchoraid eastward
Belongs to him of the undulating sun-bright hair.
Uncurtailed is his territory
Both smooth and rough in his possession
With this the Lord of Li possesses
Apart of every surrounding territory,
Áth-na-Riogh, the broad Áth Luain
Áth Liag is not of less moment
Of the number (of territories) of the King of Flaghtga
Are the three noble Aths.
Loch-Deirgderc cause of pride
Loch- Ree of the green surfaced marshes

Blue harbours on which the sun brightens
Are the boundaries of William's territories.
Maon-Moy once the Clan-Morna's lands
Is under the sway of our generous Oscar
Unto Barr-Cobha would his sway extend
Even though' the Clan Morna still lived.
In the hands of strangers a long time
Was that Moy until William grew up
Maon Moy gladdened at the Mannian
After been long used to the strangers
Now since the banishment of the barbarians from it
By the son of Donogh of Dun Maighe
The Mannians under their kings shall be
Over the smooth faced Maon-Moy.
He will distribute the plain to the Hy-Mannians
To each as he merited in its defence
The clann of the noble Maine, ungrudgingly
Distributed Maon-Moy to the Hy-Mannians.
Tho' abundant the tributes and rents
That is by them consumed like cinders
More numerous with the Clan Kelly are troops
Soliciting cattle (gifts), from William
William the son of the white-toothed Donogh
The son of the protective Conor,
To bring them to his house is no small addition,
It's a house in which will be found poets.

[One American writer writing about William thought that Buí meant Boy. Buí means yellow (Blonde). Boy is just a corruption of the Buí. The Irish word for Boy is Buachaill. A cowboy in Irish is Buachaill bó.][The number 28 after Williams name means that he is 28 generations after Máine Mór.]

2. The Brehon Laws (ancient laws of Ireland) were banned in areas under English control.

1352
Teige (28), son of Siacus (27), grandson of Bishop Thomas O'Kelly (26), died.
[Siacus was called Jacques in A.U.]

1353
William Boy O'Kelly (28) founded the Abbey of Kilconnell, as a convent for Franciscan Friars. There had been a small church there previously, that had been founded by St. Connell, who was according to tradition, was a brother of St. Kerril, who founded Cluain Kerril. These two brothers were alleged to hate each other.

1356
1. Donogh Carragh O'Kelly (29) slew Aedh (Hugh) O'Conor, at Ballaghdaker near Athleague. Aedh was the son of Turloc O'Conor, King of Connacht, in revenge, for stealing his wife. Donogh was the fourth son of William Boy O'Kelly (28), king of Hy-Many. [According to the Annals of Ulster Hugh was the son of Turloc O'Conor, king of Connacht. It said that he was killed because of jealously]

2. Conor son of Tadhg O'Kelly was killed by Tadhg son of Diarmaid O'Kelly. [A.C.]

1357
Conor, son of Teige O'Kelly, was **slain by Teige, son of Dermot** O'Kelly.

1360
The English were alarmed at the inroads that the Irish language was making among the colonists. King Edward in an order to the Sheriff of the Cross and Seneschal of the Liberty of Kilkenny:
"As many of the English nation in the Marches and elsewhere have again become like Irishmen, and refuse to obey our laws and our customs, and hold parliaments after the Irish fashion, and learn to speak in the Irish tongue, and send their children among the Irish to be nursed and taught the Irish tongue, so that the people of the English race have for the greater part more Irish. The English were

forbidden to speak Irish of to speak to a fellow Englishman." [See 1367]

1361

Ralph O'Kelly, Archbishop of Cashel died. Born in Drogheda, and educated by the Carmelites in Kildare, he became Advocate-General for that order and was sent to Pope Clement VI as a speaker or prolocutor of all his order, prior to his appointment as Archbishop, in 1345. He defended the Church against parliament held in Kilkenny, in 1346 which granted a subsidy to the King of England, to support the state. Kelly opposed this and summoned his suffragan bishops of Limerick, Emly and Lismore to an assembly. Kelly and his assembled bishops in a congregation in Tipperary on January 7th decreed that all beneficed clergymen contributing to the fund, would be deprived of their benefices, and that the laity who contributed, would be excommunicated. Kelly and the other bishops wearing their Pontifical Robes, came to Clonmel, and excommunicated all who had contributed, including William Epworth, the Kings Commissioner in Tipperary. For this offence the King levied a fine of a thousand pounds on the Archbishop. In defence of his actions Kelly quoted the Magna Carta. We are not told what the final outcome was.

He wrote a number of books including a book on Canon Law and "made excursions into the regions of *belles lettres* with more than one volume of familiar letters. None of his books have survived. He died on November 20, 1361 and was buried in the Cathedral in Cashel. [Harris Collectanea, No 6, Analecta Hibernia. Also Complete Works of Ware by Harris].

1362

The Annals of Ulster give the events reported below as occurring in 1362. It also records the event as occurring in 1364. It mentions the event again in 1364.

1364

Daniel O'Kelly, **Tanist of Hy-Many, died. He was** son of Rory na Maor, 17th. "The O'Kelly". His son Teige built a castle at Ballinasloe, and later became C.H.M. Teige's son also called Tadhg, later became 19th. The O'Kelly. [A.C. gives this event both for 1362 and 1364]

1366

1. A great war broke out between the Foreigners of Connacht and the Clann-Maurice were expelled by Clann-Ricarde and a great hosting was made by Mac William and Aedh son of Felim, king of Connacht and the son of Magnus O'Conor and by **William O'Kelly, king of Hy-Many,** into the upper part of Connacht against Clann-Rickard. And many of the Momonians rose out with the Clann-Rickard and they were the greater part of a quarter of a year in leaguer against one another and sway was got by Mac William at the end. The pledges of Clann-Rickard were brought by him with him and he came with spirit and force from that expedition. [A.U.]

2. The Irish Parliament passes the **Statutes of Kilkenny**, banning the use of the Irish language, customs and dress by English and loyal Irish subjects.

1370

Shane O'Dugan, Ollamh of Hy-Many, made this poem for Teige O'Kelly, Chief of Hy-Many about the year 1370 (according to Eugene O'Curry).

A noble seed is the seed of O'Kelly
A seed that springs from rich glens
The noble princes of the plain of Macha
The seed of Kings and most noble Lords.
Of the seed of Maine More of the plain
Was Ceallagh, from who grew the Clan-Kellys
Of the seed of Crauc Colla in deed
Was Maine of the unbending branches
Colla-da- Crí of the shining hair
Of the noble descendants of Conn of the 100 battles
We have not concealed from that down
The course through which descended Ceallagh.
Of the seed of Ceallagh of the land of the West,
Is this Teige which we now approach

Of them all not a braver Teige was born
This shall we loudly proclaim,
Let us name the genealogy of Teige
From himself up to old Carbry
Noble the genealogical path of Teige
The ringlet haired high headed tree
Teige son of Donal of Derry-brain
Son of Conor from Creachmail
Who plundered Creit without reserve
The brave son of Donal son of Teige Taillten.
Son of Conor of the battle
Son of Dermot of the good fortune
Who for green Caraidh fought a fierce battle
Son of Conor son of the great Teige
Teige of Brian's battle, of the fierce dart
Son of Morogh son of Hugh
Son of Ceallagh (from who sprung the Clan
Who shrunk not from the bloody shaped spears.
Son of Finnachta who refused not battle
Son of Ailele who enjoyed good fortune
Son of Innrachtach of the mould of Conn
Of the fair spreading beautiful hair
Son of Fithcheallagh the powerful
Son of Dluthach, of the compact battalions
Son of Dicholla who backed not gold
A prosperous territory was that which he won.
Son of Eoghan Finn of the fair hair
Son of Cormac who merited a royal mansion
Son of Cairbre Crom who bent over battles
With the omen of Conn of thee 100 battles
Son of Fearadach of the curling fair hair
Son of Luideagh of the green polished swords
Sound was his valour in conflicts
Son of Dalan son of the great Brasil
Son of Maine Mór son of Eochaidh
Son of Donal of the good judgments
Son of Inchaidh who worshipped peace
Who rebelled not against a sovereign.
Son of Muireadach, son of Eochaidh
Son of brave Carbry Liffeachair,
Son of Cormac of the bright pointed spears
And of the smooth, handsome, brown nailed hand.
Son of Art the solitary, the famous
Son of Conn of the 100 battles from Cruachán
Son of Feidlimidh Rechtmar of high prosperity
Which to our mouth makes more musical Teige of Tara,
Teige O'Kelly of Bregia's land
Why should he not be noble?
He of the long locks of auburn colour
Is carried up to Conn of the hundred fights
Through Conn son of Úna of the fair hair
If his desire is for (the sovereignty of) Erin,
Short is his way if so
To Carbic the amiable and white sided.
King of Ireland was the father of Eochaidh
The flourishing Cairbre Liffeachair
The rightful inheritance of our Teige's Teamar
From Cairbre one of its first of men.

What gave to Cairbre Cind Cait,
The sovereignty of Tara in his brave hand
If our Teige's troops are desirous for the country
Near unto him is the chief sovereignty.
The island of Fodhla, whose prosperity he reaped
Was less the inheritance of Eochaidh Obthach
In his white hand will be noble Eire
To Teige of Bregia she shall be a spouse,
A greater wonder the populous Banba
To have espoused Eochaidh Edbothagh
Banba would not think of espousing him verily
Had he not been the Damhna of a good king.
Sovereign over Banba of the judgments
Was the good son of Lugdeagh son of Mac Niadh,
She was not courted by the tribe from whom he sprung
Tho' till his death there could not be a better king.
Why not on Teamar in the east
Now be the design of the fair sided Teige
Bearer was not on another occasion
Its possession to Brian Ború.
A couple whose banns it is ours to publish
Teige of Fail and the fair Fodhla
The espousal of Teige with Fodhla the fair
Will be proclaimed in all parts of Erin.
He will despise the seven cantreds
He will inhabit the old rath of Tuathal
The strength of the Tuathals descendants will be in his house
Over the seven cantreds of the Clan Kelly
The waters of Lough Ree are angry
Because they have been possessed by a foreign Lord
Lough Ree cannot be restrained by the shores
Because a foreign Lord has possessed it.
Great happiness to the Clan Kelly
Has been given by Teige of the flowing hair
He has brought Honour on his sept
And dishonour on the Cormaicni.
Through Teige of the white side has reached
Throughout Erin your fame
There doth be on you, through excess envy
Murmurings of you sons of Conor.
The troops of Dunmore of the markets
To meet Teige are assembling
Tho' numerous are the arms that await him there
A bowman from the field goeth not.
Powerful his arm in bending a bow
Not more manly the arm of Lughaidh
Brave his blade, not firmer a column
Than the spear-tree of O'Kelly
The shaft that is shaped for himself
Since the man whom that can be useful
And other shaft that unserviceable would be
To him, in any way, in the conflicts
The character of his enemies to be noblest of Fail
For having braved his difficulties, is,
That a warrior however fierce hath not
The protection of his life from his sword.
The wisdom and generosity of Teige
Will be disseminated every where

The Lord of Áth Luain shall soon have
From me his history in writing.
His reserve will be made heavy
By the banishment of the Saxons from his territory
Though heavy the rent he has on it found
It is not downwards that rent ha gone.
He sets not value on riches
The Lord of Loch-Cimi of the flowing hair
Though a precious jewel lay at his feet
The branch of Tuam would not raise it.
The Clan Teige without receptacles for plunder
Will be left by this treating vulture
Our swelling Scion shall leave
The Conmacnefi without castles.
Teige O'Kelly we have loved
The noblest Mannian in Erin
The fair and flowering branch of Banba
A Danna beautiful and noble

1372

1. Shane (John Mór) O'Dugan, "a learned historian, and **Ollamh of Hy-Many**, **died**, after victory of Extreme Unction, and penance**, at Rinn-duin,** among the monks of John the Baptist, (now called Rindoon, or St. John's, on a peninsula, on the west bank of Lough Ree). He had been seven years in the monastery, before his death." He was considered the chief the chief historian, in Ireland. He was the author of a topographical poem, in which he gives the names of the principal tribes, and districts in Ulster, Connacht, and Meath, and the chiefs who presided over them, before they were dispossessed, by the English, or by other tribes. He was also the author of several poems, and poetical pieces, addressed to the O'Kellys, his patrons, of which copies are preserved, in fragment, in the Book of Hy-Many. [See 1370]

Another of Shane O'Dugans Poems was:

TRAVEL WE AROUND FODHLA

O'Kelly sovereign of Hy Maine, O'Connell is
Lord from Grein to Can Moy, O'Neachtans and
O'Mullally the two Lords of Moenmoy. O'Mannion
The Clan Ward, O'Scurra, O'Laman
O'Cassan, O'Giallaigh and O'Maigin
Chiefs of Soghan, and whichever of them is Lord
Will be petty king over the rest during his time, O'Cahill
O'Muran and O'Mulroony the three Lords of
Crimthan. O'Laodhog petty king of Callow
O'Madagan over Sil Anmchada and O'Holohan also
Mac Eidegan over Clan Dermot both North and South
Mac Gillafinnigan and O'Kenny over the Clan
Tlaitheaman. O'Donnellan over Clan Brasil.
O'Donoghoe over Clan Cormac of Moenmoy
O'Daivginn over the twelve towns of O'Daivginn and O'
Docomlan over Eidnech. O'Gabrain over
Dal Druithne, O'Malbride chief of Moy Finn
Turn we to eighty of the Glens
Search we the broad domains
Rouse we the might of each town
Rest we in smooth Moenmoy.
The ample third of Connacht the plain of
Hy-Maine of the assemblies
From Shannon of the fair streams
To Meádha, no insignificant Kingdom.
O'Connell's share of that country
Of that beautiful meadowing land is

From Grein to Great Can Moy
They attend in hosts on the king
  The Lords of Moenmoy of heroes
Whose inheritance the sweet plain is
Two who long possess that Land
O'Neaghtan and O'Mullally
Men of ponderous might in Battles
The Land is theirs to Hy-Fiachrach.
  The six Soghans shun we not
Their chiefs without uncertainty
The goodly hosts of aggressive arrows
Whose land is Soghan of the spears
  O'Cahill O'Muran the active
O'Mulroony of royal Conquests
The protecting trees of the streamy Land
Chiefs of the woody Crimthan.
  O'Laodhog who fled not battle
Chief of widespread Callow
The men who amply grasped
The green bordered bank of Shannon (i.e. Callow)
  Far famed and brave Chief
Over the lands of Anmchada,
Who roughly fettered the foes of his might
He of the renowned weapons. O'Holohan
  As becomes his deserts enumerate
Their Lords and their principal chiefs
In connection with their rightful domains
Fairly given to each his territory
  Foremost in valour and renown
Is the noble Mac Eidegn.
Assign to him for his ever ready Bands
And for the goodness of his fair fame.
The Clan Dermot North and South
A place in my poem is their right
  Mac-Gillafinnagan the generous
And the valiant Clann Kenny
Two fairest branches of the Tree
Over the brave Clan Flaitheman
  Noble their blood and their deeds
O'Donnellans of beautiful forms
To them belongs of right of combat
The flowery lands of Clan Brasil
  O'Donoghoe without gloominess
Hy-Cormac of great Moenmoy
To the ught of Lothy without
To these as an honoured chief
Of the monarchs blood is the royal chief
  O'Docomlan I Say
Over the high pinnacle of Eidnegh
Nor is he a chief of bashful mien
O'Gabrain of Dal Druthne.
  The chiefs of the powerful Moyfinn
To where Bridget left her blessing
Noble their warlike hosts hitherto
O'Maelbride the ever manly
Good hath he done to all men
The comely chief of Breadaghe.
(Eire, Banba, and Fodhla were names used for Ireland)

2. MacFeorais [Birmingham] was taken prisoner by O'Kelly (William Boy) and his sons (Maol Seachlainn, William Óg, Tadhg, Aedh Buidhe and Murchadh) and Richard Mac Feorais, his heir, was slain.
[A.U.]

3. William Óg O'Kelly (29), Tanist of Hy-Many, heir to the lordship of Hy-Many, died. He was second son of William Boy O'Kelly (28), who was king of Hy-Many. He predeceased his father. William Óg's older brother Maol Seachlainn (Malachy) (29) succeeded him as Tanist.

1373
John de Kelly was Abbot of Arbroath, Scotland. He derived his name from the lands of Kelly near Arbroath.

1374
Theobold Burke, Mac William's heir was killed by the **Hy-Mannians.** [A.C.]

1375
1. **William Boy O'Kelly (28)** resigned the Chieftainship of Hy-Many in favour of his son Maelseachlainn (29).

2. "A war broke out between Rory O'Conor, king of Connacht, and **Maelseachlainn O'Kelly (29), lord of Hy-Many**, in which O'Conor subdued the Hy-Many".

1377
1. Rory O'Conor king of Connacht, defeated Thomas (Macwilliam) Bourke, and **Maelseachlainn (Malachy) O'Kelly**, king of H.M., when they attacked him at Roscommon Castle. A number of people including Thomas's brother Richard, and O'Mannion, of Sodhan, a sub-chief under the O'Kellys, were killed.

2. Bishop Thomas O'Kelly (29), of Clonfert died. He was son of Gilbert (28), chief of Hy-Many. After the death of Bishop John O'Lean in 1336 the see of Clonfert was vacant until Thomas O'Kelly, a secular priest was appointed bishop in 1747. He had a number of sons Maelseachlainn (Malachy), Muirchertach, Thomas, Diarmaid, Murchadh, and Tomaltach.
His brother Diarmaid O'Kelly according to the Book of Lecan was king of Hy-Many and hanged O'Mannion, chief of Sodhan, and seized his castle and estate of Clogher. O'Farrell states that Diarmaid died without issue but according to the Book of Lecan he married Mór the daughter of Hugh O'Conor and had by her a son Tadhg, besides Conchobhor Cearbhach or Conor the gamester and John by another wife and Maine by a third. **[See 1343]**

1378
1. Maurice O'Kelly (29) was appointed Bishop of Clonfert. He was the son of Philip (28), who was brother of William Boy O'Kelly (28), king of Hy-Many. Maurice commissioned the writing of *The Book of Hy-Many* also known as *The Book of the O'Kellys*.

2. Following the election of Pope Urban VI in Rome, there was much agitation. As a result of dissatisfaction in France, an anti-pope, Clement VII, was elected in France and established his headquarters in Avignon, in southern France. This resulted in a great division in the Latin Rite Christendom. Clement sent the prior of Roscommon, as his emissary to Ireland, to seek support among the Irish hierarchy. He succeeded in getting the support of the Archbishop of Tuam and also the **bishop of Clonfert, Maurice O'Kelly** (29). The fact that the English supported Urban, probably helped Muirchertach to support the French Pope.

1379
Richard O'Dugan died. He was **the intended Ollamh of Hy-Many.**

1381
1. William Boy O'Kelly (28), retired chieftain of Hy-Many, **died**, at his castle at Callow and was buried in Kilconnell, which he had founded, in 1353, dressed in the habit of St. Francis and assisted by the prelates

and ecclesiastics of Connacht. This church was to become the burial site of his descendants. At an earlier time the kings of Hy-Many were buried at Clonmacnoise, which was situated on the eastern bank of the Shannon but was considered part of Connacht. There had been a small religious establishment at Kilconnell previously, that had been founded by St. Connell, who was reputedly a brother of St. Kerril, and it is alleged that they were not on good terms with each other. William had built the church for the Franciscans. (See 1351).

2. Rory O'Conor, king of Connacht wet to Athlone and his sons of kings went from him into the West of Meath and great preys were carried off by them. The Foreigners overtook them and defeat was inflicted on them and the son of O'Conor was slain there, namely John the Lagenian (from having been fostered in Leinster), and Aedh Blindeye O'Conor was taken prisoner there and **William, son of Donnchadh, son of Rory O'Kelly** and many others that are not recorded here were slain there. [A.U.]

1382
In a list of the **Abbots of Aghaboe**, (Queen's County) after 1382 up to the time of dissolution of the monasteries, given in Monasticon Hibernicum, **Thady O'Kelly** is 9th in a list of 42 names.

1384
1. A bad plague in Ireland which caused the death of many including Rory son of Turloc O'Conor, king of Connacht, died, after contracting it. **Aedh O'Kelly and Fearadach O'Kelly, (probably the sons of Maelseachlainn O'Kelly, 29, C.H.M.)** also died of the plague, within a week of each other.

2. After the death of Rory (O'Conor), a war of succession took place for the kingship of Connacht.
O'Kelly, Clanrickard, Donal Mac Murtogh O'Conor and the family united in inaugurating, Turloc, Mac Hugh, Mac Turloc O'Conor (nephew of the former king), king of Connacht. Turloc was ancestor of the O'Conor Donn.
The O'Kellys as Marshals of Connacht, from time immemorial played a very important part, in the inauguration, of the kings of Connacht.
A rival was inaugurated by Mac Dermott of Moylurg, the sons of Murtogh Moynach O'Conor and the chieftains of Sil-Murray, who combined to appoint Turloc Mac Roe Mac Hugh Mac Felim O'Conor, as king of Connacht. The resulting civil war affected all Connacht. There was burning, spoiling and extensive destruction carried out by both protagonists and their supporters and followers. The decedent of the two rivals is the O'Conor Donn (brown) and O'Conor Roe (red).
The result of the fighting was that Silmurray were divided under two O'Conors.
In the division of the spoils Turloc Roe adopted the name O'Conor Roe. The chief castle of this branch was Tulsk. Ballintubber appears to have been in after times held by whichever O'Conor was strongest.
Turloc Óg took the name O'Conor Donn.
The peace was but temporary. [A.C.]

1385
1. Turloc Rua O'Conor (O'Conor Roe), Mac Dermot, Clann-Murtogh and other Connacht chieftains destroyed **Eamon (Edmund) O'Kelly's** (30), residence and property, and killed William Bui O'Neaghtan. [Eamon was the 10th son of Maelseachlainn O'Kelly, 29, C.H.M.]

1389
Maurice Mael (the bald) O'Connor of Offaly was killed by an arrow, by one of the **O'Kellys of Ley**, in Clanmaliere. [Annals of Connacht.]

1390
As a result of dissatisfaction in Galway many of the merchants in that town had rebelled under the leadership of Henry Blake, who threw in their lot with William de Burgo, who was resisting the control of the crown in Connacht.
Milo Corr, Bishop of Clonmacnoise, and Thomas Hill, were sent to hold a sessions in Ballinrobe, as justices (of the King of England) in Connacht, chiefly to inquire into the causes of the frequent rebellions. The bishop reported to the Council that the sheriff, Lord Athenry, refused him an escort, and that he had to pay £10 in silver to the **son of**, **Maelseachlainn O'Kelly, chief of Hy-Many**, for an escort to Ballinrobe. (This was probably Brian who was Tanist at that time. J.M.K.). They also complained that he had to live at his own expense, apart from the refreshment that Thomas Bourke gave them, for more than half a year. The Council allowed ten marks. [In another account it was said that the money was paid to the Kellys of Dunamona which I feel is

inaccurate. J.M.K]

1391
Thady O'Kelly, a canon of the diocese of Clonfert was appointed Dean of the diocese of Elphin, to replace Gilbert Machabrichyn who "had wrongly occupied" this position. [Cal. Papal Letters]

1392
1. O'Conor Donn, whom the O'Kellys had recently supported, in their in their struggle with the O'Conor Roe, repaid the kindness by raiding Hy-Many, because they feared the increased importance of the O'Kellys. As a result the **O'Kellys changed their allegiance to the O'Conor Roes'.** [A.I. & A.C.]

2. Maurice O'Kelly, bishop of Clonfert, son of Máine, went to Rome to apply for the Archbishopric of Tuam. [M.A.] [John O'Donovan says Maurice was the son of Philip. Another source says he was son of Máine who was son of the same Philip]

3. Nichól O'Kelly, the great Dean of Clonfert, and head of his people, i.e. Lord of Moy Finn, who was renowned for his hospitality, died of the great epidemic which affected Ireland this year. He was son of Thomas and grandson of Eochaigh (ancestors of the McKeoghs of Moy Finn (Keoghs Country). Nichol was the father of Nichol Óg McKeogh of Carrick.

4. A raid by Cathal, son of Rory, son of Turloc O'Conor, on Mac Eochaidh O'Kelly, who took cattle and horses into the Feadha (i.e. Drum) with him. Yet peace was made between the same kings, a division of the Feadha that is between two of the O'Neaghtan septs.

1393
1. Brian O'Kelly (30), Tanist of Hy-Many, died in the spring. He was second son of Maelseachlainn (Malachy) O'Kelly (29), Chief of Hy-Many. Having died before his father he never was chief of Hy-Many. He was the ancestor of the principal O'Kelly families of Hy-Many. [A. of U.]

2. Eadaoin O'Kelly, daughter of Cathal Óg O'Conor, and wife of Brian O'Kelly (30), Tanist of Hy-Many, died. [& A of U]

3. Donal, eighth son and Edmond (Eamon), tenth son of Maelseachlainn (Malachy) O'Kelly, chief of Hy-Many, die**d of the epidemic.** [& A of U] [Miscellaneous Annals say that they died of the plague.]

4. Eamon (31), son of **Eamon O'Kelly (30), ríoghd hamhna (Tanist) of Hy-Many,** died of the epidemic.

5. Maurice (Muirchertach) O'Kelly (29), bishop of Clonfert, transferred his allegiance from the French pope to Boniface IX, who had succeeded Urban VI, as the Roman pope.

1394
1. Maurice O'Kelly (Muirchertach O'Ceallaigh) (29), was appointed Archbishop of Tuam, and according to Mac Firbis, he went to Rome. Prior to his translation to Tuam he had been Bishop of Clonfert. While in Clonfert, he had commissioned the writing of the **Book of Hy-Many**, also known as the Book of the O'Kelly's. This book was compiled by Faelen Mac a Gobhan, a learned historian, as well as five other scribes. In it is included a lot of history and genealogies of the O'Kellys, and other noble Irish families. Maurice was son of Philip O'Kelly (28), who was a brother of William Boy O'Kelly (28), chief of Hy-Many. Malachy was married before he became a priest, and had four sons, one of them called Thomas O'Kelly (30), subsequently became bishop of Clonfert. Bishops and priests having children, was not a very rare event, in the Irish church, at this time.

Malalchy's appointment to the see of Tuam occurred under unusual circumstances. William O'Cormican was appointed to Tuam by the Pope in 1386. In 1394 he was downgraded for some unknown reason and was appointed as Bishop of Clonfert a position he did not take up. [See Ware and Knox (Notes on the Dioceses of Tuam Killala etc)]

2. The Earl of Ormond mustered a force, and marched into Leinster, to spoil it. He burned and spoiled Gallen (stronghold of one branch of the O'Kellys of Kilkenny), and **also** the **territory of the O'Kellys of Magh Drúctain** (another stronghold of the O'Kellys of Laois), and then returned home. In O'Heerin's topographical poem, this territory is placed in Co. Laois, and is described as being "like the fertile Land of

Promise". In an ancient map of Leix and *Ophaly* it appears as Feren O'Kelly, which is literally means the people of O'Kelly. This territory extended from Ballymadock southward to the hills of Slewmargie, and comprised of Ballymadock, the Park near Stradbally the church of Grange and Oghteoge, the church of Acalopoke, and the castle of Coragh. (In 1856 John O'Donovan the translator of the Annals of the Four Masters stated that Patrick O'Kelly, the translator of Abbe Mageoghegan's History of Ireland and the author of the General History of the rebellion of 1798, was the present head of this branch of the O'Kellys.)

3. The **monastery of Loch Seimhdille was burned by the family of O'Kelly,** thirty one years after it had been previously burned by Cathal Óg O'Conor.

4. A joint attack was made by **Malachy (Maol Seachlainn) O'Kelly (29), king of Hy-Many,** together with a host of Connacht men, O'Connor of Úi Failghe, Cormac O'Maol Seachlainn and the men of Meath against Dalton. They all assembled at Baile Locha Seimhdille and they set fire to the district, including houses and corn but Dalton's granary at Ráile Sgiak was valiantly defended against them by Dalton himself and a few others. [Miss. Annals]

1395.
1. Malachy O'Kelly (29), king of Hy-Many, went to Drogheda, with the other chieftains, to offer homage to King Richard II, of England. Later he sent the King two letters complaining how he had been wronged by his enemies. He told the King that the only ally that he had was the Mayo Bourkes. He also referred to the claims that the Ormond Butlers had made on Aughrim and requested the King to reject this claim.

2. O'Neill Boy, Chieftain of **Clandeboy** (south Antrim and north Co. Down) died. The **O'Kellys**, were sub-chieftains in this area.

3. Rory O'Kelly (30), heir to the chieftainship (ríoghd hamhna) of Hy-Many died. [Miscellaneous Annals.] [He obviously succeeded his brother Brian, who was Tanist and died in 1393 See Main Hy-Many Family Tree].

1396
There was plundering around **Ardnaree** (beside the present Ballina) by McWilliam, **O'Kelly** {Maelseachlainn (29)}, MacFeorais and O'Conor Roe

1397
1. Malachy (Maelseachlainn) O'Kelly (29) wrote to King Richard II, complaining of the wrongs he had suffered at the hands of his enemies. He said his only allies were the Mac William Bourke's of Mayo. He referred to the claims made by the Ormond Butlers through the old La Rochelle claim on Aughrim castle and its lands. Malachy claimed his family had held possession of these possessions peacefully for more than eighty years. He requested the King to reject the Butler claim. There is no record of a reply to the two letters sent to the King by Malachy.

2. A great war (occurred) between O'Kelly and his son and between them great destruction was wrought.

3. On August 15, 1397, the **battle of Kinnitty** occurred between O'Conor Don and his allies and O'Conor Roe in **the townland of Kilbride** in the future Co. Roscommon. O'Conor Roe won the battle and with his booty and cattle proceeded into the barony of Leitrim in the southern part of Hy-Many. On hearing the sad tidings of the defeat of his men and their allies while he was absent proceeded to **O'Kellys Country** in search of O'Conor Roe. Having found him he attacked and defeated O'Conor Roe and recaptured most of the booty and cattle.

1398
1. Thady O'Kelly, was Abbot of the Cistercian House, at Carriglihy, Diocese of Ross.

2. A great **raid** was carried out **by Ulick de Burgo on O'Kelly** and many cattle were carried off. [Miss. A.]

1400
1. Archbishop O'Kelly died of the galar brec (smallpox)**.** [Unable to find out who this Archbishop was perhaps it was an error re the Archbishop's son. See 2. Below. J.M.K.]

2. Maelseachlainn son of Archbishop O'Kelly died of the smallpox. [A.C.]

3. Dunamon Castle was taken by the son of the Abbot O'Conor. Hubert son of Edmund son of Hubert Burke was killed there, and **the son of Eamon O'Kelly's son,** who was in captivity there, was released by him. [A.C.]

4. The *eric* (fine) for 'killing a man of learning' in Connacht is fixed at 126 cows. [Brehon Laws]

1401.
1. Maelseachlainn (Malachy) O'Kelly (29), king of Hy-Many, for 26 years, died and was buried in Kilconnell. He was the son of William Boy O'Kelly (28). His mother was the daughter of O'Grady. He had ten sons. He was succeeded as king by Conor Anabaid (premature) O'Kelly (30), his third son. His eldest son Ruaidhri, died in 1395, without issue. His second son Brian who was Tanist (heir to the title), had predeceased him in 1893. Malachy was ancestor of most of the great O'Kelly families of Hy-Many. **Conor Anabaid O'Kelly (30) was made king in succession to his father.** [A.C.] [Anabaid means the unripe or premature. Miscellaneous Annals gives the year as 1402] [A.C. The A.U. gives the date of Malachy's death, as, 1402]
[The O'Ceallaigh monument commemorated Maelseachlainn and his wife Finnuala. The inscription carved on the O'Ceallaigh Monument in Knockmoy read:
Do Maelseachlainn Ua Ceallaigh, do Ríg Ua Máine & do Finngualaind ingen Ui Conchobar, do Rigne Matha O'Coigle in leabuig so (For Maelseachlainn O'Kelly, for the King of Hy-Many and for Finnualla daughter of O'Conor, Mathew O'Coigle made this resting place. The monument was 20 inches wide and 12 ½ inches high which was unwisely taken from its place on the wall of Abbeyknockmoy and brought to the Dublin Exhibition of 1853. The greater part of the monument fell, perhaps due to its disturbance, was never re-erected. The inscribed stone was afterwards removed to Ballyglunin House for preservation. (Paper read in 1918 by Henry Crawford to the R.S.A.I)].

2. In the *Registry of Clonmacnoise*, preserved in the British Museum is **"Loughlin O'Kelly** from whom descend the O'Kelly made an agreement with the Bishop of Clonmacnoise to repair the Togher of Cloonburren from the cross of Carby Crom (see 840) westward to Cruaigh Failte (Falty)" The bishop also gave back several townlands to O'Kelly who had to give the bishop six cows and six fat hoggets on every feast of St. Martin. See 1402]

1402
1. In the Annals of Ulster gives **Malachy O'Kelly's** date of death, as 1402. McCarthy says that the Ulster dating is probably right. Miscellaneous Annals refers to him as high king of All Hy-Many from Cara to Grian, the most outstanding man in Western Europe, defensive tower of the Irish, the best man of his time for hospitality, alertness and wisdom for defending churches, for supporting foreigners, the feeble the exiled, a sage both faithful and referential to the Church and the confessors and a very charitable man to the weaklings of the creator. He died at the height of his rule and power after tribulation of penance. He was brought before death, to the monastery of Knockmoy, and he was buried there, in his own stone tomb, having left his family to succeed him. [Mis. A.]

2. A treacherous foray by **the son, of the son of Eamon O'Kelly (30),** on the family of Hubert [Dalton] and he took many cattle. [Miss. A.] [Probably Aedh Bui O'Kelly (32)]

3. A great foray by **O'Kelly, son of the son of Eamon O'Kelly** on Cinel Dobhthay. They took many cows and killed people. [Miss. A.]

1403.
1. Conor Anabaid (premature) O'Kelly (30), king of H.M., a venomous serpent of the Gaels for his swiftness and depredations, died, and was buried in the monastery of John the Baptist (Rindoon) in Hy-Many. [A.C.] He was the third son of Maelseachlainn whom he succeeded in 1401as Chief of Hy-Many. He was also the 23rd O'Kelly. [A fuller account is given in the Annals of Lough Cé. The Annals of Ulster and Miscellaneous Annals give this death as 1404]

2. Finnuala, daughter of Turloc, son of Aedh, son of Eoghan O'Conor, and wife of Malachy **O'Kelly** (29), king of Hy-Many, a woman of the best reputation in all Ireland in her time died, and was buried in Knockmoy Abbey. The Annals of Ulster says "a woman that was a general protector to the learned bodies

of Ireland." [A.I., A.C. & A.U] [See 1401]

3. A very great hosting by O'Conor Donn and Murchadach Bacach (lame) O'Conor of Sligo was lead into Upper Connacht (Hy-Many and into Sil-Anmchadha to take the lordship of O'Madden by force. O'Madden submitted to them and his lordship was given to O'Conor on this occasion A.U.). The lordship of Eoghan O'Madadhain, the son of Murchadh was seized by them on this occasion. After that they went into Clann-Rickard to assist Ulick, son of Richard against the **Hy-Mannians** (O'Kellys), whom they defeated and returned home subsequently without blemish or mischance. [A.U., says these events occurred in 1404]

4. Murchadh Garbh (coarse) O'Shaughnessy, royal heir of Hy-Fiacra-Aidhne, was killed by the **Hy-Mannians**.

5. Magnus O'Neachtain was killed by Clannmhaicne Eoghan O'Kelly. [Miss. A.]

6. O'Kelly [Teige, (30)] took sway with hostages, over Clannmhaicne Eoghan O'Kelly. [Misc. A.]

1404
1. The son of Aonghus son of Donal Óg McDonnell was killed by **Donnchadh O'Kelly (? Clandeboy).**

2. John Buidhe, son of Seoinin Burke was killed by the **Clannmaicne-Eoghain (Clonmacnowen) O'Kellys'** (i.e. descendants of Eoghan O'Kelly, son of Donal Mór, son of Tadhg Tailtean, slain in 1180) and by the sons of Hubert Dalton. [A.C. Gives 1403 as the year of this event]

3. Many diseases in Ireland this year especially the lectual sickness (taking to the bed for no apparent reason). [A.C.]

4. The monastery of Cloontooskert was unfortunately burned by lightning. [Miss. A.]

1405
1. Bishop Thomas O'Kelly (30), of Clonfert, converted the Parish Church in Cloonkeenkeril, into a Monastery for the Franciscan Third Order. The church was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, at the suggestion of John and David Mulkerril, professors of that order. He was son of Archbishop Muirchertach O'Kelly. [See 1407]

2. Loughrea was burned by **O'Kelly [Tadhg (30)].**

3. Great raids by Ulick Mac William (de Burgo) on **Tadhg O'Kelly (30).** [Miss. A.]

1406
1. A plague occurred in Ireland this year and many people died as a result, including Aedh O'Toole, eligible prince of Ui Mail. [A.C.]

2. Incursion by Eoghan Mac an Abad, son of Turloc O'Conor and the Galls of Meath into Uí Failghe, against the town of O'Cúlcorra, i.e. The son of Giolla Buidhe and the town was held against them until O'Connor and Uí Failghe overtook them and inflicted a defeat on them, in which Mac an Abad O'Conor, i.e. Eoghan, a prince renowned for his almsgiving, hospitality, piety and vigour and donations was killed. **Aedh Buidhe, son of Eamon, son of Eamon O'Kelly, was killed** there too, and the son of Mac Muiris na mBrígh, and William, son of Sean Mac Brannáin, son of the chieftain of Corca Athchlann, and Mac Sweeney's son, along with almost all of his eighty gallowglasses. It is unknown how many people, noble and lowly were killed. The priest of the Buach Pádraig (Patrick's Crested [cap ?] Was captured there and the Buach Pádraig was taken from him. [Miss. A.]

3. Great raids by **William Rua, son of Maol Seachlainn (Malachy), son of William, son of Donnchadh Muimhneach O'Kelly on Conor , son of Eamon, son of Eamon, son of Donnchadh Muimhneach** and he took many cows. **Conor, son of Eamon O'Kelly, was captured by William, son of Maol Seachlainn O'Kelly** after he had summoned him to his own assembly and six of his people were killed in Port Erenagh, and **Donal, son of Eamon O'Kelly was captured** there too. [Miss. A.]

4. Pope Innocent died and was succeeded by Pope Gregory. [Miss. A.]

1407

1. Archbishop Maurice O'Kelly (29), Archbishop of Connacht, "eminent for wisdom, charity and humanity", died in Tuam at the feast of St. Michael (September 29, 1407). He had been Bishop of Clonfert, from 1378 to 1394 prior to his translation to the Archdiocese of Tuam, by Pope Boniface IX. [A.C. John O'Donovan gives 1409 as the year of his death.]
He while bishop of Clonfert had arranged and sponsored the compilation of the *Leabhar Uí Maine* or in English the *Book of Hy-Many* (The Book of the O'Kellys). He had four sons, one of whom became Bishop of Clonfert. John O'Donovan said he was married and his wife died before he became a priest. [See 1423]

2. A victory by O'Conor Roe and **O'Kelly,** in which a number of the Clann-Sithigh were slain.

3. The victory of Cill-achaidh (Cell Achaidh), was gained in the same year by O'Conor Roe and the **sons of Maelseachlainn O'Kelly (29)** and by Rory McDermott king of Moylurg, over Mac William of Clann-Rickard and Cathal son of Rory O'Conor (who had been proclaimed king after O'Conor Don had been slain by Cathal Dubh son of O'Conor Roe). The Clann-Richard and Cathal, son of Rory were defeated and Cathal son of Rory, and William Burke were captured, as well as many more that were either slain or captured there.
This event occurred about the time of the feast of John the Baptist. [A.C.]

4. The son of William Óg O'Kelly (29), an excellent prince, and the son of Magowan O'Neachtain, were craftily slain by **Fearadach O'Kelly, son of Donal O'Kelly, in Clannmhaicne Eóghain.** [A.C. & Misc. A.]

5 There was very **inclement weather** resulting in great destruction of cattle this year. [A.C.]

6. Cornelius Flavus O'Kelly, was Vicar of Taughmaconnell (Vicarius de Tecmycconayl)
Donatum Fuscum O'Kelly and Thady William O'Kelly were Rectors of Aughrim.
It alleges that Donatus Fusus and Thaddeus O'Kelly were usurpers of part.
It also alleges that John O'Kelly Vicar de Roba et Baynkalay was a usurper.
Keruall O'Kelly was Vicar of Kyllmolara.
Robert O'Kelly was Vicar of Kyllmeaynmor et prebendarius.
Also mentioned is Malachy O'Kelly Vicar of Kylcaryn.
[British Museum Additional MS 4787]

7. Teige O'Kelly (30), C.H.M., founded a monastery for the third order of St. Francis at Kilbach, in the future Co. Galway. [See 1410 (1)].

1409

1. O'Conor Roe and (Teige) O'Kelly (30), (Chief of Hy-Many), pitched a camp, around Roscommon, on which occasion, they destroyed the corn of the town, and of the monastery, and drove the friars out of the monastery, lest intelligence of their doings should reach the castle.

2. A great plague occurred in Meath this year and Scrope a very valiant knight and lieutenant of the king of England, died thereof. [A.C.][**The O'Kellys of Meath** were very imminent before the Norman invasion.]

1410

1. Teige O'Kelly (30), C.H.M, for seven years, **died**. He was sixth son of Maelseachlainn, C.H.M., who had died in 1401. He built a castle in Ballinasloe. He was **succeeded by Donnchadh** O'Kelly (30), his younger brother, who was the seventh son of Maelseachlainn.
[A.C. Records "A loss greater than all the losses were suffered at the time of this year, a fortnight after the feast of Michael. Tadhg O'Kelly, king of Hy-Many, the most bountiful giver of all the Gaels of Ireland and Scotland in his time, died after a victory of Unction and Penance, and may God have mercy on his soul forever and ever."]

2. Teige Óg O'Higgins composed the following poem in Irish, here translated by Eugene O'Curry, on the death of Teige O'Kelly in 1410

It is now Teige would be appreciated
Few are they that suffer like us
I enjoyed happiness while he lived

Which I can now the more fully appreciate
It is now I appreciate all his gifts to me
Now that my pride is lowered
It's right that no one should again maintain me
For half of his munificence we appreciated not
By the demise of the Lion of Conn's half
The only friend of the poets among us
This night, I understand not that there is
A known evil absent from me.
Although we have course of thankfulness
After the king of Rath Leary
Yet little do I value the race of Conn
Since our royal companion has gone before us.
I know that I will be constrained
Henceforth what a great change
In place of his abundant supplies.
To hear wandering and oppressive debility
Although his great expenditure made him
Displeasing to the race of Kelly
Still those heroes of Ard-na-Cnó
Supplied Teige in all his necessities
After the chief of Maine's Land
Deeper than anyone is our lament
To cease to live indeed it is time
As relief now is not to be had
The royal patron who adopted us
Paid from the commencement of our friendship
'More honour unto us than to his other wards,
A cause of grief now is his partiality.
I selected him what I now regret
At first before all the nobles of Ireland
Woe was he who had not the good fortune
To select Teige from the commencement
Unto death with his noble heart
Woe is me that I did not depart
Why was I not able to share my existence?
Oh God, with him my first beloved man.
The happiness I enjoyed is not
Vanished from me but one quarter (of a year)
Yet not more tedious to me
To my whole life than that term
The length of the night is horrible to us
From the pressure of sorrow on my mind
Shorter, O God, is my rest than if
The night was only six hours long.
The oppression of my heart is increasing
The point of my eyelash proclaims it
There is no checking the race of the heart
There is no rest for its messenger
Oh ye who using the hands
Who send forth the shout of lament?
There is no lamentation within my heart
It's violent as yours, though I speak it not.
Little boots it to the man of sorrow
With his heart to maintain contention
We shall not quarrel with the heart
Our laughter would be no better than crying
The death of Teige, though dreadful to us,

Still more lamentable is the stake of Erin
How unfortunate to live under both distresses
Enough to bear but one of those misfortunes.
The way of wisdom no longer is known
Unto Erin after the loss of O'Kelly
A king or his heir does not now exist for
Banba, but him whose arm is shortest.
The cause why he was not king of Ireland was
Was the deed of the three by whom Fiachra fell.
And because of that one case against him
He was not competent to assume it.
They lay on us as an obstruction
The Eric of Fiachra Shraibhthine
The sovereignty of Ireland as a balance
Departed from us against that,
The day on which they went to the battle
The three Collas, sons of Eochaidh
The Druid, Dubhcomar, foretold
Every humiliation that has befallen us.
In the case of Teige is clearly verified
The Druids relation to the Monarch
When he came lamenting from his Druidic hurdles
The Druids to Fiacha related.
The Druids said after that
You will fall by the three Collas
Not a hero of the three shall fall
But debility will light on them in your Eric
Their seed will be always subject to yours
Said the Druid after this battle
All that was promised the seed of Art was fulfilled
Which the Druids said was true
Unfortunately the cause why thus are
The seed of the Collas under the sons of Fiacha
Through their unjust quarrel of old
The race of Fiacha possess Oriel
It was in revenge of the man who fell
That Teige was carried off, Oh heavy Erin
A greater loss to his tribe is the latter
Though the loss of the first was heart rending
Now I see it would be of no avail
Even though he had become monarch of Erin,
Since the Druids of old did say
That to sustain her sceptre he was not fated.
He caused the Stone of Hostages to speak
He called together the bands of Oriel
The king of Maine's race did cement
Together three households.
The three ancient hosts of the Collas
Are now dissevered in the flower of Aughrim
The great mirth of the three hosts
Is by the disruption turned to sorrow.
Cause of grief is the separation
Oh you writers and circulators of Poetry,
Abundant are the tears that gush over
The roots of your eyes through that disruption
Tears of crimson hue, were shed
In his presence at the approach of separation
When the fetters of his hostages were struck off

Lamenting the heir of William
I am reluctant to go or stay
On the death of the grandson of the Conors'
Beloved is he for whom I am sick
For whom my mind is in painful labour
When separating from his mild aspect
And he on the point of dissolution
To endeavour to check my grief
That Teige did even then essay
In lamenting the champion of Ath-Fean
The blood of my heart flows in my first tear
And until the last drop is shed
The root of that heart shall be present
Oh though Lawn on which I was tutored
Where we were both inseparable
Our joy for Maeve's grandson is changed
For us into the most poignant grief
Often of yore did I return
Unto him over this Lawn
But now he has not the power to know me
On the height of the Green tho' I stand.
Sorrowful my revisit to this land
Where I parted with Malachy's son
My eye has not since then dried
Beloved the mould which at that would grieve
There are hands that will suffer
The grave of Teige when I shall see
A visit to his tomb the day I shall make
There is an eye that shall dearly pay for it.
Tho' tis cause of grief to look on his house
After the decease of the noble chief.
In a better mansion he has received a welcome
His departure from us should not be lamented.
For that which the hero of Lough Gile
Gave away unto his beseeches
Many is the friendly saint before him,
Through whom he shall receive reward.
Finola's son has received in heaven
The reward of his love from the Lord
He shall have glory within that mansion
For that was his love directed.

[From hand written (in Irish and its English translation) leather bound manuscript presented to Denis H. Kelly, by Eugene O'Curry, now at The John Rylands Library, Manchester.]

2. Donnchadh O'Kelly (30), 7th son of Maelseachlainn (29), succeeded his brother as **chief of Hy-Many.** [A.C.]

1411

1. The **bawn** (curtain wall) **of Roscommon castle** was **destroyed by** O'Conor Roe, and **William O'Kelly**.

2. The English treated the native Irish as enemies and refused to extend to them the benefit of English laws. All the Irish except five families and a few individuals registered by name in public records were excluded like aliens from the rights of English citizenship. The five families who were entitled to English laws were O'Neills of Ulster, O'Melaghlin of Meath, O'Conor of Connacht, O'Brien of Thomond and Mac Murrough of Leinster. Individuals who were mentioned in special charters were also allowed the privileges of English citizenship. One of these charters which was given by Thomas Butler, prior of Kilmainham, and Lord Justice of Ireland, who **commanded 1500 Irish under Henry V at the siege of Harfleur.**

It read:

"Henry, by the grace of God, King of England and France and Lord of Ireland, to all his sheriffs and

faithful subjects in Ireland, to whom these presents shall come freeting. Know that, wishing to confer some token of our favour on **Simon O'Kelly** , John son of Roger Hassan, John son of Hugh Hassan, Richard son of Roger Hassan all being of Irish nation- we, by our special grace, with the advice of our beloved brother in Christ, Thomas de Bottiller, Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, our deputy in Ireland and our most dear brother, Thomas de Lancaster, Seneschal of England and our lieutenant in our land of Ireland as also of his council .....causing our patent to be drawn ; witness the aforesaid Deputy at Carlow on the 27th day of April in the twelfth year of our reign. [1411]

1412
The town of **Galway** was **burned.**

1413
1. The Church of St. Mary at **Cloontuskert** Uí Maine which had been **established by The O'Kelly** as an Arroasian Priory, in 1141, was **burned** down this year.

2. Colla O'Kelly, Tanist of Hy-Many, died. He was son of Teige O'Kelly (30), who had been C.H.M. [See 1410].

1414
1. William O'Kelly, Prince of Hy-Many, rebuilt Kilconnell Abbey, Co. Galway, for the Order of Franciscans Minor.

2. The O'Kelly was defeated by O'Brien in the battle of Athleague.

1415
1. Bishop Thomas O'Kelly III (30), a Dominican priest, was appointed to the diocese of Clonfert. (See 1435 & 1438).

2. Aedh son of Donnchadh O'Kelly died. [A.C.]

1416
1. William O'Kelly, brother of Donnchadh, chief of Hy-Many, built a small castle opposite the great castle of Roscommon, despite much opposition. (From the O'Conors). (See 1420).
[In the Annals of Ulster the entry is for the year 1418. "Caislean-na-mallacht (castle of the curses) was built by William O'Kelly opposite the great castle of Roscommon, to aid in taking the latter. A large host was led by Muirchertach O'Conor and all the lower (northern) part of Connacht to put provision into the great castle of Roscommon and they put a store into it despite of what was against them. And they made an encampment around the small castle but could not do anything more to it on that occasion.]
[A.C., under the year 1418 records "William O'Kelly was fifteen days in the summer of this year building a small castle opposite the great castle of Roscommon, in spite of the Galls and Gaels of Connacht who opposed him with the posterity of Turloc O'Conor." (Since 1392, O'Kelly is seen to have changed sides and became a supporter of the 'posterity of Felim.')]

1418
1. The Book of Lecan was compiled from various other MSS. for Gilla Iosa Mór Mac Firbis, chief Historian of the O'Dowds of Tireragh, Co. Sligo. John O'Donovan was not sure whether the **tract on customs of Hy-Many** was originally composed at this time or was copied from an older MS.

2. Tadhg O'Kelly son of Donal O'Kelly, lord of Clonmacnowen and fully qualified for the lordship of Hy-Many by his liberality and safeguard, if God had granted it to him, a universal protector who never refused a suppliant, died about the Lord's Nativity, having received Unction and made repentance to God afterwards. [A.C.]

1419
1. Thomas the lame, grandson of the Earl of Ormond, went to aid the king of the Saxons (Henry V of England) this year and many of the nobles of Ireland went with him into France on that war (against Charles VI of France). [A.U.]

2. A great hosting by **Donnchadh O'Kelly, Chief of Hy-Many** and **William O'Kelly** and Mac William

Bourke and by Cathal Dubh O'Conor and by McDermott of Moylurg (Tomaltach-an-einigh, son of Conor McDermott), and William Garbh Mac David, lord of Clann-Connmhaigh. They took with them their galloglasses (McDowell and Turloc McDonnell) and went into Clann-Richard to destroy it and to expel Mac William from out of Clann-Richard. They were opposed by another great army which had been assembled by Mac William. Their numbers included Tadhg O'Brien and his kinsmen, and Donal McSweeney (Donal na madhman [defeats]). The two armies met at the mouth of Ath-Lighen and Clanrickard won a great victory. McDougall and his two sons and all their galloglasses were slain. As well as them many others also perished. **Donnchadh O'Kelly**, and **William the Rough son of David**, lord of Clan-Connmhaigh, were **taken prisoners** and **William O'Kelly alone escaped** from the massacre. A great **many nobles of Hy-Many were either slain or captured in the battle**. A great amount of booty was taken by the victors.
Peace was made between the MacWilliams which was to last ten years. Walter released Cathal O'Conor and Ulick released Donnchadh O'Kelly. [A.U.]
[A.C. Records the same event thus: A vast army was collected and assembled by **the son of Maelseachlainn O'Kelly, that is William,** to go to meet Raymond son of Hubert Burke and his drovers and bring him into Clanrickard. Now these are the noble's great lords who went on that hosting: Macwilliam Burke, that is Walter son of Thomas, his son-in-law (?); **Donnchadh O'Kelly, king of Hy-Many (William the leader of the hosting is his brother).** Cathal Dubh O'Conor (son of Conor Ruad) who was eligible prince of Connacht ; Tomalta Mac Dermot, eligible prince of Moylurg ; two battalions of galloglasses, namely the Clann Domhnall under Toirrdelbach Mac Donnell and the Clann Dubgaill under Alexander Mac Dubgaill. These armies all proceeded south-westwards to Slieve Aughty. And Raymond son of Hubert did not come to join them as he had promised, so they began to fire and burn the country as they went, as far as Killogilleen and Beal Ath Lige. Here they were caught up with by Macwilliam of Clanrickard, that is Ulick son of Richard, with his followers, and Tadhg O'Brien, Mathgamain O'Brien, the Clann Cuilein, the sons of O'Hanrahan's daughter (? Some chief who had a family by another wife) with two large battalions of foot, and Donal Mac Sweeney with his galloglasses, but these held their ground and fought on. O'Hanrahan's daughter with their battalions of young troops were attacking them in the rear, while Donal Mac Sweeney with his battalions of galloglasses was fighting them face to face, and this could not be borne.
However that doughty champion never before overcome in battle or combat or onset, Alexander Mac Douglas was killed there, with his followers and two sons; Turloc Mac Donnell was captured and his son and most of his followers were killed; O'Kelly was captured; William Garb son of David son of Edmund son of Hubert, lord of Clanconway, was also captured there, and **two sons of Maine O'Kelly's son** and Donal Gerr, the son of Mac Donnell, were killed as well as many other people and simple.]

3. Anabla, daughter of Mac Jordan d'Exeter, John that is, and **wife of William, son of Maelseachlainn O'Kelly,** died on the first day of the feast of Great Mary (Assumption), this year. After her death William married Mary Burke, and when he died, she married the Earl of Desmond. [A.C.]

1420
1. Maelseachlainn (Malachy) O'Kelly, intended king (Tanist) of Hy-Many, died this year 1420.

2. Cathal son of Rory O'Conor, who had been held captive by **William O'Kelly** from the battle of Cell Achaid (1407) to the battle of Ath Lige (1419), and **Donnchadh O'Kelly,** who was captured in the battle of Ath Lige were released in exchange for each other. [A.C.]
[Co-liberation was made that time of Cathal O'Conor, who was in custody with Mac William for a long space of time, in pledge for the castle of Roscommon and of **O'Kelly**, who was in custody with Mac William of Clann Rickard and of O'Conor, who was in the custody of the latter Mac William. [A.U.]**]**

3. William O'Kelly, (30), Tanist of Hy-Many, brother of Donnchadh (Denis) (30) C.H.M., died, on October 29, 1420. He was the ninth son of Malachy C.H.M. (see 1414). [A.C., said he was buried in Cell Conn (Kilconnell).]
[The A.U., states : "**William (30) (on the centre margin of B, Sir James Ware wrote : *Fundator domus Fratrum Minorum de Kilconnell,* which confirms** O'Donovan's vindication of him from O'Flaherty's charge of having mistaken this O'Kelly for his grandfather), **son of Maelseachlainn (29) O'Kelly**, namely one who was to be king of Hy-Many and the one son of a sub-king who was the most powerful and famous and the best man of battle and who had most part in night attack that was in Ireland in his own time, died in his own stronghold after victory of penance.] William who was Lord of the barony of Kilconnell, in 1414 extensively renovated the Abbey of Kilconnell, but at the time of his death the work was incomplete so he

recommended to his eldest son Maelseachlainn O'Kelly. [See 1460]
[The Annals of the Four Masters refers to him as a man of great prosperity and dexterity at arms, died after the victory of Unction and Penance].
He had issue Aedh or Hugh na Coille, Malachy and Teige Coach.

1423

1. Denis (Donogh) O'Kelly, (30), C.H.M., for 14 years, was killed by **Aedh na Coille (Hugh of the Woods) O'Kelly,** (31) and his brother **Malachy O'Kelly (31**), the sons of William O'Kelly (30) (-1420), who was Denis's brother. Aedh O'Kelly (31), son of **Brian O'Kelly** (30), (-1393), who had been Tanist of Hy-Many, succeeded. Denis, the seventh son of Maelseachlainn O'Kelly (29), (-1401), and was the fourth son of Maelseachlainn by his wife Finola, the daughter of Turloc O'Conor. He resided at **Tiaquin,** and had succeeded his brother **Thady (Tadhg)** O'Kelly (30), (-1410) as Chief of Hy-Many in 1410. He was the 24th. O'Kelly and lived at Tiaquin and his patrimony was coextensive with the barony that now bears that name. He had **two sons Teige and Breasal**. [A.C. & A.U.]

2. Felim mac an Gabann, one of the six scribes who compiled ***The Book of Hy-Many,*** otherwise known as ***The Book of the O'Kellys,*** **died.** Only the name of one of the other scribes is known. He was Adam Cusin, and was probably the uncle of Thomas Cusin, Master of Law, who conducted a school in Armagh. The Book of Ui Maine (Book of the O'Kellys) is a very valuable document written on velum and gives among other information the pedigrees of the most noted families, who trace their origin to King Nial of the Nine Hostages. It introduces several of the poems of Giolla Caoimhghín, Giolla Modhudha, Giolla Na Naomh O'Dunn, Erard Mac Coise (Adam Cusin), Flann Mainstreach, Fota Ua Cann, and others. The book took some time to complete, begins "Adhamh ar nathair etc" (Adam father of us all etc). This is followed at folio 104 with an account of the wives of the patriarchs, and a synchronism of the Roman Emperors with the Monarchs and provincial kings of Ireland from Julia Caesar and Eochaidh Feidhlioc Monarch of Ireland from A.D 220 to 250, in which latter year he died. After this follows to the end of folio 3 an account of the Jewish High Priests and the first Christian Bishops, the officers of St. Patrick's household and different members of his family.

We cannot say if these latter tracts are the original productions of Felim Mac an Gabhann or not but by a memo at the bottom of folio 3, col. 2 it is said they were written by Felim Mac an Gabhann an sceal (of the histories) for his Lord and Friend Bishop Muirchertach O'Kelly.
Parts of the Manuscript have been lost and some velum leaves at the beginning and the end unfortunately are missing. In its present state it begins at folio 24 with an account of the decedents of Nial Naoighhiallach (Nial of the Nine Hostages) and gives the pedigrees and filiations of the most noted families who trace their origin to that Monarch (see 1427).
It shows the decent of Maine Mór and his descendants, the principal ones being the O'Maddens and the O'Kellys of Hy-Many. At folio 40, 6 col., 1, is a catalogue of the Kings or Princes of Hy-Many from Ceallach, the great ancestor of the family of O'Kelly, from whom they take their name, to Donogh, son of Maelseachlainn O'Kelly who was killed on October 10, 1427, in which year this part of the book was written.
[The Book of Hy-Many is at the Royal Irish Academy, most of it is perfectly clear, some holes in parchment and parts blurred, as is the O'Kelly of Gallagh pedigree but all readable with strong glasses. There is no illumination or large capitals.]

1424

1. Barrys Castle was destroyed by the Justiciar (probably Mortimer), acting by guidance of Laigsech son of Rosa and with the assistance of **Hugh (Aedh) O'Kelly (31), king of H.M., son of Brian (30) ;** and Murchadh son of Calibre was plundered by them at Caill na Cuilindtraigi, and wounded. Callow was devastated between the combatants. Donal son of Muirchertach O'Farrell was captured by Hubert son of Donal Coach O'Farrell on Saints island and handed over to Murchadh son of Cairbre, and Hobart himself was killed, in making this capture, by an arrow shot by one of Donal's followers. Hugh O'Kelly (31) above, had succeeded his uncle Denis to the kingship the previous year. Aedh was the eldest son of Brian, who was Tanist of Hy-Many for many years but never obtained the chieftainship as he died in 1393, while his father who was chief lived until 1401. [A.C.]

2. Rory, son of Turloc Donn O'Conor, eligible prince of Connacht, and worthy to be king of Ireland, died and was buried in Roscommon in **an ark, made for him by his mother, Gráine, daughter of O'Kelly**, wife of Teige O'Brien, king of Thomond. [A.C.]

3. Donogh O'Kelly (30), C.H.M. For 14 years and was the 24th O'Kelly, was slain by an arrow while

interposing to quell a riot among his own people. [A.I.] [The arrow was discharged by his brother, William's son.]

1425

1. The king of Hy-Many, namely Donnchadh (30), son of Maelseachlainn O'Kelly (29), was killed by one shot of an arrow in separating his people from one another. [A.U.]

2. Aedh na Coille (Hugh of the Woods) O'Kelly (31) and his brother Malachy (31), sons of the late William O'Kelly (30), raided **Brasal (31), son of the late Denis (Donnchadh) O'Kelly** (30), who was C.H.M., and had been slain by the same pair and their followers, in 1423. [A.C., says this occurred in 1426] [William and Denis were the seventh and ninth sons of Maelseachlainn. Denis was C.H.M. @ 14 years and was slain in 1424. William died in 1420. Bresel succeeded his brother Teige as C.H.M. And 27th O'Kelly in 1457. Bresel died in 1464]

3. A huge raid was carried out by Cathal Dub O'Conor and **Aedh O'Kelly,** C.H.M., on Ballintubber, and afterwards they took many cows.

4. Brian (30) son of Eoghan O'Kelly (29), an eminent prince, died of a sudden sickness. [A.C.] [He was father of Bresel O'Kelly (31), Prior of Cloontuskert Monastery in Hy-Many.]

5. Dominican Observant founded a **monastery at Portumna**.

1426

1. Aedh O'Kelly (31), king of Hy-Many, made a **raid on Ballintubber** (Roscommon), whence he took many cows. Turloc Mac an Abbot O'Conor was killed in the pursuit after this prey. [A.C.] [Aedh was the son of Brian O'Kelly, Tanist who died in 1393. Aedh died in 1467]

1427

Folio 40, of the **Book of the O'Kellys** was written in this year. There is **a catalogue of the Kings or Princes of Hy-Many**, from Ceallagh, the great ancestor of the family of O'Kelly, from whom they take their name, to Donogh, son of Maelseachlainn (Malachy), who was killed on October, 1427. [See 1423]

1429

Maelseachlainn (31), the son of Conor Anabaid O'Kelly (30), was slain with one cast of a javelin, (thrown) by John Cam O'Teige, one of O'Conor's people. [A.I.]

1430

1. Rev. Thady O'Kelly, was appointed Vicar of Killasolan Parish, near Gallagh in County Galway. He took over from Donatus O'Geruayn who did not have proper title to it. [Papal letters]

2. John O'Kelly, an Irishman, had letters of protection under the great seal, for himself and four attendants, with their horses and horse harness, coming from Ireland to court, and during their sojourn there, and their return. [A.B.]

1431

Bishop Thomas O'Kelly (30), of Clonfert converted the parish church at Cloonkeenkeril, into a monastery for the Franciscans of the Third Order at the request of David and John Mulkerril, both of whom were Franciscans.
[The Pope Eugene IV confirmed this donation in 1441 (Mon. Hib.)]

1433

1. A great famine occurred this year. It was called the Summer of Aberration, "for no one recognized a dear one because of the greatness of the famine".

2. The **O'Kellys of Hy-Many** took **control of Athlone Castle** for a short time. [Athlone, History of, by Herman Murtogh]

1434

A great frost in Ireland occurred this year. Men and laden horses walked on the principal lakes and the O'Farrells of Callow (in Co. Longford) fought **the grand sons of Eamon O'Kelly (30), on Lough Ree.** A man dragged the great coffer from St. John's to Saints Island. This frost lasted from the eve of St. Andrew the Apostle's day at the end of November till after the feast of Berach (15th February), in the spring,

during which time the ground was not worked. [A.C.] [Aedh Buí (32) was the son of Eamon Óg O'Kelly (31) and another]

1435
1. Ballintubber was burned by **Aedh O'Kelly (31), C.H.M.,** and the McDermots, and the son of O'Conor Roe. [A.C.]

2. The old church at Cluain Cain Cairill founded by St. Cairell, was rebuilt by **Bishop Thomas O'Kelly (30)**, and formed into an abbey for the Franciscans. [Thomas O'Kelly was appointed Bishop in 1415. He was translated to Tuam in 1438 where he was Archbishop for three years according to *Sir James Ware*]. [He was son of Mortogh O'Kelly (29), Archbishop of Tuam who died in 1407. *Main Hy-Many Family Tree*. JMK]

3. Kilmoredaly and Kiltullagh vicarages were joined this year to provide an adequate income for the vicar, as these parishes which were near Ballymacward, in the heart of Hy-Many. This pluralism in the union of parishes was to lead to much clerical abuses.

4. Thady O'Kelly, was removed as Vicar of Killasolan, Parish near Gallagh (later Castleblakney) after holding that position for two years without the proper title. [See 1430]

5. Landowners in that part of Ireland under **English** control are **forbidden to employ Irish bards** and rhymers.

1436
Donal O'Kelly (30), son of Archbishop Malachy O'Kelly (29), died. [A.C.]

1438
Bishop Thomas O'Kelly (30), a Dominican who was bishop of Clonfert, was appointed Archbishop of Tuam as. He was succeeded as Bishop of Clonfert by John O'Heyne, Provincial of the Franciscans. O'Kelly for some unknown reason did not move to Tuam and stayed on as Bishop of Clonfert so that for three years O'Heyne was a bishop without a see. [See 1415, 1435, 1441].

1440
Brian, son of Donal, son of Murthagh O'Conor, Lord of Lower Connacht (Moenmoy) died.

1441.
1. The **castle of Athlone was captured by Muirchertach**, grandson of **Eamon O'Kelly**.

2. Bishop Thomas O'Kelly (30), of Clonfert, son of Archbishop Murchadach O'Kelly (29), died. Thomas was one of four sons of the Archbishop. We do not know the identity of his mother. He was appointed to the see of Clonfert in 1415. He erected the parish church of Cloonkeen also known as Cloonkeenkeril. He instituted it into a convent of the Franciscans of the Third Penitential Order. He was translated to Tuam in 1338, but did not assume the position of Archbishop, and died in 1441. [A.C. & F.M.]

3. Pope Eugenius IV instructed the Abbot of Knockmoy to license Cloonkeenkeril Monastery, "if he found all in order", "a petition had been made by David and John Mulkerril as who had been granted, with other brethren of their order living conventually with them, the parish church and chapels, cemetery and land by the late **Bishop Thomas Kelly of Clonfert** with authority to convert the church into a monastery.

1443
1. The castle of Athlone was captured by Murthagh, son of Gilla Bodhar, son of Eamon O'Kelly's son. It was retaken from him by James Dillon and William Boy Dillon. Before surrendering he slew William Boy, after which he surrendered it and was escorted safely away. [A.C.]

2. Rev. Cornelius Kelly was parish priest in Abbeyknockmoy, Co. Galway at this time.

3. A great festival of Gaelic poets and musicians is held at Kileagh and 2,700 attended.

1444
1. A great war broke out in Delbna-Eathra between the sons of David Mac Cochlan and Felim Mac

Coghlan on the one side and Bishop Mac Cochlan and the sept of Conor Mac Cochlan on the other side. Each side gathered their several friends, Mac Eochagan (Geoghegan) and his son, and the sons of Daniel O'Brien and **the sons of Daniel O'Kelly** on Mac Cochlans side and Breasal fitz Brian fitz Eogan O'Kelly on the bishops side and both parties wet to the plains of Bannagher to meet O'Madden upon terms of agreement. The Bishop was anxious for no delay and pursued the multitude to the meadow of O'Flately, now called Lomcloone, in the parish of Gillen, in the barony of Garrycastle where a battle ensued and the **Bishop was killed** as well as his two brothers Brian and Magnus. Also killed were the two sons of Archdeacon Mac Cochlan and the sons of Mac Eochagan were also killed on the bog north of Tuaim-Eolaing (now Toomoling, in the barony of Garrycastle). James (the Bishop's son) Archdeacon of Clonmacnoise, and **Breasal (31) fitz Brian fitz Eogan O'Kelly, Prior of Cloontuaisceart-O-Many** as well as 18 laity were killed in a bog south of Tuaim-Eolaing and they (the victorious side) ransacked and burned Fothar Dealbnach that night and it was on Monday before S. John Baptist's day these great deeds were acted, and God's blessing, and the blessing of all Saints and true Christians with the Bishop to his terrestrial mansion, a common giver to all the clergy of Ireland, and a special true friend to all the learned in the learned Irish liberal sciences, was that eminent Bishop.

2. Edmond grandson of Eochy O'Kelly died.

3. The castle of Athlone was taken by the O'Neaghtans and by the son of **Guille Bohar Fitz Edmond O'Kelly and was given to Donagh son to O'Kelly,** who afterwards left the keeping of the castle to those that had taken it. On an obscure windy night, unknown to the guardians, the Dillons entered and two of their men William Boy Dillon and Robert O'Siadhail were slain by darts, and also slain within was the grandson of Mahon O'Neaghtan and Dermot O'Maelbride, but Gilla-bower his son entered into Tor-an Puca and defended it until he was assured of safe passage. He was conducted to his own house and the Dillons were left with the castle. [F.M.]

1445
1. Teige son of Donnchadh O'Kelly, defeated the Mac David Burkes. Many were killed in the battle.

2. Prior Odo O'Kelly, was accused by Thomas O'Kelly, a canon of Gallen, of misuse of his office.

1446
1. Brother Malachy O'Kelly was appointed Abbot of Knockmoy.

2. Breasal O'Kelly, was taken prisoner, by the sons of William O'Kelly.

3. Daniel son of Gille-na-naemh O'Hanley was wickedly killed by the sons of Lochlainn O'Hanley and O'Hanley himself was also robbed and turned out of his lordship, he being then an old blind man. The sons of Laughlin O'Hanley followed the old blind man towards Acadh-airend and there they were defeated. Aedh the son of Laughlin O'Hanley was slain. The old man surrendered his Dignity to Muirchertach fitz Tomalty fitz Imhar O'Hanley. But the gentlemen of the Tuaths and Rory O'Conor, gave Dominion to Laughlin Óg O'Hanley ; Nevertheless The sons of Turloc and their friends on both sides cursed Laughlin O'Hanley to be restored back again giving Blind O'Hanley back his dignity, and caused them to make peace and help each other for the sake of the name O'Hanley. A meeting day was arranged, and to it came Rory O'Conor, Felim O'Conor Don's son, on the side of Aedh O'Hanley. And **O'Kelly** at once with Jomhar his son, so that Maneach-men were defeated, and the sons of Imhar O'Hanley as well. Diarmaid fitz Murtogh O'Hanley was slain. Also slain Mahon son of Tomaltach O'Hanley and **Edmond fitz Aedh Boy O'Kelly's son** and **Eochy fitz Aedh Boy O'Kelly's son** and **Rory fitz Aedh Boy, his son,** and a **son to Thady fitz Diarmaid fitz Donnchadh Carrach O'Kelly** and many others. So that **O'Kelly came with a great army to Machaire (plains) of Connacht and he burned Muintir-Rodhuibh both buildings and corn,** and Cluain-cathail-conner, and Tuath Maelbrenyn, and Ballintubber and returned safely after all these doings.
[A.I.]

1447
1. Pope Eugenius, died, and was succeeded by Nicholas. [A.I.]

2. A **great famine** occurred this spring, **throughout Ireland**, resulting in people having to eat all manner of herbs. This was followed by a great plague in the summer and winter, resulting in the death of a lot of

people. [A.I.]

3. Brian the son of Thady O'Fallon was wickedly taken prisoner by **O'Kellys son**, and his keepers, other O'Fallons murdered him, for which crime they were hanged. [A.I.]

4. John With, formerly minister of the Franciscans in Ireland, was elected bishop of Clonfert, but was never consecrated. [Mon. Hib.**]**

1448
Brian Mac Gilla-Coisgle and his consort **Catherine O'Kelly** were **drowned** on February 6th, **in the port of Ard-I-Luinin,** this year. [A of U]

1449
1. Breasal O'Kelly was taken prisoner by William Burke, son of Mac William of Clanrickard,, and was **given to his brother-in-law Maelseachlainn fitz William O'Kelly**, and was rescued by Mac William of Clanrickard, after (Breasal) had suffered much hurt, while being pursued. [A.I.].

2. Kathleen, daughter of Mac William of Clanrickard, and **wife of Maelseachlainn O'Kelly,** died. [A.I.].

3. A prey taken by Mac Geraghty, and by the **sons of O'Kelly,** from Sil-mavil-ruain at night, but O'Conor Don overtook them, and Felim Turloc O'Conor's son, and they sent drovers with the prey, unknown to their enemies**, and they** themselves stayed with the pursuers, so that O'Conor and Turloc O'Conor's son were wounded and Felim O'Conor's horse was slain, as well as 5 or 6 of their men.
Another prey was taken after that by **O'Kelly's sons** and by Fergal Roe Mac Geoghegan, from the people of Leitrim, and Donogh fitz Aedh, fitz Cathal O'Conor pursued them but was slain by Fergal Roe, with one blow of a spear, and brought away his horses afterwards. [A.I.]

1450
Edmond, son of Aedh Boy O'Kelly, died. [A.I.]

1451
1. A great war occurred in Hy-Many, and **O'Conor Don went to defend O'Kelly**, so that he gave him his son, and two other pledges prisoners, in pawn of twenty marks, to wit 14 marks of the land of Sithy, that those of Hy-Many purchased from Turloc Óg before that time (and Aedh O'Conor redeemed that or it) and six marks more on Mac Eochy (Mac Keogh) by that war; and so he defended O'Kelly from his adversaries, for that time. [A.I.]

2. Calway O'Conor went to the city of St. James in Spain, and returning in health, after receiving indulgences for his sins. He afterwards married **O'Kelly's daughter, Catherine**, who was O'Madden's widow. [A.I.]

1452
The defeat of Scriboig was inflicted this year by Geoffrey, son of Edmond, son of Thomas O'Farrell, on Laisech, son of Rosa and on the **sons of O'Kelly**, where was slain Conor, son of Conlach Mac Maurice (Fitz Gerald), and three and thirty men along with him. [A.U.]

1454
Convallus de Kelle witnessed an instrument of sasine of the lands of Mernys and Netherpollok. He is thought to have derived his name **from the lands of Kelly** in the parish of Innerkip, Renfrewshire, **Scotland**.

1455
1. The War of the Roses starts in England between the House of York and the House of Lancaster.

2. The Castle of Athlone was taken from the English, it being betrayed by a woman therein. [A.I.]
Herman Murtogh believes that they may have retained the castle up to 1490. [History of Athlone]

1457

1. Rev. John O'Kelly, who was professed in Aughrim, became **prior of Cloontuskert** Ui Maine.

2. Tadhg O'Kelly (31), (-1457), died. He was Chief of Hy-Many for three years. He was the twenty-sixth O'Kelly. He was married to the daughter of Thomas Burke of Moyne or Moynecuilleagh. They had a son called **Maelseachlainn (32).** Tadhg was succeeded as Chief of Hy-Many, by his brother **Breasal (31),** who was the twenty-seventh O'Kelly.

1458
Henry Reagh O'Kelly, (Fl. 1458), left Hy-Many and settled in the barony of Carra in the south of the present Co. Mayo. They later built the castle of Dunamona south of the present town of Balla. Henry was ninth in decent from Donal Mór O'Kelly who died in 1224. The clan name came from John who was Erenagh of Tuam. John was sixth in decent from Donal Mór. Henry Reagh's nephew, William is said to have built the Bothar Na Faine (Road of Fane), in connection with the Togher Paria in Drum parish

1459
1. Great defeat was given by the Earl of Kildare to O'Connor Faly, namely con the son of Colbach O'Connor, wherein [Conn] himself was taken and wherein **the grandson of William O'Kelly, namely William (32), son of Edmund (31), son of William (30), son of Maelseachlainn (29), son of William Boy, (28), son of Donnchadh the Momonian (Muineach) (27),** and many of his people were slain. [A.U.]

2. Maelseachlainn, grandson of William O'Kelly, was taken prisoner by the **sons of Breasal O'Kelly,** who brought him to Teach-da-Condy (**Tiaquin**), and was rescued by Walter Burke and by **Tadhg Caoch Fitz William O'Kelly**. [A.I.]

1460
1. William Mór O'Kelly, Tanist of Hy-Many and Lord of the barony of Kilconnell, renovation and restored the Abbey of Kilconnell which had been built by his grandfather William Boy O'Kelly, king of Hy-Many in 1351. At the time of his death in 1420 the work had not been completed so he recommended the project to his eldest son Maelseachlainn who continued the project and completed it in 1460.

2. The Irish Parliament is held at Drogheda and it declares its right to be the sole legislator for Ireland.

1461
1. **Malachy,** son of William **O'Kelly,** of Aughrim, was **captured by the sons of Bresel O'Kelly**. **He was forcibly recovered** from them at Tiaquin, and by the sons of Walter Burke, boldly and victoriously.

2. A **shattering defeat** was **given by** the sons of **Teige**, son of **Donnchadh O'Kelly** to the Modachs (? the Mac David Burkes of Ballymoe), and the men of Tuath, in which many were killed or captured. [A.C. &]

3. Donnchadh O'Kelly was captured by Clann Maicne Eogain and the sons of **Aedh son of William O'Kelly.** [A.C. & A.I.]

4. Donnchadh O'Kelly was happily and unexpectedly **released. [A.C.]**

1462
1. Malachy O'Kelly, Prince of Hy-Many, reconstructed Kilconnell which had been built by his ancestor William O'Kelly, and introduced Observant friars to reform the monastery.

2. The Galway [river] dried up this year and many things were found in its bed. [A.C.]

1463
1. John O'Kelly, Prior of Cloontuskert, was accused, by **Thady O'Kelly**, one of his canons of misuse of his office. As a result John was deprived of his position and was replaced by his accuser.

2. David Celle was appointed nineteenth abbot of Cambuskenneth, in Scotland.

1464
1. A great war broke out between Maelseachlainn (Malachy) (31), son of **William O'Kelly (30), and**

Breasal (31), C.H.M., and the 27th O'Kelly, the son of **Donnchad O'Kelly** (30), C.H.M., the 24th O'Kelly. They were contesting the lordship of Hy-Many. Both died within one week, at the end of April. After this episode **a great war** arose **between the sons of William [ancestor of the house of Aughrim] and the sons of Donnchadh [ancestor of the house of Mullaghmore and of Gallagh].** The posterity of Donnchadh, recovered the lands that the posterity of William had taken from them. [A.I.]

2. Bresel O'Kelly (31), Chief of Hy-Many, died. He was second son of Donnchadh, who was seventh son of Malachy. He was the 27th The O'Kelly, and had succeeded his brother Teige, who died in 1457. He was survived by his son Denis. [See 1426 and 1487].

3. "A sudden raid was made, by the **sons of O'Kelly**, Colla, Prior of St. John's, and Rory, at the instigation, of Brian O'Brien, of Brawnie, and the sons of Rosa O'Farrell. O'Kelly's two sons, and sixteen of their followers, Brian O'Brien, and ten of his followers, and ten of the people of Callow, including William son of Donnchadh, son of the Prior, were killed-thirty-six in all, and though Mag Amalgaid inflicted a defeat, he was defeated." [A.C. & A.I.]

4 The **daughter of McKeogh**, of Moyfinn, wife of the grandson, of Eamon O'Kelly, died. She was the most bountiful of women. [A.C.]

5. The **Hy-Mannians** burn Mullingar, and destroy all the crops in Calry. [A.C.]

6. Maelseachlainn (Malachy) O'Kelly, son of the late **William O'Kelly** who had been Tanist of Hy-Many and Lord of Kilconnell, died, on April 19. (See 1461). He had completed the restoration of Kilconnell Abbey which had been built by his great-grand father William Boy O'Kelly, king of Hy-Many. The work of extensive alteration and restoration was commenced in 1414 by his father William O'Kelly**.**
[The son of William O'Kelly, namely Maelseachlainn (Malachy), died.] [A. U.]

7. Two **sons of the O'Kelly**, namely the sons of **Aedh, son of Brian O'Kelly** were slain by the "foreigners" (Normans), this year. [A. U.]

8. A **great war** broke out between the **sons of William O'Kelly and the sons of Donogh O'Kelly, after Brian and Maelseachlainn's death**. Much damage was done but they made peace afterwards but the sept of .....took a great part of the lands that had been taken from them before, as a result of the peace agreement. [A.I.]

9. A **great war** between the **sons of O'Kelly that** is **Aedh son of Brian**, the **sons of Eogan's daughter** being ranged against the sons of Mac Dermot's daughter. **Hy-Many was burned** between them, and they made peace after O'Kelly's sons had been killed by Calraigi. The Calraigi were driven into Ui Faille, except that their wardens were left in Ballylochloe. [A.C.]

10. Mac Keogh of Moyfin's daughter, who was **the wife of Edmond O'Kelly's grandson, died.** She was a hospitable, devout and merciful woman. [A.I.]

1465
1. The **sons of Donnchadh O'Kelly** and McDermott defeated O'Conor Don.

2. A meeting was arranged [at Carn Fraich- royal inauguration site] between Mac Dermot, king of Moylurg and O'Conor Donn and these **sons of Rory and Donnchadh O'Kelly,** who had been brought into it by these sons of Rory Mac Dermot. They attacked each other and O'Conor Donn was defeated. Dermot son of Rory was killed and Tadhg son of Rory Bui and the son of Cathal Rua O'Conor, the foster-son of Tadhg son of Rory Bui were captured. A child was killed by the son of Dermot Mór O'Conor who was with his foster-father and many of his kerne were killed and their spoils taken. O'Conor Donn [afterwards] raided Mac Dermot, but he left behind the value of his prey, namely Tomaltach Mac Dermot, who was killed in his following. [A.C.]

3. Murty O'Kelly, son of Gilla Bodhar and grandson of Eamon O'Kelly, died. [A.I.]

1466

A great war broke out in Machaire (plain of) Connacht. All the posterity of [Aedh] son of Felim Finn and the descendants of Tadhg, the Tuatha of Sil Murray**, O'Kelly's sons** and the sons of Rory Mac Dermot rose against Felim Finn and Felim betook himself to Mac Dermot in the Curlews (mountains). He left his cattle under Mac Dermot's protection. [A.C]

1467.
1. McWilliam of Clanrickard and the O'Briens defeated **The O'Kelly** and the Mayo Burkes, at Crossmacrin. Killed were, William Caoch Burke, **O'Kelly's two sons, Rory and Colla**, and Aedh Bui son of Turloc McDonnell, who was commander of their galloglasses, and ten of the nobles of the Clann Donnell as well as many other noble and simple people. Hugh Roe O'Donnell "went to Connacht to take revenge for this defeat, for Mayo Bourkes and the O'Kellys were his friends and confederates. They forced Clanrickard to make peace, and then they went home." [A.I. & A.C.]

2. Teige (31), son of Donnchadh O'Kelly (30), eligible prince of Hy-Many, died. [A.C.] [According to John O'Donovan, Teige had been Chief of Hy-Many for three years and was the 26th The O'Kelly.]

3. Hugh (Aedh) O'Kelly (31), Chief of Hy-Many, died, this year "on completion of his age. (A of U). He was buried in Athlone [A. 4. M]. He was the **son of Brian O'Kelly**, the **second son of Maelseachlainn (Malachy), C.H.M**. He was **succeeded by his cousin Aedh Na Coille** (of the woods) O'Kelly, son of William, who was ninth son of Maelseachlainn. [& A of U].

4. Turloc son of Rory son of Cathal O'Conor was killed at Roscommon on the feast of the Holy Cross in Autumn by the **sons of Donal Cam son of Magnus O'Kelly.** [A.C.]

5. An English Justiciar (was really 'Deputy' namely John Tibertot, Earl of Worcester) arrived in Ireland and Thomas [Fitzgerald Earl of Desmond] was supplanted. [A.C.]

1468
1. Countless preys were taken by Felim Finn from O'Conor Don, and carried by him into Moylurg. He also took huge preys from **Hy-Mannians**.

2. Ben Muman, daughter of Eoghan O'Conor**, wife of Aedh son of Brian O'Kelly,** died. [A.C.]

3. There was great scarcity throughout Ireland this year due to plague and general war.

1469
1. Tadhg, son of Donnchadh **O'Kelly**, an **eligible prince** of Hy-Many, **died.**

2. Aedh na Coille (Hugh of the Woods) O'Kelly, C.H.M., was slain, by Breasal and Teige, his nephews who were grandsons of Donnchadh.
A.C. Records the events as: **Aedh son of William O'Kelly, king of Hy-Many** and illustrious throughout Ireland, one who never refused a suppliant, was treacherously killed on the Monday before Shrove Tuesday that is two days before St. Berach's day by the **posterity of Donnchadh O'Kelly that is by the sons of Bresel and by Tadhg son of Donnchadh**. **Two O'Kellys** were **proclaimed The O'Kelly** after his death. **William son of Aedh son of Brian and Teige Caoch son of William O'Kelly**. [A.C.]

2. **William O'Kelly became C.H.M**. He was the **eldest son of** the **late Aedh O'Kelly C.H.M.** eldest son of the late Aedh C.H.M.

3. Tadhg Caoch O'Kelly, son of William O'Kelly of Aughrim, became chief of half of Hy-Many. He built the castle at Clonbrock and also the castle at Clogher. The area around Clonbrock became known as Pobal Caoch after him.

1470
1. Thady O'Kelly, Prior of Cloontuskert, was accused of killing a layman, by **Donatus O'Kelly**. Thady was thus deprived of the position of prior, and was replaced by his accuser. [See 1457]

2. Prior Donatus O'Kelly, **of Cloontuskert**, was accused, by **Donald O'Kelly** of allowing the canons to live separately, and owning property. Donatus lost his position to Donald.

1471
1. An abundant nut crop this year; the summer and autumn very dry and all the crops very early. [A.C.]

2. Very heavy rain and hailstones fell this year. In some places the hailstones were two to three inches in size, and injured some people. [A.C.].

1472
1. Mac William Burke of Mayo, led an army to help **Teige Caoch O'Kelly** subdue Hy-Many**,** but having subdued the Hy-Many from the Suck westwards, and obtained hostages from them, he at last suffered a great loss, for twenty-six of his people privately deserted from his army, among them were the son of Mac Walter Burke, the sons of Maurice, the sons of Mac Jordan, the son of Mac Anveely, &c. The Hy-Many made prisoners of or slew all these, excepting only Mac Jordan, who made his escape through main strength of arm, though he was severely wounded. Mac William returned home in sorrow. [A.C]

2. A great attack was made by O'Kelly upon Muine-Liath*. The English of Westmeath, that is, the Tuites, Petits, Tyrrels, Darcys and Daltons, came up with him. O'Kelly was defeated; **Donogh O'Kelly** and many others were taken prisoner, and a party of their foot soldiers and kern were slain. [& A.C.]

3. A wonderful animal was sent to Ireland by the King of England. She resembled a mare, and was of yellow colour, with the hooves of a cow, a long neck, a very large head**,** a very large tail that was very ugly and scant of hair. She had a saddle of her own. Wheat and salt were her usual food. She used to draw the largest sled-burden by her tail. She used to kneel when passing under any doorway, however high and also to let her rider mount.

4. William O'Kelly (32) was slain this year. He was the **son of Tadhg Caoch** O'Kelly (31), who was chief of half of Hy-Many.

1473
1. Many cattle died in Ireland this year**.**

2. An eclipse of the sun occurred this year, on the Monday before Mayday**.**

3. Eamon son of Conor O'Kelly, died. [A.C.]

4. **Galway town was set on fire by lightning** on Friday June 2, and it would be hard to estimate the temporal wealth lost in the flames. [A.C.]

1474
1. A peace conference was arranged between O'Conor Don and **the O'Kelly**, **(William, son of Aedh**), but a disagreement occurred between the parties, and a battle ensued. O'Conor was defeated and wounded, and his son Owen Caoch was taken prisoner, as was also Turloc Caoch Mac Sweeny. Owen Caoch Mac Sweeny and the son of Dowell Cruama Mac Sweeny were slain. McDonough's constable was taken prisoner, and all the galloglasses were either slain or taken prisoner. O'Conor afterwards died of his wounds, and two lords were nominated in his place, namely Donogh and Teige, son of Owen O'Conor. [A.C., F. M. & A.U.]

2. Thomas Kelly who was Prior of the Friary of St. Saviour, at Ostmantown, on the north bank of the river Liffey (later area of the King's Inns). This monastery was founded in 1218 by William Mareshal the elder, Earl of Pembroke, for the health and the soul and that of his wife. Ten marks yearly were granted to Kelly during his life, out of the farm of the city of Dublin; as appears by an act of the 14th of King Edward IV relating to certain grants made to the city of Dublin out of the said fee farm. [Mon. Hib.]

1475
1. A circuitous hosting was made by **Hugh Roe O'Donnell**, son of Nial Garbh, who was accompanied by Maguire, O'Rourke, and the chiefs of Lower Connacht. They proceeded first to Ballyconnell to rescue Brian son of Felim O'Reilly, who was O'Donnell's friend. He next proceeded to Annaly to assist the sons of Irial O'Farrell, who were his friends, and he spoiled and burned Annaly except that portion belonging to the sons of Irial. After this he proceeded to Westmeath and burned Delvin and the surrounding countryside.

He stayed one night in the barony of Kilkenny West where the Dillons and Daltons came to him and made peace. He then went to Offaly at the request of O'Connor Faly, who was his relative, to take vengeance on the English for his father Nial Garbh. He stayed some time in Offaly and did much plundering. He also defeated O'Melaghlin at the battle of Ballylochloe.
The next day O'Donnell proceeded with his army to the Shannon. Some of the **O'Kellys who accompanied him** on this expedition, collected and brought together all the vessels they found in the neighbourhood, so that in these O'Donnell, with his army, crossed the Shannon into Hy-Many, and there he remained until he rested and recruited himself after his long expedition. He then proceeded through Clanrickard, Conmaicne-cuile, and Clan-Costello, and marched back again through Machaire-Chonnacht, and from there to his own country, having received submission, and gained victory and triumph in every place through which he had passed. [4 M & A.U.]

2. William son of Teige O'Kelly, died. [A.C.]

3. The **castle of Callow** was taken by Mac William of Clanrickard, and delivered up to the son of Maelseachlainn **O'Kelly**, whose mother was Mac Williams daughter. [A.C. & F.M.]

1476
Aedh, son of The O'Kelly (William), was killed by **his brother Teige** in Athlone. [A.C.]

1478
1. A mighty wind arose on the eve of the Epiphany, and this was a night of destruction for all owing to the number of men, cattle, trees, lake and land buildings which it laid low throughout Ireland. It broke nine score glazed windows in Dublin. [A.C.]

2. Thomas O'Concannon, king of Ui Diarmada (part of Hy-Many) was killed by his own brother's son. [A.C.]

3. Garret Fitzgerald succeeds as the Eighth Earl of Kildare. He dominates politics in Ireland for the next 30 years and becomes known as **'The Great Earl'.**

1483
Donnchadh son of O'Kelly, died this year. [A of U] [See 1484]

1484
1. Donnchadh O'Kelly (32), Tanist of Hy-Many, died, after a long illness. He was **ancestor of the O'Kellys of Lecan.**
He was second son of Aedh O'Kelly (31), C.H.M., (-1467). His older brother **William** who had succeeded as C.H.M., in 1469 and as Tanist he was next in line for the chieftainship.

2. Teige O'Kelly (33), the son of William (32), son of Aedh (Hugh) (31), son of Brian O'Kelly (30), Tanist of H. M., was **slain by Brian O'Kelly (33), his own brother,** and by William O'Murray (one of the sub-chiefs of Hy-Many), his own foster brother, who were afterwards **hanged for their misdeeds.**

3. A great raid was made by John Maguire on the sons of Donnchadh, son of Thomas Maguire and the two sons of **Mac Donal of Clan-Ceallaigh were also killed in the fray.** [A of Ulster]

1485
1. Makyne Kelly was admitted to the **Guild of Barber Surgeons**, in Dublin. This was the most ancient medical corporation, in the United Kingdom.

2. The Battle of Bosworth ends the War of the Roses**.**

1486
Tadhg Caoch O'Kelly (31), chief of half of Hy-Many, since 1469, **died** in the habit of the order of St. Francis. He was the third son of William O'Kelly (30), of Aughrim. He was the founder of the O'Kellys of Pobal Caoch, the name of a district around Clonbrock and Clogher. Tadhg had two sons, Conor O'Kelly (32) (See 1487 (1), and William O'Kelly (32), who was slain in 1472.

1487

1. Conor O'Kelly (32), **son of Tadhg Caoch O'Kelly (31)**, according to the Four Masters, was treacherously taken prisoner, by Tadhg son of Malachy (Maelseachlainn) O'Kelly. Conor **enlarged the castle at Clogher** (later called Castlefrench), and this was the home of his decedents for many years. He also built the castle of Clonbrock, near Ahascragh. He was succeeded by his son Daniel a bharca O'Kelly (33). [4 M]

2. William O'Kelly (32), C.H.M., died. He was **eldest son of Aedh O'Kelly (31), C.H.M.,** who had died in 1467.
William had been chosen as C.H.M., in 1469.
The annals of the Four Masters says "William the son of Hugh, who was the son of Brian O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, was treacherously taken prisoner by his own kinsmen, and afterwards died in chains, upon two lords were set up in his place, viz., Maelseachlainn, the son of Hugh who was the son of Brian, and Donogh, the son of Breasal O'Kelly. [See below]

3. Two O'Kellys were appointed The O'Kelly in opposition to each other namely Maelseachlainn (32), son of Aedh (31) C.H.M., who died in 1467, who was the son of Brian O'Kelly (30), Tanist of Hy-Many, who died 1393, and Donnchadh (32), son of Bresel (31), C.H.M. The 27th O'Kelly, who died in 1464, who was son of son of Donnchadh O'Kelly (30), who had been slain in 1424. Brian and Donnchadh were respectively the second and the seventh sons of Maelseachlainn O'Kelly (29), C.H.M., who died in 1401. [T.H. & A.U.]

4. William O'Kelly (33) of Beallagh, son of Maelseachlainn (Malachy) O'Kelly (32), of the Feadhna, became Chief of the Name**.**

5. Macwilliam, of Clanrickard, (Ulick de Burgo) marched with an army into **Hy-Many** and destroyed much corn and many Ballys throughout Hy-Many and Maghera Connacht.

6. William O'Kelly(32), son of Aedh (31), son of Brian O'Kelly (30) (Tanist) was taken in the beginning of the Harvest of this year by his own kinsmen, namely **Maelseachlainn O'Kelly and by Conor O'Kelly, Ceallagh O'Kelly (33) and by Edmund O'Kelly. He died in captivity.** [A of U]

7. Aedh (Hugh), the son of Donnchadh O'Kelly, was slain by the **sons of William son of Aedh.** [A of U]

1488

1. Felim Finn O'Conor (O'Conor Roe) was inaugurated chief, by O'Donnell, **O'Kelly,** the Mayo Bourkes and McDermott. Matters were complicated by rival O'Conors, rival O'Kellys and rival McDermots.

2. Maelseachlainn (Malachy) O'Kelly (32), C.H.M. The O'Kelly died. He had succeeded his eldest brother William who had died earlier this year (see 2 above). They were sons of Aedh, and grandson, of Brian. [A.U. & A.C., says he died in 1488**]**

1489

1. An army led by **The O'Conor**, cut and d**estroyed** a lot of **corn belonging to the sons of William O'Kelly.** In revenge for this the sons of O'Kelly, did many injuries to O'Mulconry, and his relatives (my enemies friends are my enemies).
The **sons of William O'Kelly**, captured Hugh, son of O'Conor and Eoghan, as well as Dubhthach O'Mulconry, and put them in confinement.

2. War was waged against O'Conor by Roderick, the son of Felim, by the descendants of Teige Óg and of Teige Roe, and also by the descendants of Roderick Mac Dermott. They struck and knocked down Cathal Roe O'Conor, and triumphantly rescued their own cavalry, but O'Conor himself with his cavalry and Gallowglasses, came up with them, and despoiled them of some booty which they had taken from his Creaghs, and the son of Teige Mac Dermott. O'Conors own Gallowglasses however acted a treacherous part, turning against him, defeating him (and the loyal part of his army) and slew Conor Boy Mac Cormac with many others; they also deprived him of a party of his Creaghs, and they departed in exultation! O'Conor and his loyal troops comported themselves with becoming bravery, and conducted their Creaghs

into **HY-Many. [A.I.]**

1490
1. Conor O'Kelly, of Clogher, son of Tadhg Caoch O'Kelly, became C.H.M. (see 1487). He was succeeded by his son Daniel a bharca. (See 1487).

2. O'Conor committed a predatory outrage in Hy-Many at Turloc na mBruiigheol upon Roderick, the son of Turloc.

1491
Maelseachlainn O'Kelly, son of William, son of Aedh, son of Brian, was taken in treachery by **Tadhg, son of Donnchadh O'Kelly, prior of St. John** and he had been brought to him on invitation to a banquet. And his two foster -brothers, namely, two sons of Tadhg Dall (Blind eye) O'Mannion, that is Aedh and John, were taken with him and delivered to be slain to the descendants of Magnus O'Kelly the stooped. And his own brother, namely, Brian and the Muinter Mannion rescued Maelseachlainn by force and by ransom. [A of U. The rescue party was superior to the custodians but a ransom was paid lest the prisoners would be harmed. St. John] [St. John according to A of U. Was the Convent of St. John the Baptist of Annaghdown, Co. Galway which received letters of protection from Henry III (Aug. 1252)]

1494
A parliament held in Drogheda enacted Poynings law which was to have devastating effect on the Catholic Irish.

1498
William Kelle held land in Kyntor, Aberdeenshire.

1499
1. Malachy O'Kelly (32), of Gallagh, succeeded to the chieftainship of Hy-Many after a bitter feud. He was the 28th The O'Kelly. He was one of the most celebrated chiefs. He built castles at Gallagh, Monivea and Garbally.
Mac William Burke, lord of Clanrickard, interposed between the rival candidates for the chieftainship of Hy-Many, and delivered the hostages of the territory up to this Malachy, who therefore became sole prince or arch-chief of Hy-Many

2. Hugh O'Conor was expelled from his territory by MacDermots and driven across the Shannon by consent of the Sil Murray. O'Conor and the sons of **William O'Kelly** prevailed upon Mac William of Clanrickard to come to their assistance. Clanrickard took the castle of Athleague and was given (by him) to the sons of William O'Kelly. He took Conor O'Kelly, the second Lord of Hy-Many, prisoner in it, and delivered him, together with the hostages of Hy-Many, up to Maelseachlainn the son of Teige, who was son of Donogh, who thereupon assumed the Lordship of Hy-Many. [A.I.]

3. The Earl of Kildare (Gerald Fitz Gerald) took the castle of Roscommon from the O'Conors.

4. The Earl of Kildare the Lord Deputy, at the insistence of the O'Conors**, invaded Hy-Many, and taking the castle of the O'Kellys at Athleague,** banished the sept beyond the Suck. Soon afterwards, however, O'Kelly, having obtained aid from Burke of Clanrickard, in the re-action of hostilities, recovered Athleague, with the entire lordship of Hy-Many. [A.B.]

1501
Dermot O'Dempsey, founded a Cistercian abbey in Rosglas near Monasterevin, in 1189 and was dedicated to the Blessed ever Virgin and St. Benedict. The abbey was situated outside the Pale and its abbot was allowed to sit in the Irish Parliament, and the abbey was sometimes suspected of harbouring Irish felons. An ordinal (book of rubrics or rules) with marginalia decorations by **Donatus O'Kelly, a monk at Rosglas in 1501**, is in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. [When the monastery was suppressed in 1540 it was granted to Adam Loftus, Viscount Ely, who was afterwards Anglican Archbishop of Armagh]. [Guide to Kildare and West Wicklow, 1991]

1503
Ulick Burke of Clanrickard defeated **Malachy O'Kelly**, and destroyed his castles at Gallagh

(Castleblakney), Monivea, and Garbally (near Monivea). Malachy was assisted by a party of the people of Conmaicne-Cuile. The greater part of the gallowglasses of both Clan-Donnell and Clan-Sweeny were slain around their constables, and where Walter, son of John Burke, a distinguished captain was also slain.

1504

The **Battle of Knockdoe** (about eight miles north east of Galway City), took place on August 19, 1504. It was fought on the hill of Knocktoe (later Knockdoe). There were a number of causes, for this battle. The previous year, Ulick Burke, Earl of Clanrickard, attacked, The O'Kelly (Malachy), and destroyed his recently built castles, at Gallagh, Monivea, and Garbally, possibly, because of an alliance between the O'Kellys, and the Mayo Bourkes. O'Kelly complained to the Lord Deputy, the Earl of Kildare (Gerald Fitz Gerald). Ulick Burke of Clanrickard was married, to Eustacia daughter of the Great Earl who was treating badly by him. Clanrickard was also having an affair with O'Kelly's wife. Many believe that the main reason that Fitz Gerald came to O'Kelly's assistance, was that he felt that Burke was getting too strong, and if he was not taught a lesson, he might in time, challenge the Lord Deputy's own position. Fitz Gerald assembled a very large army. It was composed of the Lord Deputy and the Normans from the Pale, including bishops and lawyers, set out to teach Clanrickard a lesson. About twenty miles from Kildare, a Council was called. O'Conor of Faly asked the Earl of Kildare, what he would do with the men of law in his company, because they had no matters of pleading, no matters of arguments, no matters to be debated or discussed by pen and ink. War was for the bow, the spear and the sword and the valiant hearts of the men of war, and not the doubtful stomachs of learned men. He continued that "he never saw those that were learned, ever give good counsel, in matters of war, for they were always doubting, staying and persuading" .The Irish felt also that bishops should not be present, at a battle, and told them so. Art O'Neill said, "The bishops' duty was to pray, to preach and to make fair weather, and not to be privy to manslaughter".

The rest of the army consisted of, O'Kellys, McDermots, O'Neills and O'Donnells and the Mayo Bourkes. All of these were from the northern half of the country (Leath Conn). When Fitz Gerald heard of the army that had been raised against him, he sent out messengers and brought together an equally strong army. His army was composed of McNamaras, O'Briens, O'Carrolls, O'Conors and O'Kennedys, as well as some dissident O'Kellys from Hy-Many. In both armies were significant numbers of Gallowglasses (mercenary soldiers mainly from Scotland). There were about ten thousand soldiers involved in the battle. It was the first time that firearms were used in a battle in Ireland. Because Irishmen were fighting Irishmen, it weakened the Irish in their war against the English. It was the beginning of the final conquest of Connacht. Large numbers were killed and many others later died from the wounds received.

A Poem about the Battle of Knockdoe (Author unknown)

Loud, blades the trumpet, the field is set,
Loud, blades the trumpet, the foemen are met,
Steep slopes the hill of Knockdoe, in the West,
There stood in battle, the South at its best.
Hy Many O'Kelly, with Burke is at war, and
Clanrickard has gathered, his friends, from afar.

Kildare and O'Kelly, with the chiefs of the North,
And the power of all Ulster, the field sallied forth,
MacWilliam de Burgo, and Thomond O'Brien,
The chiefs of the South stood in resolute line.

Kildare he advances, like the fox that doth stalk,
O'Kelly sweeps down, like the speed of a hawk.
The foemen fight fiercely, the hill it is steep,
The northern eagle sweeps down, from its leer.

Brave Thomond is failing, **Hy Many triumphant**,
O'Carroll is quailing,
Loud, sounds the trumpet, the sunset is fair,
Hy Many triumphant and the Earl of Kildare.

There is a story that the above poem was found in the pocket of a dead soldier killed in the battle. This is

obviously not true as the fight was very evenly balanced during most of the day and it was not until evening that the victory was with the northern side. The **likely writer was the O'Kelly Ollamh.**

1505
The castle of Ballintubber was taken by O'Conor Don and Mac Dermot from **Gráine, daughter of O'Kelly.** A peace was made and their patrimonial inheritance was given to the descendants of Gráine i.e. the sept of O'Conor, descended from Gráine O'Kelly).

1506
Paidín O'Mulconry died. He was father of Maurice O'Mulconry who made a beautiful transcript of the **Book of Fenagh, in** the year 1517, for Teige O'Rody, Coab. of Fenagh. [4 M]. [**This book was translated years later by Denis H. Kelly].**

1507
John Burke, tanist of Clanrickard died. He was son of Ulick, who son of Ulick whose father was Richard Óg. John had fought a battle against **the O'Kellys** in 1504 at Beal-atha-na-ngarbhan. During the battle Walter the son of John, son of Thomas Burke, heir to the lordship of Conmaicne, and many others of the Clan-Donnell and Clan-Dowel were slain.

1509
Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick, son of Ulick, son of Richard Óg), died. He had raided **O'Kelly country** in 1504 and had been defeated at the battle of Knockdoe by **Malachy O'Kelly** and others**.**

1511
Maelseachlainn (Malachy) O'Kelly chief of Hy-Many, died. He had succeeded to the title of Chief of Hy-Many in 1499. He was son of Tadhg O'Kelly, Chief of Hy-Many. He was succeeded by his son Tadhg Duff O'Kelly of Gallagh as chief of Hy-Many. Maelseachlainn was ancestor of the O'Kellys of Mullaghmore and of the O'Kellys of Gallagh.

1512
On April 20, **John Kelly and his wife Rosina** were granted the grange of **Ballyboghul with its mill,** excepting the tithes, for 40 years. [See 1535].

1513
Teige Duff O'Kelly (33) of Gallagh, Chief of Hy-Many, and 29th O'Kelly, died. He was son of Maelseachlainn O'Kelly (32), C.H.M. and 28th The O'Kelly. Tadhg Duff had two sons, **William O'Kelly (34), of Mullaghmore** and **Donnchadh Reagh O'Kelly (34), of Gallagh**

1514
Bishop Maurice O'Kelly chosen as bishop of Kilfenora.

1518
The **O'Kellys** was **one of the dangerous septs** named and **prevented from entering Galway City**. In this year the Corporation of Galway enacted that "If any man should bring an Irishman to brage or bostle upon the toune to forfeit 12d. That no man shall oste or receive into their houses any of the Burks, McWilliams, the **Kellies,** nor no cept else on pain of £5, that neither O nor Mac shall strutte nor swagger thro' the streets of Galway."

1519
1. Tadhg Roe, son of Maelseachlainn O'Kelly, Lord of Callow, died. [A.C.]

2. Maoilin, son of Torna O'Mulconry, Ollamh of Sil-Murray, a man of full of full prosperity (meant the grace of God), and learning, who had been selected by the Geraldines and the English, to be their Ollamh, in preference to all the chief poets of Ireland, and who had obtained jewels and riches of all from whom he had asked them, **died** in Abbeyderg in Teffia (now Co. Longford).

3. Much plague this year. Many of the Dublin Galls died of this visitation. [A.C.]

1521
A great defeat was suffered in Hy-Many by O'Conor Roe that is Tadhg Bui son of Cathal Roe and **O'Kelly, that is Maelseachlainn** son of William, and Mac Dougall that is Donnchadh son of Turloc, their constable. This is how it happened: they went on an incursion against the **descendants of Donnchadh O'Kelly** and seized preys; Mac Dougall was killed here and his son Alusdrann was taken prisoner; and it is not easy to count the number killed and captured here. Their horse's accoutrements and armour were taken from them, with no possibility of re-capture. [A.C.]

1522
1. A great war arose in Ireland this year between Aedh O'Donnell and Conn O'Neill. Several of the sub chiefs of Ulster were involved. Many were slain. The son of Mac Ceallaigh a good horseman got involved. We are not told if he was killed or taken prisoner. [Annals of Ulster]

2. Another war arose against O'Donnell this year in the province of Connacht, arising from the design and proceedings of O'Neill: to wit, the two Mac Williams and Mac Dermot and every force they found united with each other against O'Donnell and a very large host was mustered by them around Mac William of Clann-Rickard, namely Richard, son of Ulick, son of Ulick. And O'Carroll namely Maelruanaidh and the nobles of his district and Mac William de Burgh and mac Dermot and O'Conor Donn and Mac Feorais and Mac Maurice and **O'Kelly** and the sons of O'Brien, namely Donnchadh and Tadhg, and the junior bishop O'Brien and part of Sil-Cennetich went to the hosting. And on their coming together they went without hindrance to Sligo, Friday before the first feast of Mary (in Harvest August). And O'Neill collected another large host about that time, to go to meet the Connacht host; for it was he himself that was drawing them on and they promised to meet each other about the first feast of Mary in the district of O'Donnell. As to O'Donnell and Cenel-Conaill: they were mustering to meet each other about that time, for their party and their border friends abandoned them. And when themselves came together, this is the counsel they adopted, - to sacrifice themselves for the sake of their territory and land. And they marched in one compact body, that they might give attack by day or night to the host of O'Neill. And on the host of O'Neill rising, they went into Cenel-Moen and took a fortified position at Loch-monann. And when the Conallians (Connacht men) heard that, the result was their counsel was to attack them that night; for they left behind all their horses, in order that should have less mind of flight or of turning back. And they considered, as the other host was more numerous than themselves, that the night would be of aid to them and that they would find them without a strict guard. And not thus they were, for they got accurate tidings and were distrustful respecting them, on account of the greatness of their courage. Hence they went on guard: to wit, O'Neill and his horse-host went on watch a space from the camp and they left a large portion of the best of their gallowglasses and Scots in battle-array on the ridge of the camp on the other side. And it seemed to them it was great luck for them to have their foes made for them [whilst they were] in that array. As to O'Donnell and the Conallian nobles : as they marched they marshalled themselves and went into battle array, namely O'Donnell and Magnus O'Donnell, his son royal heir of the territory and the others of his sons that were serviceable and the three Mac Sweeneys, and O'Boyle and the O'Dohertys and a few of the Lower (northern) Connacht. And when they came near the camp of O'Neill, those two hosts gave two huge shouts at one another, so that the Conallian host went out of the array and were themselves and the host of O'Neill mingled with each other and a long while co-slaying each other, as they had a mind to. But for one thing however, the Conallian host gained possession of the camp of O'Neill and broke through what was opposed to them there and the camp with many suits of armour remained with them. And they spent what was before them of the night in the slaying and in the routing of their foes. And when O'Neill heard that the site of the camp was in the hands of the enemies, he departed with the battalion in which he was and the part of his people that remained with him. And the want of their horses did not allow the Conallian host to pursue the horse-host, as they had a mind to. And on the coming of the light of day to them, it was very manifest what was slain on the site of the camp in the conflict of that night, along with heaps of slain of Clann-Domnaill and of the Clann-Sitigh and of Scots and of the Orghialla and of the men of Meath. So that Tír-Conaill was the better during that space of that time for what came to them of horses and of arms and armour and of apparel and of provision and of everything it was fitting for a host to have. As to the Conallian host: they turned back to succour the castle of Sligo against that Connacht host that sat around it. And when the two Mac Williams and that large host that was responsive to then heard of the march of O'Donnell to then, and after inflicting confusion on that other host, they fled themselves from the town and went off in plight of rout without their been attacked. And O'Donnell and his host went home safe without notable damage being done to them. [A.U.]

1524
Fr Clement O'Kelly, was provincial of the Franciscans of Ireland from 1521 for three years. [Brevis Synopsis Provinciae Hiberniae, in Analecta Hiberniae, No 6 p. 169].

1533
1. King Henry VIII of England renounced the Pope who had refused to annul his marriage. This was to have a profound effect on Ireland and the O'Kellys in the years to come.

2. Among those who failed to import bows as required by statute, was **Robert Kelly of Tryme** (Trim), who imported £20 worth at Drogheda on June 9, 1592 in the ship *Skout* of Lerpoll (Liverpool). The case was heard with jury before the Barons of the Exchequer.

1535
1. Walter Marten of Trym (Trim) was prosecuted for selling 6 hides, to **John Kelly of Trym,** a shoemaker for an excessive price**,** on March 10th.

2. A note was written in Latin at the end of the oath of the Barber **Surgeons** guild or fraternity of St. Mary Magdalene, **(Dublin**), by **Barnaby Kelly, scribe,** at the request of Thomas Grace, master, and Henry Filch, late holder of that office.

3. The suppression of the Geraldine Revolt, this year showed, showed the seriousness of Henry VIII's intention of forcing on the Irish, the Reformation and the confiscation of the Monasteries and their property.

4. On October 2, **William Kelly and his wife Alison** were granted the grange of **Ballyboghull** with its mill, excepting standing timber and the tithes of hay of the parish, for 31 years from the expiry of the previous term of 40 years, at a rent (amount not given). [See 1512,]

5. Letter from Piers Earl of Ossory to the Lord Deputy.
His policy was to allure the pretended Earls of Desmond to some good concord. The sending of his son, James Butler, with 60 horses to hold with the Deputy for a season against the rebels. The Earls of Desmond have a malicious rebellion rooted in them ever since the execution of Thomas Earl of Desmond in Drogheda. His costs in keeping his son-in-law [the son of O'Brien] in allegiance. Has sent to McWilliam of Clanrickard and Richard Burke's sons, who are his lovers and friends, to **annoy the Kellies in their backside**, if they attempt to go to Westmeath, to aid the rebel Thomas Fitzgerald, with the 160 horse which they have prepared. [S.P. Henry VIII]

1536
1. Donal, son of Donnchad O'Kelly, a good captain, **Tanist of** Hy-Many, from Cara (the northern boundary), to the Grian (the southern boundary), and his nephew (his brother Maelseachlainn's, son) Eicnechan, were treacherously killed, together with Maelseachlainn, son of William, and grandson of **Maelseachlainn O'Kelly of the Fews of Athlone**, at the bidding of the sons of **Tadhg son of Donnchad O'Kelly,** i.e. the sons of Donal's own brother. [A.C.]

2. Henry VIII begins wholesale dissolution of the monasteries in England.

1537
An expedition was made by O'Conor of Sligo, Brian son of O'Rourke and the son of Cathal Óg O'Conor, at the request of Mac Dermot, against Turloc Roe son of Tadhg Bui (O'Conor). They devastated the church and lay properties of the Cloonties and then proceeded into the Tuatha, where the Muintir Ainlidhe gave them hostages and so were not destroyed by them. After this they went among the Hy-Mannians and destroyed all that were the friends of O'Conor, except such as O'Rourke protected (for O'Rourke had not gone on that expedition to commit devastation, but to see if he could make peace between Mac Dermot and his kinsmen and O'Conor Roe). This army took **Turrock Castle** and demolished it; and **Donnchadh son of Eamon O'Kelly** came to them as a hostage, for fear of his territory being devastated. The army turned back, having accomplished the purpose of their expedition just as they wished, and those hostages were taken to Sligo, to wit the son of O'hAinlidhe and **the son of O'Kelly,** and they carried with them the ornamented door of Turrock Castle and had it re-erected in Sligo in the castle there. [A.C., gives the year of this event as 1536]

1538.
Sir Oliver Fitzgerald of Ballymore-Loughsewdy was executed in 1537. He was married to **Maeve daughter of Cahir O'Connor, Chief of Offaly. Maeve** then **married Donogh O'Kelly. [Kildare Archaeological. Journal] [He was possibly Donnchad 38th O'Kelly of Hy-Many. J.M.K.]**

1539
On October 28, 1539, William Laundry, late abbot of St. Mary's Abbey and Hospital of St. John, Newgate, Dublin, surrendered the abbey to the king.

On April 20th, 1512, with the assent of the community he granted the grange of Ballyboghull with its mill, excepting the tithes, to **John Kelly and his wife Rosina** for 40 years.

On October 2nd, 1535, he granted the grange of Ballyboghull with the mill, excepting the standing timber and the tithes of hay of the parish, to **William Kelly and his wife Allison,** for 31 years from the expiry of the previous term of 40 years. The amount of rent was not recorded.

1540
1. The English were banishing the remnants of the (religious) Orders throughout Ireland. [A.C.]

2. Brian O'Conor brought in his brother-in-law, **Donogh O'Kelly** (O'Conors sister, who was formerly Oliver Fitzgerald's wife), to the Lord Deputy at Aughrim, and when demand was made for pledges, O'Kelly said that he would not put in any, and that he had no gold, nor silver nor cup to give to him, but that he would do his Lordship service, and conduct him through his country as other men did ; if he would not be contented with that, he would defend himself the best he could against him. And so his Lordship shunned that country and came through O'Maddens country. Signed John Darcy. [Carew Manuscripts]

3.
In the survey of monastic possessions carried out on November 1, 1540, at **Castle Carbry, Co. Kildare** among the jurors was **Carmehus Kelly.**

In a similar survey for Co. Dublin among the Jurors was **Christopher Kelly.**
For the Parish of St. Nicholas, Skinner St., Dublin among the tenants of tenements **was Dermot Kelly** who held two tenements at a rent of 13 shillings.
In the survey of the Franciscan Houses at Arklow and Enniscorthy, among the jurors was **Dermot Kelly.**
At Ballyboghill (Dublin) James Kelly held I mess. And 120 acres with a rent of 50s- 8d
Survey at Kylca, Co. Kildare on the November 27, 1540 among the Jurors was **John Kelly.**
Survey of St. John's Hospital, Naas, on November 22, 1540, among the Jurors was **John Kelly of Cardyfton.**
At **Survey of the Austin Friary, Dublin**, three parcels of land of 1 and ¾ acres on both sides of the Carrick south of Bowbridge were held by **Martin Kelly,** baker at will of kip for 16 shillings.
At the Priory of Mullingar, both Richard Kelly and Maurice Kelly hold a message. Maurice for 9d and Richard for 12d. [Extent of Irish Monastic Possessions 1540-41, from a Manuscript in the Public Records Office, London]

1541
The monasteries, convents and all religious houses **in Co. Wicklow** were suppressed and dissolved.
Dermot Kelley and several others declared under oath that all the edifices within the precincts of the late Priory in Arklow for the farmer there and that none of them were superfluous.

1542
1. Hugh (Aedh or Odo) O'Kelly, (Fl. 1542), was **Abbot of Knockmoy**. He was the last and perhaps the most notorious abbot in the three hundred year history of the abbey. At that time many abbots were not ordained priests. They owed their important position to close family connections to generous benefactor in the past. Hugh was the son of Tadhg Duff O'Kelly of Gallagh, and was grandson of Maelseachlainn O'Kelly, Chief of Hy-Many, who had died in 1511. The Carew manuscript tells us that on May 24, 1542, a deed was drawn up between Hugh O'Kelly and Anthony St. Leger, Lord Deputy of Ireland, whereby Hugh O'Kelly, who is described as "Abbot or perpetual Commendatory of Knockmoy", surrendered the Monastery and its possessions to King Henry VIII, renounced the Papal Supremacy, and bound himself to assist the Lord Deputy, with soldiers, in consideration, whereof he received a grant of the Monastery and its

possessions from the crown, to hold during the Kings pleasure, and the deed further stipulated that Hugh O'Kelly should deliver **his son Conor O'Kelly** as a hostage, to the Lord Deputy. **Another son Maelseachlainn** was granted in 1578 in fee-simple, from the Crown the Lordship of the Manor of Tiaquin. His wife was a daughter of McDermott of Moylurg. [Carew MSS.]

2. The Carmelite house, commonly called **White Friars, Dublin** was suppressed, on April 20 1540. The **prior Thomas Kelly** was then seized of the site and precincts, a church with bell tower, a dormitory, a hall and chamber, a stable, two cellars beneath the hall and chamber, three gardens two pieces of ground which used to be orchards within the site, 5 mes. and a garden in the suburbs of Dublin, beside the same two acres. The church etc is waste for want of repair.

3. Grant for conventual person of the late Priory of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Mullingar of the pensions following: - **John Kelly** 40 shillings; Thomas Relling 26 shillings and 8 pence, issued at Dunboyne on April 3. [Fiants of Henry VIII, 106 March 20.]

4. Grant of English liberty to **Patrick Kelly**, clerk. Fine 6 s.-8d. [Fiants of Henry VIII Number 284]

1543
1. Among the clergy who were prosecuted, before the Barons of the Exchequer, for failure to keep schools, in which to teach the English language, as required by statute of 28 Henry VIII was **John Kelle, vicar of Tymoghoo, Co. Kildare.**

2. William Mac Tadhg O'Kelly, of Mullaghmore, died. He was the eldest son of Tadhg Duff O'Kelly of Gallagh (later called Castleblakeney) and his second wife, Úna, daughter of Mc Dermot. Their decedents were called Sliocht Inghine mic Diarmada. William was married first to a daughter of Meiler Bui Birmingham, Lord Athenry. His second wife was daughter of Murroch O'Brien, last king and first earl of Thomond. With his first wife he had Tadhg Mac William O'Kelly (See 1594). His second wife produced Melaghlin Balbh O'Kelly (See 1561).

3. At Greenwich Henry VIII created Richard de Burgh, Baron of Dunkellin and Earl of Clanrickard; and obtained at the same time, from the king, a grant of **the monastery of Devia Nova, in the diocese of Clonfert,** with the avowsons and donations of all the rectories, &c. In Clanrickard and Dunkellin, belonging to the crown. He was later granted the monasteries of Aughrim, Loughrea, Cloontuskert, Killcreevanty, St. John the Baptist and Tuam for an annual rent of £68 9s. 6d. [B. P. & B.]

1544
1. The castle of Roscommon, which had been built by the Anglo-Normans between 1275 and 1278, and was later captured by the O'Conors who were in possession of it most of the time up until it was taken over by Gerard Fitz Gerald, the Earl of Kildare in 1499. It had been captured by **Donnchadh Muineach O'Kelly**, Chief of Hy-Many, in 1308 and retained by his decedents until during a civil war among the O'Kellys the O'Conors recaptured it in 1340.

2. Pardon to Nicholas Plunkett of Luttrelstown, County Dublin, yeoman especially for the death of John Kelle [Calendar of Pr. Fiants of Henry VIII, June 25]

3. O'Kelly was sent for to see what title he could show for the **Castle of Tiaquin,** and if he does not submit before Midsummer McWilliam was to take it. [S.P. Henry VIII]

1545
Malachy O'Kelly of Turrock was killed by the McDermots, and **O'Kellys of Lisdallon**.

1546
1. The plains of Cairbre and the Castle of Carbury, Co. Kildare were burnt by the **O'Kelly's**, O'Maddens and the O'Conors all from Connacht.

2. Grant to John Traverse Esq., groom of the chamber townlands..... Carbryan alias Monketon, the grange and capital messuage there occupied by **William Kellye.** [Fiants of Henry VIII, No. 460; June 20.]

3. O'Kelly and the descendants of Breasal O'Madden made an incursion into Siol Anmchadha, upon Melaghlin God O'Madden. The inhabitants of the county pursued them and made an attack upon them, but they wheeled round on their pursuers, and slew more than forty of them. This territory and Ormond lost many men in this battle. [A.I.]

1547
King Henry VIII died and was **succeeded by his son Edward VI. Athlone Castle** was **granted to Sir William Brabazon,** an advocate of strong royal policy, who had it repaired and garrisoned**, despite opposition of the O'Kellys** and the Irish of Connacht. Brabazon built a residence, in the castle grounds and made the castle his headquarters. From here he undertook the suppression of the O'Connors of Offaly and their allies.

1548
1. Letter from Richard Baron of Delvin and Sir William Brabazon to the Lord Deputy, **"O'Kelly (Hy Many)** is **conspiring to make war against the King**. The Captains of Annaly are ready to serve against the Kellys". "Melaghlin Ballagh [Balbh] O'Madden, adjoining Belletrawe, conducts himself well". [S.P. Edw. VI]

2. Pardon to **Edmund Kelly, Drongan, Co. Tipperary**, gunner, on April 24th. [Fiants of Edward VI]

3. Robert Dillon to Lord Deputy Bellyngham.
"Hugh O'Kelly lieth sore wounded. They have taken in Edmund O'Kelly and Brian O'Kelly." [S.P. Edw. VI, Sept 15]
"Reports that O'Kelly will submit." [S.P. Edward VI, Oct. 6]

4. Robert Dillon to the Lord Deputy Bellyngham.
Richard Burke says he will come with 1,000 men to cut the passes beyond the Shannon. One pass lieth from Athlone two miles, and the pass in Leix is three is three miles long, not very thick, but great wood mingled with small hazel. **O'Kelly is in great fear.** Niall O'Melaghlin has restored the castle claimed by O'Melaghlin. **Hugh O'Kelly, who is Captain and Governor of the great pass** beyond the water [Shannon], **lies** on this side **sore wounded by his brother Edmund**. **Brian O'Kelly,** for whom the treasurer has written, and this Edmund take one part, they themselves being poor men of evil disposition, "wiche comyttyd diverse malefattes affortyme to the English Pale." [S.P. Edward VI]

1549
1. Robert Dillon to the Lord Deputy Bellyngham**.**
The report of O'Kelly and Cahir O'Conor besieging **the castle of Brian O'Kelly** is untrue. **O'Kelly's son has restored the horses he stole** from Dillon. [S.P. Edw. VI, Jan. 8.]

2. Pardon to **David Kelly, of Ballyknock**, horseboy, on May 1st. **2.** Pardon to William Kelly of Cantwelliston, a kerne. [Fiants of Edward VI, 283]

3. Pardon to Thomas Hoye, late of Dengen, in Offaly, soldier, especially for the death of **William Kelly alias Keard, of Moynothe, Keard**. [Fiants of Edward VI, 329]

1550
1. Pardon to William Kelly, horseman. [Fiants of Edward VI, April 16, no. 278]

2. Pardon to Rose O'Scalle wife of Robert Mony of **Castlewarnyng, County Kildare**, husbandman; especially for the death of **Benwyn O'Kelly** of the same**, widow.** [Fiants of Edw. VI; May 12, no. 299.]

3. Grant of English liberty to **Owen O'Kellie, of Donman, Co. Kildare**, clerk and his issue. Fine 6s.-8d. November 8 1550 [Fiants of Edw. VI, No. 608]

1551
1. Cornelius Flavus O'Kelle (Conor Bui O'Ceallaigh) after the Reformation was collated to the Vicarage of Tymokonyll (**Taughmaconnell, Co. Roscommon**) by Bishop Roland Lynch, surrendered his letters of collation to Henry VIII, and was confirmed in the Vicarage by the king. [Calendar of Patent Roll of Henry VIII, August 10th 1551.]

2. Pardon to **Fergenamem O'Kellie fitz Murthagh of Wexford, and Mallaghlin duff mac Shane ne Kelly, both kernes**. [Fiants of Edw. VI, 432].

3. Pardon to **Brasil O'Kelly, Lisauge McCahal O'Kelly, Terrence or Tirrelagh McCahal O'Kelly, Thaddeus or Teige McGillapatrick O'Kelly, Teige Mc Corrig and David McGillapatrick McDavid O'Kelly, ...Shane Leigh Mac Edmond O'Kelly and Edmond Don McHugh O'Kelly**. [Fiant of Edward VI, 442]

4. Pardon to **William Kelly, merchant, Drogheda**. [Fiants of Edw. VI 510]

5. Pardon to Edmund Sex, of Laditown, gent. and **Teige O'Kelle of Dowdingstown**, **husbandman**. [Fiants of Edw. VI. May 14. No 494].

6. Pardon to **David duff mac Dermot O'Kelley**, **and Melaghlin O'Kelley, kerns**. [Fiants of Edward VI. June 30. No. 517]

7. Pardon to **Thady Kelly, of Balreask, County Meath**, labourer. [Fiants of Edw. VI, 529]

8. Pardon to **Joanna Kelly, Clontork, County Dublin, spinster,** for the theft of a silver cup worth 40 shillings belonging to William Bermingham of the same place, gent. [Fiants of Edw. VI, 656]

9. Grant to **Donogh O'Kelle, chaplain** for his life; of the vicarage of Kyllalaghtan and the sacristy of **Cloontuaisceart O Maine (Cloontuskert, Co. Galway)**, of the order of St. Augustine; three cartons of Oughre, two cartrons of Dunlo (later Ballinasloe), the cartron of Lyckenyme, the cartron of Killeghmore, two cartrons of Ballemabele and the cartron of Clonmyckcalys in the diocese of Clonfert which he held bulls from the bishop of Rome now surrendered. August 11. [Fiants of Edw. VI. No. 821.]

10. Pardon to **Tirrelagh O'Kelle, of Leix, kern. [Fiants** of Edw. VI. No. 825, August 17.]

11. Pardon to **David O'Kelly and Bryan O'Kelley, kerns**. [Fiants of Edw. VI. No. 856, Oct. 20.]

12. Pardon to **Donald O'Kelly**. [Fiants Edw. VI. No. 894, Nov. 2.]

13. Pardon to **Donald Moore O'Kelly.** . [Fiants of Edw. VI. No.984]

14. Pardon to **Donal Duff O'Kelly, of Bolgir**, June 22. [Fiants of Edw. VI. No. 1033]

15. Pardon to **Fergonnanyn O'Kelly, of Ballyclymocke, Co. Wexford, kern,** September 26**.** [Fiants Edw. VI. 1061]

16 Robert Kelle was an Attorney in Drogheda. [S.P. Edw. VI]

1552

1. Grant to **Fergonnanyn O'Kelly** of the lands of Corbally, Kylkesild, and Tecalme, **Queen's County**. To hold in tail male by the service of one knight's fee and a rent of 20 shillings during the first 7 years and 30 shillings afterwards. Maintaining one English horseman and other provisions. [Fiants of Edward VI 490]

2. Lease to **John Kelly, of Maynooth, cook**, of the college house in Maynooth, with a close park and garden. To hold for 21 years at a rent of 13 shillings 4 pence.

3. Pardon to **William Kelly, husbandman of Powerscourt**, (Co. Wicklow). [Fiants of Edw. VI, 815]

4. The Lord Deputy, Sir John Croft visited Athlone with Sir Thomas Cusack, the Lord Chancellor, whom he placed in charge of Connacht. **O'Kelly of Hy-Many** felt it was expedient to yield to the Athlone Castle and agreed to supply it with victual for the garrison. O'Kelly found that this was an expensive operation and reverted to his former state of insubordination and refused to supply the agreed food. Cusack raided O'Kelly Country and seized the wine and victuals which had not been delivered. In addition he took **O'Kellys son** as a hostage to ensure future good behaviour.

1553

1. Pardon to **John alias Shane Kelly.** [Fiants of Edw. VI. Feb. 4, No 942]

2. Pardon to **Thomas Meagher of Clare, horseman; Teige Óg O'Kellye of Colman, husbandman; Edmund Kelly of Johnestone, footman; and Brene O'Kelly of Colman, footman.** [Fiants of Edw. VI, no 997, May 9]

3. Lease to Thomas Casie of Athboy, merchant and Ismay Nugent his wife, of the house and church and other buildings within the sight of the Abbey of Molyngar (Mullingar), a small castle and the demesne lands of the abbey, eleven cottages in the street near the abbey, 4 shillings chief rent of the messuage of Nicholas Hammond in the said street, 6d. (Pence) out of the messuage of Nicholas Casie there, 12d. Out of one of Richard Kelly 9d. .....out of one of Maurice Kelly 6d.
[Fiants of Edw. VI, no. 1079]

4. Pardon to **Donal O'Kelly**, February 13. [Fiants of Edw. VI. No. 1193]

5. Edward VI died, and was **succeeded by his sister Mary** who was a Catholic**, and her husband Philip.**

6. Thomas Cusack, Lord Chancellor to Queen Mary in a report on the state of Ireland wrote about the **O'Kellys of Hy-Many, "no men of Ireland of wilder nature than them be, and many times in times of war they have done much harm to the English pale."**

7. Grant to **John Kelly of Maynooth of the office or place of one of the gunners in the castle of Dublin, with 8d. a day as pay.** [Fiants of Philip and Mary, no 50]

8. Lease under commission dated Westminster October 23, first year of reign of Philip and Mary, to Andrew Brereton, gent. ; of the messuage called the Court of Lassenhale, the glebe land of the prebend of Swords, messuages of the land in Lassenhale and **Swords** extending to Rykenhore, Balhare, **William Kelly's farm**, Guydos farm .....and the Archbishops lands in Swords ..... Only accepted, a parcel of the possessions of the late cathedral of St. Patrick in Dublin to hold for 21 years at a rent of £51. [Fiants of P. and M. 54]

9. Pardon to **Richard Kelly of Swords, yeoman, servant to the Lord Deputy**. [Fiants of Philip and Mary, no. 54]

10. The situation in Ireland this year according to the Carew MSS.
"Between Athlone and Clanrickard is **O'Kelly his country**, a captain of good power of horsemen, gallowglasses, and kerne, and **no men of Ireland of wilder nature than they are**, and many times in time of war they have done much harm to the English pale. And now lately, my Lord Deputy being at Athlone, I attended upon his Lordship, at which time (Donnchadh) O'Kelly by persuasion, was content to bear and yield to the house of Athlone as others in the English pale did; nevertheless, soon after, he refused to accomplish the same. And my Lord Deputy, upon his repair to Leinster, having left the oversight and charge of those of Connaught and divers other Irishmen with me, in the last week of Lent I went to O'Kellys countries, and assembled all the gentlemen of the country before me. And then perceiving as well their untruth and slender keeping of promise, as also how that gentleness could not prevail, I took his son and put a handlock upon him, to have him brought with me to Dublin, and appointed a band of men to take up in his country such kine and victuals as he promised to my Lord Deputy for the victualling of Athlone ; and then he perceiving the same, immediately did send his servants to the country to levy and take up a hundred beeves and other victuals for the furniture of the house of Athlone, and made merry there during our abode, and willed the captain to use his country as he would the English shires ; so as it is not unlike but that he and his country will from hence use honest obedience ; assuring your Grace that he durst not come within the same castle since it was newly built till he came to my Lord Deputy when his Lordship was there last. The same O'Kelly condescended to find 100 of the King's Majesty's gallowglass for a quarter, at my said Lord Deputy's being there ; also at my being there he was contented that they should be cessed in his country accordingly, which is a great charge, paying to every gallowglass 4d. sterling by the day. [S.P Edward VI]

1556
1. O'Conor Don, (Diarmaid son of Cairbre), and the McDermots, went with a great army, upon **Pobal-Caoch** (area around Ahascragh and Clogher), and committed depredations and burnings and they removed countless spoils.

2. This year saw the first example of the institution of English counties into Ireland. Lord Thomas Sussex, Philip and Mary's Lord Deputy in Ireland **reduced Leix and Offaly, the country of the O'Moores, O'Kellys etc into English shire-ground** calling the former Queen's County and the latter King's County.

3. Pardon to **Donal Kelle, late of Kildare**, cottier, Peter Walsh of the same place and Teige M'Brye of the same place, cottier, especially for the death of **Patrick Kelle, of Siggerston, County Kildare**, husbandman. [Fiants of Philip and Mary, March 2. No 195]

4. Pardon to **David Kelly. (At Dublin** June 9). **[Fiants of P and M., no 225]**

1557

1. Civil War amongst the O'Kellys'.

A great war arose between the O'Kellys' i.e. **Donnchadh (33), son of Edmund (32), and Brian (33), son of Maelseachlainn** (32). Brian retained a band Richard Eustace and eighty mercenaries. **Brian** who **lived at Turrock Castle**, **Co. Roscommon,** attacked **Lisdalon Castle, the home of Donnchadh O'Kelly** (33) and burned it and killed his constable Turloc McDougal and the country between the Suck (river) and the Shannon was laid waste. The O'Kelly (Donnchad) sent an invitation to the sons of Cathal, son of Rory McDermott and Rory-na-dtulan (hillocks or mounds) his own kinsmen and they came into the area with a large force of cavalry and were joined by Donnchadh and his son Aedh. They all set out and proceeded by Cnoc-an-daingin, and by Bothar-na-tachaltaigh. They engage Brian in battle. Brian was defeated and Conor O'Neachtan was killed as well as twenty other men and Richard Eustace was taken prisoner. Brian son of Rory McDermott burned McGoisdelbh's house at Tulach-sruthan. A large pursuing band overtook him and he escaped from them by force despite the fact that he was loaded down with spoils. Rory was wickedly apprehended by his friend Brian O'Kelly, son of Maelseachlainn and Turloc son of Eoghan McDermott was taken prisoner as well as some of their cavalry. Their capture was responded to by some other friends including the O'Conor Don and McDavid (Bourke) and the gallowglasses of the McDougal clan followed McDermott to Hy-Many and before the end of three nights they took him out of Cobhthach O'Fallons new castle and they committed homicides and burnings there and gave three hostages for McDermott because of fear that he was going to be burned in the place. This war had been caused because Donnchadh (33) had killed Brian's father, Malachy (Maelseachlainn) (32), in 1545.

2. Aedh O'Kelly (34), Lord of the Manor of Screen (near Athleague, Co. Roscommon), was granted the **Freedom of England**, by the representative of King Philip and Queen Mary.

3. Rev. Hugh Kelly was parish priest in Abbeyknockmoy at this time**.**

4. Robert Kelly, Mayor of Drogheda, has been keeping a wine tavern in which he has sold a butt of sack for £7-10-0, contrary to statute 12 E 11. [Calendar of Inquisitions]

1558

1. Elizabeth became Queen of England. She was to have a profound effect on Ireland in general and the **O'Kellys** in particular.

2. The McDermott and his son Brian went to make an attack on **Brian O'Kelly**. McDermott and the rear of his army remained at Baile-an-mhuilinn (Milltown probably in the parish of Dysart in the barony of Athlone, Co. Roscommon. The rest of the army went in past Bruighel and he brought with him a prey and Cobhthach O'Fallon's stud of horses. He retreated upwards and burned the country entirely from Bruighel up; and he returned safely, loaded with spoils. O'Concannon's town, that is Fedane was plundered and burned, by Brian McDermott in like manner.

1559

1. Pardon to **Fergonnanyn O'Kelly, Shane O'Kelly, Donogh O'Kelly, Brane O'Kelly, William M'Fary O'Kelly, Cale M'Emun O'Kelly, Cahire M'Teige O'Kelly, Moylaughlin m'Gylpatrick O'Kelly, and Gylpatrick McWilliam O'Kelly** on Nov. 6th [Fiants of Elizabeth No 171]

2. Donnchad O'Kelly was reputed to be (in) charge of Kyllostoba (Kilanscobe), in Hy-Many.

1560

1. March 3rd., pardon to **Edmund O'Kelly, of Johnston, Co. Kildare**, husbandman, falsely convicted of the feloniously receiving a ploughshare value 5 shillings, of the goods of John Fitz James, husbandman stolen by Richard Dullane, of the same place, labourer. [Fiants of Eliz. 237 (182)]

2. Tadhg Mac an Abb O'Kelly (35), of Dangancricke, died on September 10. He was **son of Abbot Aedh O'Kelly (34), of Knockmoy, and his second wife Katherine an mhuillin, daughter of Richard Óg Burke, lord of Clanrickard**. He was succeeded by his son Tadhg Óg O'Kelly of Dangan (see 1638).

3. Randolf Kellye, having been appointed to serve us as **fletcher in Ireland,** desires now to have the said room granted to him by patent during his life. We grant his petition, so as there be a proviso in his patent that he shall himself abide upon his office. [S. P. Eliz.]

4. The Queen has certain **bonaughts for gallowglasses upon Irishmen** that border on the English pale viz Byrnes 120 for one quarter of a year ; the Cavanaghs 120 ; O'Carroll 80 ; O'Madden 60 ; **O'Kelly 120** etc which amount in the whole to 1,060 for a quarter. "Her Majesty may convert the same into money which will amount to £4,000 yearly, and put sufficient bonaughts upon other Irishmen further off that now pay none, as O'Rourke, O'Conor Dunne, O'Conor Roe, O'Connor Sligo, McDermott, **the O'Kellies beyond the Suck,** O'Reilly, McGuire, Clandeboy, O'Kane, O'Doherty and others." [S.P. Eliz.]

1561

1. Baron of Dungannon would appear an unlikely name for a man who was known for most of his life, as **Matthew Kelly.**

Con O'Neill, was created Earl of Tyrone by King Henry VIII. A condition of the title was to "restrayn his authority within the County of Tyrone, which was afore spread throughout the most part of Ulster. This Co. had divers Sons Legitimate and one Illegitimate named Mathew, who was for many years reputed to be the **Son of a Kelly of Dundalk** a Smyth; But the woman which was Wife to this Smyth, and mother to the aforesaid Mathew, at her departure confessed to a Priest (as then the manner was), and Swore the Same before Witnesses, that her son Mathew, reputed to be the smith's son, was the son of Con O'Neill, whereupon Con O'Neill accepted of him as his son and adopted him into the family and name of O'Neill, to whom his pretended father procured from Henry VIII legitimisation , and being elder than the Legitimate Children, was preferred to them in Succession to the Earldom, and made baron of Dungannon. But the Legitimate disdaining that the bastard should be preferred to them conspired against him and Slew him. The eldest of whom, named Shane O'Neill, usurped the Authority and Title of O'Neill, and kept it during his Life, whom Queen Elizabeth continually did prosecute to have placed this man as Successor to his Grand Father, which at Length she performed, and was for her princely favour very unworthily by him requited."

Referring to the names of Jurors for the Lord King, in the Barony of Naas, Co. Kildare, the names include a man called **Kelly.**

2. Grant to **Randolf Kelle**, of the office of fletcher, to hold for life, with a fee of 12 d. (pennies) sterling a day. [Fiants of Eliz. 298, Jan, 27th.]

3. Melaghlin Balbh O'Kelly (35) was slain in this year. He was son of William Mac Tadhg O'Kelly (34) of Mullaghmore and his second wife Áine O'Brien, daughter of the King of Thomond. He was succeeded by Brian Mac Melaghlin Balbh O'Kelly of Mullaghmore and later of Ballaghduff.

4. In the Fitzwilliam MS. At Milton in England (Anal. Hib. No 4), there is mention of some O'Kellys in South Roscommon near Athlone. The original spelling is retained.

Roll no. 2 is "John Bryan's account of corn and beeves received for the provision of the house of 'Athlone', with the remains of which my lady left for the provision there 1 April 1561 and the final remainder at the date of the account, 1 Dec. 1561". He began with the stock of wheat, 66 pecks ; oaten malt, 94 pecks 1 hoop 1 mewke ; bere malt, 14 pecks 1 mewke ; beeves 10 ; pork 10 ; melche kynne' 35 ; muttons, 7 ; salt 5 brls. ; beer, 10 hhds. ; 'sake,' 1 brl : to which miscellaneous receipts were added, as cess corn from Brawnne, Kloneaknoshe, Clonanny and the monks lands ; beeves for Accane, for tabling '**Bryan Akellis (O'Kelly's)** pledges' and Coll Macoges, 4 beeves to be received for **Hewghe Akelly (Hugh O'Kelly**), 20 received from **Bryan Akelly** and 24 more from him "for the castle knoke" ; beeves received out of Brawnne, Athlone, Cloneaknoshe (1 each at 6 s. 8d), for rent of the monks' land, out of the holy Islands, for the tithes of Clonnawne and Brawnne ; he accounts for 6 beeves drowned of **"Bryan**

Ikellis, whereof iij were for tablynge of ij prysoners and the other iij he gaffe you" ; for ij barrels of wine from Edmond Afollon (O'Fallon), x beeves, for muttons bought in Brawnne at 8d eacg ; butter at 4d the gallon.

For the table of the soldiers he claims £29 6s 8d and for hostages (the sons of Hewghe Okelli, Bryan Okelli, Hewghe McWilliam Okelli and Shane Óg) for a whole year at £6 1s 8d each, £24 6s 8d ; for wages he claims those of the baker and brewer, three quarters of a year, 20s ; cook, three quarters, 6s 8d ; 3 fishers one year, 25s ; the leader to the mill, 6s ; 6 mowers, 6 days coming and going 7s . . . . Days working £3 6s "[**See 1564].**

1562

1. The monastery of? Cloontuskert was dissolved and was granted to the Earl of Clanrickard, who shielded the monks.

2. In Connaught are these countries, which may pay bonaughts to the Queen yearly:
Earl of Clanrickard..... blank; Mac William Burke, £360. ; O'Connor, Sligo, £360 ; O'Conor Donn, £360 ; O'Conor Roe, £220 ; McDermott, £360 ; **O'Kelly, £360 ;** O'Madden, £220 **;** O'Flaherty, £220 ; The Annaly, £360 ; O'Malley £220 ; O'Rourke, £360 . Diverse small countries under the obedience of these Lords ------ Sum total, £3,400. [S.P. Carew MSS.]

3. Petition of Shane O'Neill to the Queen for a loan of money to defray his expenses here. The £300 promised him by Mr Secretary was not sufficient. Has to tarry the coming of **the son of Mathew Kelly called Baron.** [S.P. Eliz.]

4. William Kelle, the Grange, Ballyboghill is in the list of the Prerogative Wills of Ireland**.**

5. Brian Belach O'Rourke, son of Owen, who was son of Tiernan, who was son of Teige, who was son of Tiernan Mór), the senior of Síol-Feargna, and of the tribe of Hugh Finn, a man whose vassals, supporters, merchants and other tributaries has extended from Callow in the **Territory of Hy-Many** to the fertile and salmon-abounding Drobhaois on the boundary of the far famed Province of Ulster, and from Granard to Teffia. (This is wrong O'Donovan)

1563

1. Conn the son of O'Conor Donn, son of Diarmaid, son of Cairbre was killed by **Brian O'Kelly** at Cluain-etir-da-ath

2. Grant to **Frynne O'Kelly**; of the lands **of Rahispick** alias Rahaspock and Kyllecle, **Queen's Co.** To hold in tail male, by the service of the twentieth part of a knight's fee, at a rent of 16s. 8d. during the first seven years, and 25s. afterwards**.** Maintaining one English horseman. [F. of Eliz. 536]

3. Donald Reagh O'Kelly (34), of Doon, (Co. Galway), married Anablia O'Kelly, daughter of Melaghlin. [See 1593]

4. A journey was made by the Earl of Sussex the Lord Deputy to the **north of Ireland**. A skirmish occurred between Calo O'Connor's men and Kittyn's kerne, against McDonnell the gallowglass, the Baron's son, and Henry O'Neill's men. **One Kelly was slain** and McDonnell galloglasses and others wounded. The wounded were sent to Carlingford and Dundalk. Shane O'Neill laid a small ambush, which drowned from 15 to 20 Scots gallowglasses, and took one prisoner. [S.P. Eliz.]

1564

1. Pardon to **David Kelley, and Hue O'Kelley**. [F. of Eliz. 615]

2. Pardon to , **Hugh O'Kelley, of Quillen and Teige O'Kelley, of Balleybretys**, kerns; in consideration of their services against the Irish rebels, in which without malice they may have offended against the rigour of the laws. [F. of Eliz. 634]

3. From 1561 (4). Roll No 4 is a summary of account of the commodities received and expended from 1 Jan. 1562 to 9 Nov. 1564. It shows several horses bought; the price of one was 8 beeves, another 12 beeves. The pledges and prisoners at this period were **Donal O'Kelley, Edmond Óg's son, Shane Óg's son, Hugh**

McWilliam O'Kelly's son, Mr Strange's prisoner, and some other non Kellys.

1565

1. Pardon to **David Kelley, Hugh O'Kelley**, and others in consideration of their services against the Irish, during which they may have **offended** against the rigour of the laws; especially for the capture and detention of Conor Óg and the wounding of Leisaugh M'Morghe by Romnetus and Nicholas, the capture and detention of Maurice Moyle by Thady M'Cale and the murder of Callough O'Connor by the others. [F. Eliz. 717]

2. Pardon to **Neale Kelly, late of Ballrecarde, county Dublin**, labourer; conviction of the robbery of a horse, value 40s., from Bartholomew Andoe, of Darceiton, husbandman. [F. Eliz. 744]

1566

1. Teige (Thady) O'Kelly (35), 5th. Lord of the Manor **of Skrine (Screen)** was Sheriff of the County of Roscommon.

2. Edward Kellye, of Plymouth, complained that while fishing two leagues off Plymouth, he was taken off his boat, by pirates. Later he was freed, and allowed to leave, in a small boat, and he reached Portland, on August 1st.

3. Pardon to Rory Óg O'Moore, **Heren O'Kelly**, February 17. (No address given but the other names would suggest that he was from Queen's County). [F. E. 812]

4. Pardon to **Fergonnanyn O'Kelly and Dermot Moore O'Kelly, of Shanganaghe, Queen's County.** [F. Eliz. 871]

5. Pardon to **Donald O'Kelly, Rory O'Kelly, Edmund O'Kelly, Edmond M'Donell O'Kelly, Maurice m'Gillepatrick O'Kelly, Brian M'William O'Kelly, Gerard O'Kelly, and Tirrelaughe mac Philip O'Kelly, servants of the said Leisagh and Cahir (O'Moore).** "It is agreed by the said Lysagh O'Moore, that he will be answerable for all the within named men, until he shall bring in and renounce them, or any of them, to me the Lord Deputy, or in open assembly before the Seneschal of Queen's county." Henry Sidney. [F. Eliz.875]

5. Pardon to **Patrick Kelly, yeoman, of Gallmoriston**, (Co. Wicklow), and others. [F. Eliz. 884]

6. Pardon to **Shane O'Kelly**, husbandman, **of Killrushe**, Co. Kilkenny. [F. Eliz. 905]

7. Pardon to **Shane O'Kelly, kern of Benkerry, Co. Carlow**, and to **Molaghlen O'Kelly, Molaghlen O'Kelly, of Rathville, Co. Carlow, Richard McWilliam boy (O'Kelly), of Brynston,** kerns, and **Patrick O'Kelly, of Rathville,** horseboy. [F. Eliz. 915]

8. Lease was granted under commission, on Oct. 8, to Andrew Brereton, gent; of the site of the abbey of Collis Victoria alias **Knockmoy**, in Connacht, in **O'Kellys Country**, plus several other town lands, for twenty one years at a rent of £49-10s. [F. Eliz. 967]

9. Pardon to **Garrett O'Kelly of Curraghgarve**. [F. Eliz. 984]

10. Pardon to **Shane O'Kelly, Killrushe**, Co. Kilkenny, husbandman. [F. E. 905]

11. Lease under commission, Oct 8th. to Andrew Brereton, gent. ; of the site of the Abbey of Collis Victorie alias **Knockmoy**, in Connacht, **in O'Kelly's country**, the lands of Knockmoy, 13s. 4d. chief rent out of Knockenemannagh 33s. 4d. from Uranbeg, 13s. 4d. from Aughrim in Clanrickard country, from Corbally, 16s. 8d. from Tawnoghe, 10s. Arddnefadden, the tithes of Knockmoy, Uranbeg in Clanrickard, Aughrim, Grange maghehernaghe, Corbally, Tawnaghe, Graunge Culrevaghe, Ardnefadden, the rectories of Kylloscobo and Moylough in O'Kellies country, three half quarters of the tithes of corn and fish, and other spiritualities of the rectory of Galway, in Galway, Cloghlinche Tyrella in Ballynbrytty, Ballybawne and Corgardy. To hold for twenty-one years, at a rent of £49 10s. Not to levy coin or other unlawful imposition. [F. E. 969]

12. Pardon to **Garrett O'Kelly** of Curraghegarve. [F. E. 984]

13. Sir Henry Sidney being Lord Deputy fearing that O'Neill would intrigue with the Connacht lords, sent for the Earl of Clanrickard and McWilliam Bourke (Mayo Bourkes) who between them were responsible for most of the dissension in the province. The Council book shows that Donogh Reagh O'Kelly of Gallagh and Lord Bermingham of Athenry were also involved in the peace negotiations. The principal points were: A. McWilliam Bourke made his humble submission to the Queen, and agreed to abide by the decision of the Council

B. The Council ordered the parties to keep the peace towards each other and towards Morogh ne Doe O'Flaherty, O'Conor Roe, Mac Costello, Mac Jordan and **O'Kelly.**

C. A dispute regarding Garbally Castle between **Donogh Reagh O'Kelly (34) (- 1573) of Gallagh** and the Earl (of Clanrickard) was raised. (No result of this dispute was given).

1567
1. William Kelly, Westminster, formerly from the north of Ireland seeks position as **surgeon** from the Government.

2. Pardon to Rory O'Howneghan, of **Kilkenny,** husbandman, and **Katherine Kelly** his wife. [F.E. 1024]

3. Pardon to **John O'Kelly m'Philip, John m'Robert O'Kelly, Conogher leagh O'Kelly, and Thomas roe fitz Robert O'Kelly, horseboys**, of Kilmanehyn, Co. Waterford. [F. E. 1083]

4. Pardon to **Donogh O'Kelly**, kern. [F. Eliz. 1014]

5. Lease to John Wakeleye, gent.; of the lands of Demore and Martenston, co Meath, Dowanston, Philipston, Rathuge, and Ballaughe, Logheru, Thomaston, Williamston, Patriskinson, Ballevalle, Hickieston, Derver by the Breny, and the customs of its tenants, co Meath, Swermore co Louth, 3s. 4d. chief rent out of the lands of **Walter Kelley**, 6s. out of the lands of **Nicholas Kelley**, called Bogges land, the castle and land of Hurlston, co Louth. To hold for 21 years, at a rent of £40 18s. 4d. for the lands in Meath, and £13 1s. 4d. for those in Louth. Maintaining two English horsemen in Meath and one in Louth. Not to charge coin. [F. E. 1194]

1568
1. In July of this year **William Reagh O'Kelly**, ancestor of the O'Kellys of Coill an Bhogaigh rebelled against the English.

2. Adam Loftus, Archbishop (Anglican), granted to Bartholomew Bathe, 5 mes. and 140 acres, called **Kelly's Farm.**

1569
1. William Reagh O'Kelly, who had rebelled the previous year, was killed, at Annagh, in Ballymacward, **on December 1.** He had lands at Creran and Gurteen

2. Pardon was granted to **Bryan O'Kelly of Turrock**, Co. Connacht (now Co. Galway).

3. Pardon to **Richard boy m'Redmond m'Shane Y Kally, Edmund m'Redmond m'Shane Y Kally, John m'Redmond m'Shane Y Kally**, **Donald m'Redmond m'Shane Y Kally, William m'Redmond m'Shane Y Kally, and Walter m'Redmond m'Shane Y Kally, of Castle ne bynne, county Con naught**. [F.E. 1278]

4. Pardon to **John rioughe O'Kelly, late of Briansowne, John O'Kelly, late of Moneyboley, Queen's county, and Melaghlin O'Kelly, late of the same, kerns**.
[F. E. 1279]

5. Pardon to **Gerald m'Brasill O'Kelly, of Boylebeg, and Uloye duff O'Kelie, in the Queen's county**. [F. E. 1280]

6. Pardon to **Thady Óg O'Kelly, of Kyllosky**, co Tipperary. [F. E. 1299]

7. Pardon to **Edmund kew m'Mallaghlin O'Kelly, of Tharaght**, **Mallaghlin m'Donoghe O'Kelie, of same, William M'Donell O'Kelly, of same**, (plus others whose surnames were not mentioned but were probably O'Kellys), all in co Con naught, [F. E. 1306]

8. Pardon **to Teige m'Egnahan (O'Kelly), of Lackan, Co. Con naught, William m'Egnahan (O'Kelly), of same Donogh M'Donell O'Kellie, of Cloghankyn, same co., Kedagh m'Donell O'Kellie, of same, gentlemen.** [F. E. 1308]

9. Pardon to **Egnaghan O'Kelly, of Lackan**, co Con naught, gentleman. [F. E. 1309]

10. Pardon to **Donogh O'Kelly**, of Ballyne, co Kilkenny, tailor. [F. E. 1343]

11. Patent of presentation of **John Kellye**, clerk; to the vicarage of Ballylowhelow, in the country of Magawlie, diocese of Meath. [F. E. 1350]

12. Pardon to **Brasil m'Melaughlin O'Kelly, of Lysmonamae, and Brian O'Kellie, of Tollocke**, Co. Con naught, horsemen. [F. E. 1361]

13. Pardon to **David O'Kelley, of Kyldalbye, King's co**., gentleman. [F. E. 1387]

14. Pardon to **Maurice boy O'Kelley,** of Ballymowloyrd, King's co. [F. E. 1388]

1570
1. Thady M'William O'Kelly of Mowllaghmore (Mullaghmore), Co. Galway, gent. Pardoned, January 25,
1570. He was again pardoned on February **16.** [Fiants Eliz.]

2. Pardon (granted to), **Fargananem O'Kellie, Dowganstown, Co. Carlow; Edmund m'Owen ne Kellye, Ballycapple, Co. Dublin; Brasil O'Kelly, Racashane, Co. Louth**, horseman for the murder of James O'Sele, a surgeon. Pardon to **Bryan O'Kelly, Turrock**, Co. Connacht, horseman; **Cormac modder O'Kelly**, horseman, **Co. Down**, **William O'Kelly m'Melaghlen, of Knockmoy**, **Richard boy m'Redmond m'Shane Y Kally, Edmund, John, Donald, William and Walter m'Redmond m'Shane Y Kally, of Castlenebynne, co Connaught**, gentlemen. Also to **Molaghlen mac an Abb O'Kelly, of Knockmoy** in the province of Con naught, gent. **Thady M'William O'Kelly, o Mullaghmore**, (Mullaghmore), in the province of Con naught
Pardon also to **Hugh m'Donill O'Kelly, of Callon**, gent. **Cocogry m'Donogh O'Kelly, of Slywe**, kern. Fine £24. Also to **Thomas O'Kelly of co. Kilkenny**, Edmund m'Owen ne Kellye, of Ballicapaple, Co. Dublin. horseman
[Fiants of Elizabeth, 1473, 1474, 1475, 1476, 1552, 1564, 1569, 1583, 1593, 1617]

1571
1. License (granted to) **William Kelly**, to export 60 tons of wheat from either Dublin or **Drogheda,** to England. [F. E. 1719]

2. O'Conor Roe, and O'Conor Don, "burnt" all **Conor Óg O'Kelly's country.**

3. Pardon granted to **Murtogh O'Kelly, of Callan**, Co. Louth. [F. E. 1751]

4. Patent of presentation of **Edmond roe O'Kelly, clerk**, to the rectory of S. Kelly of Beeghe, co Galway, diocese of Kilmacduagh-At Dublin, March 23rd.

5. Pardon to **Donald Reagh O'Kelly, and Laughlin O'Kelly, kerns**, of Co. Wicklow. Fine 5s. each. [F. E. 1868]

6. Pardon to **Melaghlin O'Kelly, and Donogh O'Kelly**, kern, of Co. Carlow. Fine 10s. [F. E. 1887]

7. Pardon to **John Kelly of Cowlcassine**. Fine 10s. [F. E. 2032]

1572
1. Hugh O'Kelly went across the Shannon and burnt M'Colgans country.

2. **Pardon to Donogh O'Kellye**, Gnywe, Kings Co. He was fined 20 shillings.

3. Pardon to **John Kellie, of Kellistone**, yeoman, and **Moriertagh M'Kelly**, alias Keragh, of Aldrostone. Fine 10s. each. [F. E. 2037]

4. Pardon to **Shan keighe O'Kelley, late of Cowlecrahie**, idleman. Fine 10s. [F. E. 2044]

5. Pardon to Teige roe O'Kelley, Shan m'Donnogh O'Kelly. Each fined 5s. [F. Eliz. 2066]

6. Sir Edward Fyton to Lord Deputy Fitzwilliam.
After the taking of **Hugh McDonnell O'Kelly's prey,** we marched to Knockmoy but were followed by the Earl's sons and some gallowglasses. One of their men called William Rewgt was slain. From there we marched to Galway. [Carew MSS.]

1573
1. The **O'Kellys and the O'Naughtons**, **tried** several times, **to capture Athlone (castle), without success.**

2. Donal Reagh O'Kelly of Pobal Caoch died this year.

3. Pardon to **Donogh O'Kellye, of Gnywe, King's co.** Fined 20s. [F.E. 2211]

4. Pardon to **Hugh O'Kelly, Donogh O'Kellye, and Rory O'Kelley**, of Tinnykill, Queen's co. [F. E. 2225]
Also **William O'Kelly**, **John ne Contie O'Kelly m'Bren, and Hugh O'Kelly of? Co. Tipperary**.
Also pardoned were, to **John roe O'Kelly m'Conchor, and James roe O'Kelly**, (no address, but the other names would suggest Co. Wicklow). Also to **Thomas O'Kelly of Glanor, Co. Wexford. Donald m'Donald O'Kelly, of Queen's co. kern**, who was fined 13s. 4d. **John O'Kelly, husbandman of Kilrushe, Co. Kilkenny,** who was fined 20s. **Edmund O'Kelly, farmer, Logkean, and Donald O'Kelly, of Bealadrohed, yeoman,** both fined one fat cow. **Murthagh Kelly of Callan, Co. Louth, yeoman.** [F. E., 2225, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2250, 2263, 2297, 2308, 2310, 2324]

5. Commission to Walter, Earl of Essex ; to execute martial law in the countries of **, Clandeboy,** Kilultogh, the Duffren, the Rowte, the Glynnes, and the Raghelions, in the province of Owlster, without limitation ; he may treat with rebels and enemies within the province of Ulster, and conclude terms at his discretion - 24th Sept. [F. E. 2326]

6. Pardon to **Gerode O'Kelly m'Onhye, Torrens Keally or O'Kelly, Brasil O'Kelly**, Donagh O'Keally, Queen's county. [F.E. 2348, 2397]

7. Donnchadh Reagh (Riabhach) O'Kelly, of Gallagh, died on May 15th. He had three sons by three different women. One was called William (See 1578)
A second was Connor na Gearrbhac, who was ancestor of the O'Kellys of Gallagh.

8. This year the **O'Kellys** and the O'Naughtons **attacked Athlone,** several times. On one occasion they managed to gain entrance to the castle. They placed a ladder against the wall due to the connivance of one of the watch. They climbed over the curtain wall and surprised the garrison in their beds. A hand to hand to hand struggle ensued, resulting in casualties on both sides. The garrison finally took the upper hand and several of the assailants were injure when they jumped off the wall

1574
1. Commission to sir John Garvey, dean of Christchurch, Dublin, Mr Ball, official there, Edmund Butler, of Callan, gent., Richard Beling, of Dublin, gent., Robert Wesley, archdeacon of Dublin, as delegates; to hear on appeal a cause of sir John Archdeacon, dean of Cashel, against Miler (McGrath), archbishop of Cashel, Edmund Stackbold, archdeacon there, and **Sir John Kelly, clerk,** concerning the title to the treasureship of **Cashel.** Heard at Dublin January 15, 1575. (The word sir is the same as Rev. or Father). [F. Eliz. 2543]

2. Co. Roscommon which had consisted of four baronies was this year divided into six baronies.
Muikarnayn, (Moycaron), -- **Shane ne Moy Brene O'Kelly**, and O'Neaghtan, chief in the same.
Athloyne (Athlone), -- **O'Kelly**, O'Fallon, McCogh, O'Murye, and McEdmund, chief.
Ballintubber, --O'Connor Dun, O'Flynn, and O'Flannagan, chief.
Mainister na Buile (Boyle) -- McDermott, and the sept of Owen McDermott, chief.
Tireone--O'Birne, and O'Hanley, chief.
Roscommon-- O'Connor Roe and O'Hanley, chief.

"Co Galway - containing the countries of Clanrickard, Imany (Hy-Many) by west the Suck, Syllanchy, Ierher Connacht, Cloonconway and Corkomroe, being near 50 miles in length and 30 miles in breath - is now appointed and divided into 15 baronies." **Longford**, containing the country of Syllanchy and Clonvicnoyne by west Suck, O'Madden**, Owen O'Madden, Cogh O'Madden, and Shane ne Moy (O'Kelly) being chief in the same** ; Leitrim, containing the country Toeheloman, the Earl of Clanrickard chief ; Loughrea, containing Eraghtowge, Monteralyee, and McHubert's lands, the Earl of Clanrickard, McOwge, and Mc Hubert chief ; Dunkellin, containing the Clanhenries' lands and Kilnalgory, Mary (Maree) and the lands of Athenry, the Earl of Clanrickard, John Óg FitzJohn Fitz Edmund, and Shane McBreen McGyllekelly, chief ; Kiltaraght (Kiltartan) containing Lynaly, Eraghtreamon and Kielovieragh, O'Shaughnessy, McRamon, O'Heyne, and Owen Murthagh O'Heyne, chief ; Aran, 7 leagues from Galway, Murrough ne Doe O'Flaherty chief ; Ballinahinch, Murrough Ne Doe, chief ; Moycullen, Murrough ne Doe, chief ; Ballymoe, containing Clanconway, T. McDavy and Hubert Boy McDavy, chiefs ; Dunmore, Lord Bermingham, chief; Clare McHugh, chief ; **Killian, Conor Óg O'Kelly, chief ; Kilconnell, William O'Kelly, chief ; Tiaquin, Melaghlin and Teige O'Kelly, chiefs. [S.P. Eliz.]**

3. Pardon to **Donald O'Kelley, of the country of Fyrcall (Firchellagh or Kelly Country), King's County. Morgan Kelly, John Patrick Kelly, and Patrick roe Kelly, shoemakers, Co. Kilkenny. Melaghlin O'Kelly m'Donill.** (other names included in this Fiant, would suggest Co. Galway). [F.E. 2397, 2424, 2499]

4. Grant to Richard, Earl of Clanrickard; of the seneschalship of Clare alias Maghrereogh, in Clanrickard, co Galway. To hold during pleasure with such lawful profits as other seneschals in the realm receive. With power to assemble the freeholders and other inhabitants, and command them for defence of the territory, the public weal of the inhabitants, the suppression of rebels, and punishment of malefactors. - 14 Nov. [F. E. 2501]

5. Pardon to **Philip mac Teige I Kelly, Dermot McDavid I Kelly, John roe O'Kelly, and Moriertagh M'Teige I Kelly**. (Other names in Fiant would suggest Co. Waterford) [F. E. 2516]

6.
Galway Castles in Kelly Ownership in 1574

Castle	Barony	Gentleman
Killane	Killane	Conor Óg O'Kelly
Beallagharee	Killane	Hugh McTirlagh O'Kelly (36)
New Castle	Killane	Shane O'Kelly
Ballynay	Killane	sons of Shane O'Kelly
Castle Legwern	Killane	Cogh O'Kelly
Gallagh	Killane	William O'Kelly
Tiaquin	Tiaquin	Melaghlin O'Kelly
Qwarownleane	Tiaquin	Conor and Shane O'Kelly
Newcastle	Tiaquin	Conor O'Kelly
Fedane	Tiaquin	Melaghlin mac an Abb O'Kelly (35)
Mollaghee	Tiaquin	Hugh O'Kelly
Cladagh	Tiaquin	Hugh McEdmond Reagh O'Kelly
Laghvally	Tiaquin	John FitzEdmond O'Kelly
Mullaghmore	Tiaquin	Teigh McWilliam O'Kelly (35)
Garbally	Tiaquin	Melaghlin Mac an Abb. O'Kelly (35)
Kilclogher	Tiaquin	Donal O'Kelly
Kilnascobe	Tiaquin	Conor O'Kelly
Monivea	Tiaquin	Melaghlin Mac Conor O'Kelly
Nebarte	Tiaquin	Conor MacShane en Asse O'Kelly
Dangenyerik	Tiaquin	Melaghlin Mac an Abb. O'Kelly (35)
Bearnadearg	Tiaquin	Edmund Mac Melaghlin O'Kelly

Illande	Tiaquin	Edmund Mac Melaghlin O'Kelly
Clogher	Kilconnell	Lyngh McDonal O'Kelly
Clonbrock	Kilconnell	Melaghlin Mc Donal O'Kelly
Slewcastle	Kilconnell	Donal McShane O'Kelly
Doon	Kilconnell	Tadhg McLaughlin O'Kelly (37)
Annagh	Kilconnell	Hugh McWard O'Kelly
Callow	Kilconnell	William O'Kelly
Castlegar	Kilconnell	sons of William O'Kelly (37)
Aughrim	Kilconnell	Callagh O'Kelly (37)
Qwarownea	Kilconnell	Melaghlin McConor O'Kelly
Castlebynne	Kilconnell	Richard Boy O'Kelly
Bynbego	Kilconnell	John Moell O'Kelly
Motly (Moot)	Kilconnell	Richard Boy O'Kelly (35)
Lysnafolthnahy	Kilconnell	Shane Moel O'Kelly
New Castle	Kilconnell	William O'Kelly
Lykloystrane	Longford	Melaghlin O'Kelly

Co. Roscommon, Roscommon, a small castle nr. main castle. Knockcroghery; Scregg; Churchboro; Kellybrook; Galey; Lacarrow; Moyvannon; Screen.
Co. Mayo, Dunamona.
Co. Dublin, Castle Baggott, Castlekelly.
Co. Kildare, Donore**.**
Co. Laois, Lea Castle.

1575
1. Bishop Patrick Kelly, (Fl. 1575), of Killala, was captured during the reign of terror of the Penal Laws against Catholics, in the Elizabethan era. He was bludgeoned to **death** with a sledgehammer, after pins had been pushed under his nails. He was one of many Catholic clergy who were martyred for their religion during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I.

2. Pardon to **Thomas Kelly, Queen's county; Donal O'Kelly, Hy-Many ; Donald O'Kelly ?address, Donogh m'Shane O'Kelly, and Gerald O'Kelly, King's co., Dermot O Kelly, Bellatoure, and Patrick Kelley, of Ulster**, who **was fined 20s.,** [F. Eliz. 2579, 2600, 2650, 2652, 2672, 2724.]

3. Sir Henry Sidney returned to Ireland as Lord Deputy.

1576
1. O'Kelly (Hy-Many) as whole ordered to pay 400 marks rent to the (English) government (equivalent to about 500 cows). **Feardorcha O'Kelly of Aughrim** and his tenants refused to pay in respect of land of which the Earl of Ormond claimed ownership. **Maelseachlainn MacDhomhnaill O'Kelly of Clonbrock** complained about this arguing that the only property that Ormond owned in the barony of Kilconnell was the Manor House in Aughrim. The decision went against Feardorcha.

2. Pardon (granted to) **Thady Óg O'Kelly, Kilosty, co. Tipperary, footman,** servant to John Butler, brother to lord baron of Dunoyn, at the suit of the said baron **and Donald O'Kelly, Gorechallyn**, co. Tipperary, kern, and **Richard Kelly**, fisherman, of co. **Kilkenny, Shean m'William O Kelly, kern, Queen's co**. Pardon also to **Brian m'Fir O'Kelly, Tirrelagh m'Fir O'Kelly, Brassill m'Fir O'Kelly, Edmund m'Shane O'Kelly, Nealan m'Donaghe duff O'Kelly, gentlemen, Nelan m'Gilpatrick garonagh (O'Kelly), kern, Hugh m'Rory O'Kelly, Gerard m'Brian O'Kelly, William m'Eryn O'Kelly, and Rory M'Teige O'Kelly, gentlemen, Edmond M'Teige O'Kelle, Melaghlin m'Gilpatrick O'Kelly, , Donal m'Cathal O'Kelly, gentlemen, Teige m'Gilpatrick O'Kelly, kern, all Rory Óg O'Moore's men, from Queen's co.** [F. E. 2802, 2832, 2833, 2835]

3. Clonbrock Castle and estate sold to Thomas Dillon, Chief Justice of **Connacht**, by the **widow of Tadhg O'Kelly**, with the permission of her sons.

4. In this year, Sir Henry Sidney, the Lord Deputy, visited Connacht to receive submissions and to shire the province. He informed the lords of the Council, that he had "divided *Connacht,* into four counties; namely *Sligo,* which was part of nether *Connacht,* and *Maio,* which was another part of the same*: Galway*, which was called *Upper Connacht,* and *Roscommon,* which was called the *Playnes of Connacht."*
Sidney appointed Sir Nicholas Malby as provincial military governor of Connacht based in Athlone

5. William Kelly, of Sculrise and **Geak Kelly** of Milton attended the (court) of Pleas at Wexford on June 6th.

1577

1. The Massacre of Mullaghmast occurred this year. This illustrated the depths that Queen Elizabeth's generals were prepared to stoop in their attempts at ethnic cleansing of the native Irish. Sir Frances Cosby, who commanded the Queen's troops in Co. Leix and Offaly, formed a diabolical plot to conquer the district. At that particular time peace prevailed in the area. He feigned friendship with the local chieftains. He invited to a great feast all the chief families in the territory. Included in the invitation list were the O'Moores', **O'Kellys' of Leix**, the Lalors, the O'Nolans and some of the O'Tooles and O'Byrnes who were close by. The banquet was prepared in the great rath of Mullaghmast in Co. Kildare. Into the great rath rode the cream of the Irish. None that entered left. They were butchered by Cosby's men. The unarmed Irish were no match for the heavily armed troops. Over four hundred were butchered that day**.** Only one of the guests who had a sword managed to escape. From then on Cosby was a marked man. The O'Tooles repaid him in the battle of Glenmalure. One of those who did not attend the reception was Rory O'Moore, who struck the fear of God into the English with his new war cry, "Remember Mullaghmast."

2. Pardon was granted to **Philip M'Teige O'Kelly and Thomas m'Shane O'Kellye, Kerns of Galbally, in Arhle, Co. Limerick and to Piers Kelly,** yeoman**, Killostine, Co. Cork**.
Thady duff O'Kelly, Ballenmetagh, co Kildare, kern. Brian O'Kelly, Armston, Co. Wexford, husbandman. Thady McDermot Y Kelly, Ballenishiry, yeoman was fined one cow. **Philip M'Teige O'Kelly, and Thomas m'Shane O'Kellye,** of Galbally, co. Limerick, fine one cow. **Teige Óg Kelly,** Glannor, and **Piers Kelly, Killoshine**, yeomen, both co. Cork. Fined one cow.
Pardon to **Connor M'Teige I Kellye**, husbandman of **Knockmockyfne, Co. Cork**. Fine one cow.
Lease to John Thickpenny, gent of certain lands including a garden in the tenure of **Maurishe Kelly**, in the franchises of **Youghall (**Co**. Cork).**
[Fiants of Elizabeth 3011, 3045, 3093, 3097, 3101, 3150,]

3. Charter of the Guild of St. Mary Magdalene, Dublin, Recites the charter of Henry VI. to the fraternity of barbers in that city. Considering that it is necessary for the preservation of health that these should be more skilled in the art of surgery, and that there are two distinct societies exercising that art, the barbers and the surgeons, and that the latter have not been incorporated. It is granted to **William Kelly**, Richard Edgerton, Richard Luttrel, Stephen Cradock, Roland Murry, Walter Naghtan, John Bride, Thomas Newman, and Patrick Drynan, **surgeons, of the city of Dublin**, and all parts to be admitted, shall form for ever a society to be called, the guild of the Blessed Mary Magdalen of Dublin. They may plead and be impleaded, be capable of possessing land, and have a common seal. Further on the petition of the two bodies, it is granted that the master, wardens and fraternity of barbers and the society of surgeons shall henceforth be one corporation called the master, wardens, and fraternity of barbers and surgeons of the guild of the Blessed Mary Magdalen in the city of Dublin; they may plead and be impleaded and have a common seal. They shall annually elect a master and two wardens and shall enjoy all the other privileges in the charter of Henry VI. Any person exercising either art in the city or suburbs without being admitted under their common seal shall be liable to a penalty of a 100s. a month, while so offending. [F. E.3106]

4. Lease, to John Thickpenny, gent. of a garden late in the tenure of **Maurishe Kelly**, in the franchises of **Youghall** (Co. Cork). [F. E.3180]

1578

1. Petition of **Melaghlin McDonnell O'Kelly, of Clonbrock**, to the Lord Deputy Sydney, that **Ferdorough O'Kelly of Aughrim** be compelled to bear a third of cess of the barony of Kilconnell. [T.C. H.Y.]

2. Grant to **Teige m'William O'Kelly, of Mullaghmore, Co. Galway, gentleman, was appointed to the office of seneschal** of the barony of Tiaquin (Tiaquin), Co. Galway, to hold for life, with all lawful profits. [F. E. 3213]

3. Pardon to Rory Óg O'Moore, **Maurice O'Kelly, m'William**, kern, late of Clontecowe, **Queen's co**., and others when in rebellion in Nesker, co. Kilkenny. [F. E. 3219]

4. Pardon to **Melaghlin O'Kellye, William O Kellye, and Brian M'Rorwrie**, of Alieg (**Athleague**), co

Roscommon, gentlemen. He was fined £3 English. [F. E. 3221]

5. Pardon to **Donnell A Kelly, King's Co**. [F. E.3223]

6. Grant to **Melaghlin mac an Abbe O Kelly (35), gent. ; To the office of seneschal of the barony of Kilconnell, co. Galway**. To hold during pleasure with all lawful profits. [F. E. 3253]

7. Grant to **Thady Fitz William O'Kelly (35),** of Mollaghmore (**Mullaghmore**), co. Galway, gent. ; of the whole lordship and **Manor of Callow**, co. Galway, and all the lands belong to it, in the queen's hands by surrender. To hold forever, by the service of a twentieth part of a knight's fee. Rent £4. [F. E.3301]
Grant to Teige M'William O'Kelly (35), of Mullaghmore, Co. Galway, gent., of the whole lordship and manor, of Callow, Co. Galway and all the lands belonging to it, in the queen's hands by surrender. To hold forever, by the service of a twentieth part of a knight's fee. Rent £4. May 10. He was also given the office of Seneschal of Tiaquin barony. [F. Eliz. 3301]

8. Grant to **Melaghlin mac an Abbe O'Kelly (35), of Teaghcoyne**, gent. ; of the whole lordship of the manor of Teaghcoyne, and the town of Corwalle, Co. Galway and all the lands belonging ; in the queen's hands by surrender. To hold forever, by the service of a twentieth part of a knight's fee. Rent 4 marks. [F. E. 3302] [See 6 above]

9. Pardon to **William Kelly, late of Dublin, yeoman**; for the killing in self defence, of Robert Strete, late of Dublin, gent. in the house of William Duff, merchant, in Winetavern Street. [F. E. 3326]

10. Pardon to **Rowrie O'Kellie, Moot**, co. Roscommon, gent, **Teige m'Melaghlen O'Kellie, Shane m'Melaghlen O'Kellie**. Fine £6. [F. E.3328]

11. Pardon to **Thady O'Kelly, of Coillgary**, co. Roscommon, gent. [F.E. 3344]

12. Pardon to **John roughed O'Kelly, of Moycassell**, Co. Westmeath, kern. [F.E.3347]

13. Grant to **Shane ne Moy O'Kelly, late of Creagh, co. Roscommon, gent.;** of all manors and lands in Town alias Twunsrwra, Creagh, Killynmalron, Behagh, Dunlo], Garbally (Tully's Castle),Clonekyn, Ballydonellan, Tolrose, Keill, Garraf, Cowllery, Colleghcally, Cornesharrogh, Lurke, Cillalachdan, Parklosnisker, Ballylough, and Belligh, cos. Roscommon and Galway, also all rents and services of and upon Sleightowen, Sleight M'Donell, Sleightloghlen, Cleindonoghmore, Sleight M'Brien, Sleight Mahon, Sleight Donal Clery, Sleightcossnyhowen, and Sleight Shane, in the province of Con naught. To hold for life, remainder to **Rory ne Moy O'Kelly, his son and heir, in tail male, remainder to Shane ne Moy, another son** of the said Shane, and his heirs forever. To hold in capite by the service of one knight's fee. Rent £8 17s. 10d. This grant not to exonerate the grantee from any composition made with the lord deputy for the support of soldiers in the province. [F. E.3381]

14. Grant to Connor O'Kellye, of Gallagh, Co. Galway, gent. ; of the castle of Gallagh with 10 quarters of land called Twoypallice, Co Galway, extending to the lands of Gallagh, Lehenneye, Cappaghvoricke, Kurlare, Cragyfedoke, Carronhowine, Glanlagher, Carrowkeall, Cranaghe and Legan, Co Galway. To hold forever, by the service of a twentieth part of a knights fee. Rent 40 shillings English. Not to exonerate him from the composition of the lord deputy, for the support of soldiers in the province. [F.E. 3456]

15. Pardon to **Gerard O'Kelly and Patrick Kelly soldiers**. [F.E. 3460]**.**

16. Lease under Queen's letter to the Mayor and bailiffs and commonality of Galway, of the site of the monastery of Collis Victorie alias **Knockmoy in the country of O'Kelly, Co. Galway,** the demesnes and lands in Knockmoy, four quarters of land near Knockmoy, [2 quarters called the Few,] 13s. 4d. Chief rent [out of Knocknemanaghe in Clanrickard, 33s. 4d. out of] **Uranbeg**, 13s. 4d. out of Aughrim, 20 s. Out of [Grangchaghe Magheherervaghe, 16s. out of] Corbally and Tawnaghe, 10s. out of [Ardnesadden] in Clanrickard, also the tithes of the lands of Knockmoy, Uranbeg, Aughrim, [the Grange of Maghehervaghe], Corbally and Tawnaghe, the grange of Culrevaghe and Ardnasadden, Co. Galway, the rectory of **Kilinascobe in O'Kellys country**, with the tithes of certain lands and one hill called Eskerowe, the tithes of Crossa, Mynlagh, Lysmoes and Dromode and a moiety of the altarages of the rectory of Kilnascobe, the rectory of Moylagh, with the tithes of Moylagh, Killafferanaghe, Drafternaghe, Culverte, Lesserlere and

Ardragule, and a moiety of the altarages of the rectory of Moylagh, three quarter of the tithes as well as corn and fish as privy tithes and altarages in the town of Galway. And in Cloghlince, Ballybrit, Ballybawn and Corgadry, parcel of the rectory of Galway belonging to the said monastery of Knockmoy. The site of the monastery of Cong in Mac William Eighter's country, Co. Galway, land a mill and two weirs in Cong etc [F.E.3463]

17. William O'Kelly, son of Donnchadh Riabach, and grandson of Tadhg Duff, died in Dublin, on March 11.

15. The Third Order Friary of **Cluain Chaoin Chorill**, having been confiscated was granted to Conchobhar O'Neachtain, a cleric.

1579

Fergus O'Kelly (Fl. 1579), from Leix, **married the daughter of O'Byrne of Glenmalure,** Co. Wicklow. The young lady remained at her father's home until a suitable stone walled house should be built by her husband for her reception, there being very few stone walled building at that time in the County. O'Kelly set a number of his tenants to work on the project. The house was finished in one week.

On the following Michaelmas eve O'Kelly's lackey, MacLeod, was away from home. On his return he was annoyed that none of the goose that had been consumed was kept for him, on his return. MacLeod complained to his master, who suggested that he discuss the matter with the cook, or goes out into the yard and kills a goose for himself, but not to be troubling him with such trifles. MacLeod was both disappointed and dissatisfied with O'Kelly's response, and decided to seek revenge. He immediately repaired to a man called Gerard Fitzgerald of Monett's castle at Kilkea, where he remained until Christmas Eve. He then told Fitzgerald that O'Kelly had invited him to spend Christmas with him. The invitation was accepted, and Fitzgerald set out for O'Kelly's home, with a number of his retinue. When they reached the top of Tullyhill, near O'Kelly's house, MacLeod gave three loud calls, as was customary, with lackeys at that time. MacLeod soon arrived and announced Fitzgerald's imminent arrival. On the twelfth day Fitzgerald was making arrangements to depart and expressed his great appreciation of the welcome he had received and particularly the profusion of his table. O'Kelly observed that it would be more plentiful if he had known of Fitzgeralds coming. Fitzgerald was surprised and asked if O'Kelly had not issued an invitation. O'Kelly replied that it was not issued but all the same he was most welcome to his home and that as he had stayed twelve days on his lackey's invitation that he might stay until Candlemas, on O'Kelly's invitation.
To this Fitzgerald assented, but requested that, as he had so many attendants, he might be at liberty to send occasionally to Kilkea for provisions. O'Kelly answered, that as soon as his guests should find the supplies beginning to fail, he might do so, but not before. Accordingly the fare increased, and the banquets became more sumptuous than ever. When Candlemas arrived, Fitzgerald departed with many professions of gratitude, having particularly requested that he might have the honour of standing sponsor for O'Kelly's first child, in order more closely to cement the friendship that subsisted between them. Mrs. O'Kelly was soon afterwards delivered of a son, and Fitzgerald attended the christening, which was celebrated with great pomp and rejoicing. The house was filled with guests, and resounded with music and merriment. On the morning after Fitzgerald's arrival, the poor young lady and her child were found dead. The catastrophe was attributed to the boisterous revelry and noise with which they were surrounded. O'Kelly's joy was turned into sorrow, but even this was only a prelude to greater misfortunes.

Fitzgerald remained for some time to console his friend, whom he invited to Kilkea castle, until he should recover from the effects of his grief, offering him at the same time his sister in marriage, and proffering his service in any way which might be most agreeable or acceptable. Unfortunately for O'Kelly he accepted the invitation, and fell, an unsuspecting victim, into the snare that had been set for him. A few days after his arrival at Kilkea, Fitzgerald took him to the top of the castle under the pretence of showing him the surrounding scenery. With the assistance of some ruffians, whom he had placed there for the purpose, he cut off O'Kelly's head. This atrocity was soon communicated to Queen Elizabeth as proof of Fitzgerald's loyalty in beheading an Irish rebel. The Queen was so well pleased that she granted O'Kelly's estates to him. Fitzgerald being of English descent, an Irish bard applied the following verse to the perfidious transaction. Translated into English it reads:
With one of English race all friendship shun,
For if you don't you'll surely be undone;
He'll lie in wait to ruin thee when he can,
Such is the friendship of an English man.

1580

1. Boetius Mac Egan future Bishop of Elphin was born in Park, Co. Galway, to Tadhg Mac Egan and his wife **Margaret Kelly.**

2. William Kelly was Master of the Ancient Corporation of Barber-Surgeons in Dublin, this year. He had held a similar position in 1576-77, and in 1577-78.
[See 1577, **3]**

3. Grant to Nick. Malby Knt., the office of governor of Connaught and Thomond**.**
Grant to **Hugh O'Kelly,** of Carrike, **Mallaghlin mac an Abbe O Kelly,** and **Teige O'Kelly,** of Molaghmore (Mullaghmore), gentlemen ; **to be justices and commissioners in** the province of **Connaught**, to take recognizance's and do all things contained in the Queen's instructions, of the 31st. March, and to hear and determine all actions. [F. E. 3667]

4. Grant to Thomas Thomlynson; of the office of fletcher. To hold during pleasure, with a fee of 12d. sterling, a day, as the said Thomas, or **Randolf Kellie** had. "To Thomas the fletcher of Chester." 29 Dec. [F. Eliz. 3674]

5. Piers Butler slew **Geoffrey Duff O'Kelly, kernaghe**, in Kilkenny. [S.P. Eliz.].

6. **O'Rourk**e mustered an army in the month of November, and over-running the district between the rivers Suck and Shannon burned and **plundered the Feadha and a great portion of Hy-Many**.
He made another incursion into Hy-Many in December, dreadfully desolating the country and slew half a band of soldiers of Sir Nicholas Malby at Lios-na Lon. On this occasion O'Rourke was assisted by a party of the O'Conors. [A.I.]

1581

1. Sir N. Malby to Walsyngham. Recommends the bearer **John Kelly as a good soldier.** [S.P. Eliz., Jan.31]

2. A fiery bolt fell upon the new castle of the race of **Brasal O'Ceallaigh** and John Rua the poet was killed by it and also horses and cattle. The pinnacle of the **church at Kilinascobe** in the barony of Tiaquin was broken by it.

3. Pardon to **William O'Kelly, of Garvally** (Garbally Castle, near Monivea, Co. Galway), **Feagh O'Kelly,** of same, gent., **Eoin O'Kelly m'Shane ne Moy**, of Cryeagh (Creagh, Co. Roscommon.), **Connor O'Kelly, of Lackan**, Co. Roscommon, gent., granted on the recommendation of sir Nicholas Malby (Governor of the province of Connacht and Thomond). (See also 5 below.) [F. E. 3715]

4. Pardon to **Thomas Kelly, student of Tynaigh** (? Tynagh, Co. Galway). [F.E.3718]

5. Pardon to **John alias Shane ne Moy O'Kelly, of Killen**, Co. Galway, **Malachy or Melaghlin m'Shane ne Moy O'Kelly**, **Shane Óg m'Shane ne Moy O'Kelly, of same, Owen roe O'Kelly, of Lyckealistrean**, of said co., and **Shane Carragh m'Donell O'Kelly, of Bea**, co. Roscommon, gentlemen, **Brassill m'Donell O'Kelly, of Moure** (Moore), co. Roscommon, and **Shane m'Edmond. chy O'Kelly, of Dirroughchy**, Co. Roscommon, **Daniel or Donal M'Brien O'Kelly, of Bea, and Callow m'Donogh O'Kelly, of Moure,** (? Moore, nr Ballinasloe), gentlemen, **Edmond duff m'Shane evally O'Kelly, of Killen**, gent. Also to **Conchobar m'Hugh m'Brien O'Kelly, of Turrock**, Co. Roscommon. [F. E. 3720 & 3753]

6. Grant to **Conchobar O'Kelly, son of Donogh reough O'Kelly**, gent. of the office of seneschal of the barony of Kilconnell. To hold during pleasure as fully as **Melaghlin m'Enabbe O'Kelly**, held it. [F. E. 3766]

7. "Grant to **William m'Melaughlin m'Enabbe O'Kelly,** gent. (of Knockmoy), **to be tanist** or second person of the Kellies country, beyond the river Suck in the province of Connacht. To hold during the Queen's pleasure, and his good behaviour, with such customs and emoluments as **Teige m'William O'Kelly**, late tanist therein had". [F. E. 3791]

8. Lease (under Queen's letter August 10) to **William Kelly, surgeon; of the Manor of Ratouthe (Rathoth**), Co. Meath, Heinotes lands and other demesne lands there, and land called Maudlens, parcel of

the manor, (leased by Fiant No. 90 of Phillip and Mary). The **rectory of Palmerstown**, Co. Dublin, with the tithe in Palmerstown and Irisheton (? Irishtown), possessions of St. John Baptist without the Newgate, Dublin, (leased by No. 3335). The tithes of corn and hay of Ballihack, parcel of the rectory of Rathoute, Co. Meath, parcel of the possessions of the monastery of St. Thomas the martyr, Dublin (Lease No. 1438). A garden and shop in St. Francis Street. In the suburbs of Dublin, possessions of the said hospital of St. John (reciting a lease 25 June xi. To Richard Netterville, for 21 years from the end of the previous lease to the same dated 28 January, iii, where the garden is said to have been late in the tenure of Wm. Neele and the shop in that of John Rocheford). To hold for 30 years, from the determination of existing leases. Rent £26 13s. 4d. And also collecting the chief rents of the said manor amounting to £10 13s. 7d. [Fiants of Elizabeth 3747].

9. Grant to **Conor O'Kelly**, **son of Donogh Reagh O'Kelly**, gent. ; of the office of **seneschal** of the barony **of Kilconnell**. To hold under pleasure as fully as **Melaghlin m'Enabbe O'Kelly** held it. - 4 Nov., xxiii. [F.E. 3766].

10. Grant to **William m'Melaghlen m'Enabbe O'Kelly** gent. to be **tanist** or second person of the Kellies country beyond the river Suck in the province of Connaught. To hold during the queen's pleasure, and his good behaviour, with such customs and emoluments as **Teige m'William O'Kelly**, late tanist there, had. - 12 December xxiv. [F.E. 3791].

11. Capt. Nicholas Mordant to Sir N. Malby. William McShane has come in, and brought them to the killing of two **notorious villains Donogh M 'Hugh M 'Gile O'Kelly** and another.[S.P. Eliz., March 18]

.

12. The calendar of State Papers, reign of Elizabeth, (Dec. 10, 1581) "Arrears of chief rents in Con naught, being £96-9s-1d by **Thaddeus Fitzwilliam O'Kelly, Melaghlin Mac an Abbe O'Kelly**, **John O'Kelly alias Shane ne Moy** of Creagh" (near modern Ballinasloe).

1582

1. Pardon to **Shane santaugh O'Kelly**, **Kedagh O'Kelly, Donogh O'Kelly, Shane m'Egnechan O'Kelly,** of **Ballintubber**, Co. Roscommon.
Also to **Donogh O'Kelly, Laughlin O'Kelly, of Imale, Co. Dublin, Teige m'Donogh O'Kelly, Knockanbrandan, Co. Waterford. Brian m'William O'Kelly, Co. Tipperary.** [F. E. 3824 & 3844]

2. Pardon to **Tirrelagh m'Collo O'Kellye, of Muckenagh**, **Collowe m'Hugh O'Kelly, of same, William Moyle m'Shane (? O Kelly), of Drenam, kern, all of co. Roscommon. Edmund Kelly, Newtown, Co. Dublin. Owen M'Kelly, of Anagle, Co. Roscommon. Feardorcha O'Kelly, Aughrim** (Aughrim), co. Galway. **Bryan duff m'Shane O'Kelly, of Ballynvally, co. Carlow, Edmond m'Shane O'Kelly**, of same, Donogh **O'Kelle m'Shane**, kerns. [F.E. 3865]

3. Cluain Chaoin Chorill, and its appurtances were leased to Robert Nangle, but Conchobhar O'Neachtain was allowed to stay on as a subtenant.

4. Pardon to **Anastace Kelly of Blackhale**, Co. Kildare. [F.E. 3863]

5. Pardon to **Teige m'Donogh O'Kelly of Knockanbrandan, Knoghor O'Kelly, of Ballinvicary**, kern, Co. Waterford. [F.E. 3865].

6. Pardon to **Brian m'William O'Kelly, Co. Tipperary**. [F.E. 3888].

7. Pardon to **Daniel m'Farriagh O'Kelly, of Moure (Moore, near Ballinasloe), Co. Roscommon**. [F.E. 3892].

8. Pardon to **Tirrelagh m'Collo O'Kelly of Muckenagh**, **Collowe m'Hugh O'Kelly of same, William Moyle M'Shane (? O'Kelly), of Drenam**, kern, Co. Roscommon. [F.E. 3934].

9. Pardon to **Edmond Kelly, Co. Dublin**. [F.E. 3936].

10. Pardon to **Owen M'Kelly, of Anagle,** ?Co. Roscommon. [F.E. 3941]

11. Pardon to **Feardorcha O'Kelly of Aughrim**, Co. Galway. [F.E. 3989].

12. Pardon to **Bryan Duff m'Shane**, kern, **Edmond O'Kelly m'Shane**, kern, and **Donogh O'Kelle, m'Shane**, kern all of **Ballynvally, Co. Carlow**. [F.E. 4036]

13. Lord Deputy and Council to Privy Council. On behalf of the bearer **William Kelly, surgeon,** discharged of his pension the last of January. March 3. [S.P. Eliz.]

14. Edward Whyte's notes to disprove the concordat of Sir N. Malby. Among a number of items was "The **pensions given to Hugh O'Kelly** and O'Conor Roe. [S.P. Eliz. May 1.]

15. Captain Thomas Leighe to the Privy Council. Explains how Captain Mackworth was attacked by **Melaghlin Roe O'Kelly** with a short knife called a meddock and wounded in the arm. How the said Melaghlin was slain by Capt. Mackworth and how Ross M 'Melaghlin O'Moore and his men were executed in Dublin. [S.P. Eliz. May 7.]

16. Treasurer Wallop to Walsyngham. On behalf of the bearer**, William Kelly, surgeon,** for continuance of his pension or some lease. [S.P. Eliz. May 14.]

17. Edward Waterhouse to Walsyngham, for continuance of pension to the bearer**, William Kelly, surgeon, very notable in his profession.**
Petition of William Kelly, of Dublin, surgeon, to the Privy Council. His discharge with other pensioners in January last 2, 1581. His long service and chargeous cures. Prays renewal of his pension or a reversion of £40 fee farm. [S.P. Eliz. May 16.]

18 Pardon granted to Turloc O'Kelly, Enniscorthy, Co Wexford.

1583
1. Pardon granted to **Cormac Modder O'Kelly**, horseman of Co. Down.

2. Pardon to **John O'Kelly, curate, of Rathmoylan**? Co. Waterford. [F.E. 4143].

3. Pardon to **Patrick O'Kelle, Shane O'Kelle, Morogh O'Kelle, Melaghlin M'Teige O'Kelly, husbandman,** in co. Dublin, Kildare, and Carlow. **Darby Kelly,** of Cotslanston. [F.E. 4164 & 4205].

4. Patent of presentation of James Maxe, priest; to the vicarage of Killpecock alias Kilbecocke and Killahae, diocese of Ossory, vacant through the **disqualification of Wm. Kelly, a layman and a minor**, the incumbent. Directed to Adam (Loftus), archbishop of Dublin, as a commissary under a commission of 1 March. -- At Dublin, 16 Sept. [All F.E. 4210]

5. Grant of a house in the street of S. Thomas the martyr, in the parish of S. James, in the suburbs of Dublin, late in the tenure of Wm. Roche, Arthur Kerdiffe, and Margaret, his wife, and now of **William Kelly,** jackmaker. [F.E. 4214**]**

6. Pardon to **Donald Moyle O'Kelly, Teige O'Kelly**, in Queen's or King's co. [F.E. 4269].

7. Daniel Kelly slew the Earl of Desmond. Desmond's failed insurrection in Munster was followed by the Earl going on the run. In November 1583 he was with his wife in the west of Kerry. His followers had taken some cows from a petty chief called Moriarity. This man seeking revenge for the loss of his cattle and seeking to ingratiate himself with the authorities he gathered some followers and pursued the Earl to Glanageent, five miles from Tralee. The Earl had taken shelter in a hut. Moriarity and his followers rushed the hut but they found only an elderly gentleman, a woman and a boy. The remainder had escaped. A man called Daniel Kelly struck the old man with a sword and broke his arm. The old man cried spare me, I am the Earl of Desmond. Kelly's answer was a further blow knocking off the Earl's head. It was sent to London as a gift to Queen Elizabeth, who had it put on London Bridge. She was so pleased with Kelly that she ordered her well-beloved "subject and soldier Daniel Kelly to have for 30 years without fine so much of her lands, spiritual and temporal, as should amount to £30 a year. If he won the esteem of the Queen he lost that of his countrymen, and both his name and that of Moriarity were long despised in Kerry. [Meehan's Geraldines p.123. Another version of the story says that he got nothing for his troubles. The former is more likely to be correct.] .

1584

1. Earl of Ormond to Burghley. Commends the bearer, Edward Stanley, captain of the ward at Dingle, for his readiness to prosecute the traitor Desmond at such time as he was slain. The lewd fellow Cheston. **Daniel Kelly** was the first to light upon Desmond. [S.P. Eliz., Jan.7.]

2. A Justiciar called Sir John Perrot and Sir Richard Bingham came to Roscommon. Bingham was appointed President of Connacht by the Crown. His secretary John Byrt "acquired" the **castle of Turrock**, and its lands from **Brian O'Kelly.**

3. Aedh (Hugh) O'Kelly was **king of Hy-Many**.

4. Pardon to **David Kelly, husbandman, Terrelagh Kelly, and Cathal O Kelly, his sons, King's co. Daniel O Kelly,** King's co. [F.E. 4283, 4290].

5. Lease (under the Queen's letter, 21 Nov.) to Nicholas Aylmer, of Dullardstone, gent, of the manor of Smermore, Co. Louth, 2s. out of the lands of **Walter Kellie** there, 6d. out of the land of Nick **Kellie**, called Boggs land there, and a castle and lands of Hurlestone, Co. Louth, possessions of the late abbey of Novane. [F.E. 4299].

6. Pardon to **Ferdorough O'Kelly, Donogh O'Kelley,** both from King's co. **Turloc O'Kelly, Ferreyagh O'Kelly**, of Aghviller, co. Kilkenny. **Cahill O'Kellye, of Rathasbeg, King's County, Bresel O'Kelly, and Brian O'Kelly**, householders, and **Donogh O'Kelly**, labourer, all from King's co. **Edmond Kelly,** of Killercke, co. Tipperary. Pardon also to **Donal O'Murchoe m'Art ne Kelly of Moyneboh, Co. Wexford**, **Gerard O'Murchoe m'Art ne Kelly, of Kilgowne**, Co. Wexford, Edm. Kelly, of Killercke, Co. Tipperary. [F.E. 4307, 4308, 4318, 4345, 4380, 4381, 4388, 4531, 4538].

7. "Livery to **William, son and heir of Malachy O'Kelly, deceased, (son of Abbot O'Kelly**, *struck out*) ; of his lands of Tiaquin, Corwalle alias Garvallie (Garbally), Denginericke, Albert, Lickley, Corrandirrey, Carrewmore, Gortichire, and Derriadde, Leassabane, the Graige, castle of Fedane, and all other hereditaments of the said Malachy. Fine £6 sterling. "This is the first livery that hath been sued in that country of a long time, and therefore deserved the greater favour." The extent amounted to 110s. 10d". [F.E. 4546]

8. Pardon to **Wm. roe O'Kellye, of Cross Tipperary**. The pardon not to include intrusion or debts to the crown. **Pardon to Ferdorough O'Kelly, Donogh O'Kelly, King's county.** [F.E.4318, 4550, 4308]

9. Pardon to **Donogh O'Kelley, King's co.; Owen O'Kelly, Atheckagh, co. Limerick. Donal moel O'Kelly, Teige O'Kelly, Brian? O'Kelly, [ ]relagh O'Kelley, kerns of Clanmalyry, King's co. Garret m'Brien O'Kellie, Teige m'Dary O'Kellie, David m'Hughe O'Kellye, Donal m'Hughe O'Kellye, of Queen's co.**
Pardon also to **Edmund darrough O'Kellye, Cloneghbalimore, Co Mayo.** [F.E. 4553, 4557, 4559, 4588].

10. Pardon to **Teige O'Kelly, Donogh O'Kelly and John Boy O'Kelly all of New Castle, ?Co. Mayo**. Pardon to Turloc O'Kelly, Ferryagh O'Kelly, of Co. Kilkenny and Thomas m'Shane O'Kelle, Teige m'Shane O'Kelle, Aghviller, Co. Kilkenny. [F.E. 4346, 4589]

11. Donnchadh O'Kelly of Lackan, died. A daughter of his was the first wife of Tadhg Duff O'Kelly. They were the parents of Abbot Aedh O'Kelly, of Knockmoy Abbey, the last person to hold that office.

12. Sir John **Perrot was appointed Lord Deputy**, and Sir **Richard Bingham was appointed Governor of Connacht**.

13. William Kelly, surgeon, to Walsyngham. He has not reaped any benefit as yet of the former grants to him of 2s. Per diem on dead pays. Prays that while he is engaged in cures of the soldiers now in the North his said grants be not passed to another. [S.P. Eliz., Oct. 31.]

14. Petition of John Shereff, as agent for William Kelley, surgeon, to Walsyngham. For continuance of Kelley's pay and a grant of £40 land. [S.P. Eliz., Oct.]

1585

1. Loftus to Burghley. Commends the bearer **William Kelley, surgeon.** [S.P. Eliz. Jan. 11.]

2. Petition of William Kelley, surgeon, to the Queen. For continuance of his pay from the time of his discharge, and for a grant of £40 lands in possession or reversion. [S.P. Eliz. Feb.]

3. Not until this time which was late in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was Connacht brought under subjection to the Crown and laws of England. This process was commenced by the Lord Deputy, Sir Henry Sydney, in 1575, and completed by his successor as Lord Deputy, Sir John Perrot, in 1585. The project was **to shire** (make into counties), the province of **Connacht**, and then to persuade the lords and chieftains to **receive sheriffs** into those shires, and to prevail on the chiefs themselves to **surrender their Irish titles** and tenures and to **receive back their possessions by patents from the crown, to descend in hereditary succession according to the laws of England.**

4. On May 1st. **Teige McWilliam O'Kelly (35) of Mullaghmore**, Tanist, was deputized, by **Hugh O'Kelly (34), of Lisdalon**, who was Chief of Hy-Many, (The O'Kelly), to appear for him, to attend the parliament held in Dublin on that day. John O'Donovan feels that it was because he probably had a better command of the English language than Hugh. [Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many by John O'Donovan]

5. An Indenture of Composition, signed between Aedh (Hugh) O'Kelly (34) of Lisdalon, who was the **last Prince or Chieftain of Hy-Many. "The O'Kelly", which was the** ancient and preferred title, and Sir John Perrot, on behalf of Queen Elizabeth. O'Kelly the 39th. The O'Kelly, gave up his title and property, and was re-granted his lands for his lifetime. **"O'Kellys Country"**, was **composed of five principal** baronies, Athlone, Kilconnell, Tiaquin, Killyane, and Moycarne, and **contained 665 ½ quarters of land (a quarter of land equals 120 acres).**

While **Aedh (Hugh)** was chief of Hy-Many, his Tanist was **Teige McWilliam O'Kelly (35)** of Mullaghmore, who was chief of the Baronies of Tiaquin and Kilconnell; and Teige's rival for the Tanistship was **Conor Óg O'Kelly of Killian** barony. Under Teige was O'Mannion of Mynloch (Menlough) (whose castle was lately destroyed by lightning); under Conor was O'Concannon of Kiltullagh.

In this year among the chieftains in the Roscommon part of Hy-Many was **Hugh O'Kelly of Liscalhone (Lisdalon); Shane ne Moy O'Kelly of Criagh (Creagh).**

In 1585, lived **Teige M'Owen (O'Kelly), of Gallee (Gailey),** otherwise called McEdmund**.** He was **of the sept of O'Kelly; his ancestor William O'Kelly had built the castle of Gallee or Gailey,** on the margin of Lough Ree, where it still stands. There were **also of Gallee Teige Colla McConnor O'Kelly, and Ferdorough McWilliam Carragh O'Kelly.**

The State Papers of October 3, 1585, abstract of the Commission of July 15, 1585, gives the names of 41 Macs and 26 O's of Connaught and Thomond who surrendered their Irish names and customs of inheritance and received their castles and lands by patent, to them and their heirs in English succession. Included in the list are **McKelly and O'Kelly.**

John Kellye to Walsynham. Sir Richard Bingham has given him nothing. **Prays for the freedom of his town of Kilowrane in the county of Galway.**

6. Pardons, granted to**, Fieagh O'Kelly, of Daredaragh, Co. Galway, gent., Conor m'Shane Moyle O'Kellie, Co. Galway, freeholder, Teige Mac Hugh MacColla O'Kelly** cottier, from **Ballymacward,** and **Carbery M'Melaughlin O'Kelly,** husbandman, **Kerowena. Edm. darrough O Kellye, of Cloneghbalimore, Co. Mayo. Pardon to Teige m'Dermot I Kelle, kern, of Owlly, Co. Limerick also to Tirelagh O'Kelly, Co. Tipperary, also James m'Shane Kellye, of Cloghleygh, Richard O'Kelly of same, yeoman.** [F. Eliz. 4730, 4734, 4735, 4752.]

7. Daniel a bharca O'Kelly died in this year and was succeeded by his son Thomas.

8. The term **"parson of Dunamona"** was used in the Composition of 1585 to **Shane MacHubert O'Kelly.** The family used the name Airchinnech. They spread in Carra, Tyrawley and Burrishoole where it appears under the name MacEnerhiny and other rendering of Mac an Airchinnech.

Shane Mac Hubert O'Kelly otherwise the Parson of Dunamona, in respect that the town and lands are greatly encumbered in holding of the Sessions there, shall have the castle and 4 quarters (of land), free.

9. The **O'Kellys of Co. Down**, with the local O'Neills are preparing to rise. (against the English).

10. Daniel a mharca O'Kelly, of Clogher (now Castlefrench) died. He was son of Conor O'Kelly who was C.H.M. in 1490. He was survived by his son **Thomas.**

11. Pardon to Brian Duff O'Kelly, husbandman, Edmund O'Kelly, Knocklyn, ?Co. Wicklow. [F.E. 4712]

12. Pardon to **Shane Óg O'Kellie, of Moyvannon, gent, Connell m'Shane Óg O'Kellie, Teige m'Colla O'Kelly, Donal m'Shane Óg O'Kelly, of Gylleckly, in the Barony of Athlone.** Fine 6s-8d. English, each; to be paid when the pardon is first pleaded. June 21. [F.E. 4721]

13. Lease (under commission, Jan. 17, to Richard Bingham, knit, ; of the castle of Roscommon, and the priory of the same, and all other castles, lands, and hereditaments, whereof sir Nicholas Malby died seized in the counties Roscommon and Galway. To hold during the minority of Henry Malby, son and heir of Sir Nicholas Malby. Rent £31-5s.-10d. Maintaining sufficient ward of English soldiers in Roscommon, according to the covenants made with sir Nicholas, for which he is to be allowed out of premises £100 sterling yearly also paying yearly for the maintenance of the heir. £7-13-6d. [F.E. 4756]

14. Pardon to Laughlin **Kellie, horseboy, either Co. Dublin or Kildare.** [F.E. 4759]

15. Pardon to **William O'Kelly, Turrock, Shane m'Hugh O'Kelly, Clogher and Brian O'Kelly of same, Shane M'Teige O'Kelly and Feach M'Teige O'Kelly of Mullaghmore, all in Co. Galway.** [F. Eliz. 4780]

16. Pardon to Brian O'Kelly, of Gallagh, Co. Galway. [F.E. 4705]

17. Sir Richard Bingham to Walsyngham. The Irish willingly reform themselves to the English habit, which argues a good token of quietness. "Out of Connaught is repaired this session of Parliament 10 knights, for each county one ; 4 burgesses, two for Galway and two for Athenry ; 2 Earls, 2 Barons, 4 or 5 Bishops, and divers others of account that are of neither house, as Morogh Ne Doe [O'Flaherty], O'Connor Sligo, Hugh O'Conor Don, **the best of the Kelly** and Burkes. McWilliam also and O'Rourke are repairing hither." Dublin, April 30. [S.P. Eliz.]

18. Fenton in a letter to Burghley. Advice to write to the Lord Deputy for the quieting of **Ulster** before the storm grow more tempestuous.
Advertisement that Con McNeale Óg's son, the Scots of the Dufferin, **the O'Kellys, the woodmen of the Culverlin (Kilwarlen),** and McCartan's country, and Hugh McPhelin's sons are joined with the Scots last arrived. Sorely Boy hath written very humbly to the Lord Deputy by a soldier of Captain Henshaw's. Agned McDonnell claims the Glenns as well as Sorley Boy. The Donologhes refractory. [S.P. Eliz. August 30.]

19. 2inquisition

1586
1. The O'Kellys were referred to as, **"Her Majesty's best",** within the province of Connacht" in letter from Bingham to Burghley. **In all broils and stirs have chiefly answered the necessities of Her Majesty's garrisons. They were upset after the composition as they had to pay 13s 4d. On a quarter of land when others paid 10s. I succeeded in bringing their rent down to the same level as the others.**
The Kelly's country contains five baronies, viz. Tiaquin, Kilconnell, Killian, which are **in** the county of **Galway, the rest in the county Roscommon.** There is moreover in the county Galway the barony of Siol-Anmchada; the chief lord is called O'Madden.
In county Roscommon at the upper end is McDermot's country called Moylurg and next to him is O'Beirne, then O'Conor Don, O'Flynn one of his followers, O'Conor Roe, O'Hanlon, the rest of the county is of the O'Kellys. [S.P. Eliz.]

2. A general pardon granted to **Terrelagh O'Kelly** and others at Ferns, Co. Wexford.

3. John O'Kelly (32), commonly known as **Shane na Moy O'Kelly,** died November 4, 1586, seized in fee of the castle of Toamshroer and of 1 quarter adjacent with appurtenances. He was also seized of another castle called Creagh and 1 quarter adjacent with appurtenances and of a half quarter in the town, village or hamlet called Cornaservog, and of a half quarter in the town , village or hamlet called Carrin, and of a half quarter in the town, village or hamlet called Skeagh Arnagh, and of a half quarter of the town, village or

hamlet called Kyllen Mulrony, and of 1 cartron the ½ (*sic*) part of a quarter with appurtenances in the town village or hamlet called Kylbegla, and of half a cartron of land viz. 1/8 part of a quarter with appurtenances in the town, village or hamlet of Kylgarrow. The family called Sleuight Donal occupy 15 quarters in this county of Roscommon, and the family called Sleuight M'Owen occupy 7 quarters. The family called S Sleuight Loghlin [occupy] 1 quarter of land and the family called Clan Mulrony 2 quarters and a half. From whom aforesaid John O'Kelly had nothing for certain, but exacted and demanded from these families his expenses every time he went to Dublin or any other large town. The same John held all the aforesaid castles. Lands and rents of the queen in capite by knight service. They appear so held by letters patent of the said queen, to the aforesaid John for life and afterwards to his son Rory and his heirs' male and in defect of such heirs to John, Viscount Clanmorris for a term of eighty years. The premises are held from the king by knight service.
[Records Commissioners' Transcripts, Chancery Inquisitions, Galway, P. R. O. I., la/48/71][See Main Hy-Many Family Tree] TO **BE CONTINUED Egan's Ballinasloe p. 301**

3. B. In an Inquisition in the office of Cap. Rem. Scaccarii (i.e. Exchequer) Hiberniae Repertorium, County Galway." Henry VIII to William III., written in Latin, here translated into English. Inquisition taken at Collem, called Le Lurge next Ballinasloe on February 24, 1585, before John Crofton, say that John O'Kelly, commonly known as Shane ne Moy O'Kelly, late of Kyllen as of fee tail of the castle called Kyllen and of two quarters of land was seized..... and of one quarter with half a quarter in Dunlo (Ballinasloe) and also of 3 parts of a quarter of the town of Kamleta and campus of Garvally (Garbally) and of ½ a quarter of Lurge (Lurgan ?), also 1 cartron with ½ a cartron in Caldraghler, also 1 cartron in Knockro also of the ½ quarter of the town or hamlet called Shean also ½ a quarter of Doungogan also of 1 cartron of Cowelensgore also of the town or campus of Kyllaremore also of the ½ quarter of Caldrogh Killuremore and of the ¼ called Grange and also ½ quarter with apptes in the town or campus of Clyard - also ¼ in Ballyenghter also 1 cartron within the ½ cartron in Kyl-b-y - That the aforesaid John O'Kelly was also seized as of fee of the rentals subsequent viz : the rent issuing (exeunt) out of the three quarters in his principal (stirpitis) Donoghmore - and out of the three quarters in stirpitis (occupation called blan) tenure name of Sliocht Donal
And out of 9 quarters in stirpitis of Sliocht Bryan - and out of 3 quarters in the occupation of Sliocht Maghan and out of one third part of a psd quarter also the other quarter in tenure of Cosney Bowne and that said John O'Kelly held the aforesaid Castle, lands and rentals from the Queen in capiti by Knights several and annually paid rent for the premises and other lands in Co. Roscommon according as by letters patent from the Queen may more fully appear that Rory O'Kelly son of the aforesaid John is his father's heir, second letter patent specified and of full age and married he died before his father - Also that Cecilia Donnellan was wife of the aforesaid John and had a dower out of the premises.

The race of Shane na Moy O'Kelly is descended from Rory na Maor O'Kelly who was 17th. "The O'Kelly" for three years. Rory had a son called Denis (Donnchadh), who was 20th. O'Kelly. He had two sons Rory and Eoghan. Both had families. Eoghan the second son married the daughter of O'Madden and they had a son called Rory who was the father of Shane na Moy.

4. The State Papers of this year says, of the **Antrim O'Kellys, "Clanbrassel McGoolechan is inhabited by the Kelleys, a very savage and barbarous people, well affected to the Scots, whom they often draw into their country for the spoiling of the subjects. They do contribute but at their own pleasures, to the captain of South Clandeboy."**

5. Pardon to Edmond Kelly, kern, of Twonydromyn, yeoman, Co. Cork, and Hugh m'Donogh O'Kelly, of Rathanlonie, Eigneaghan O'Kelly, of same, Melaghlin O'Kelly, of Killmona, and Donal m'Hugh O'Kelly, of Tullery, all in Co. Galway. [F.E. 4856]

6. Livery to Teige Óg O'Kelly (36), son and heir of Teige m'Abba O'Kelly (35), late of Dengen Ericke, (Dangan) Co. Galway. Fine 70s. 8d. [F.E. 4863]

7. Pardon to Hugh m'Conor m'Shane nasa O'Kellye, of Naberde, Co. Galway. Pardon to Melaghlin O'Kelley, Kynmonowe, ?Co. Galway and Donogh grana O'Kelly, Licklyscrane. [F.E. 4872, 4875]

8. Lease (under queen's letter 14 Dec., xxviii.) **To Daniel Kellye, soldier ;** lands in Kynnaghe, a moiety of

Tomgrothe, Co. Carlow, lands of Donagh mayne Cavenagh, attainted (leased by 1235) ; the site of the monastery of Agmacartie, Co. Kilkenny, in the parts of upper Ossory, lands, a mill, and the tithes of the rectory of Agmacartye with the tithes of Coulykill in upper Ossory ; the site of the house of friars of Athbowe in Ossory in the county of M'Gillapatrick in County Kilkenny, and cottages and land in Athbowe ; (held under two leases of 9 May xvi. To Barnaby late lord of Upper Ossory, for 21 years) ; lands of St. Katherine's Grange, Co. Waterford, parcel of the lands of the abbey of St. Katherine, near Waterford (leased by 2938). To hold for 30 years, in reversion after the interests recited. Joyntors land and other land in Ballilogge, Co Kildare, a castle, land and common of pasture called Red mountain in Tipperkevan, Co. Dublin, parcel of lands of James Eustace, viscount Baltingglasse, attainted, the castle and lands of Halweiston, Co. Kildare, and Nicholson, same county, possessions of Thomas Eustace, of Cardeston, attainted. To hold for 30 years. Rent £26-17s.-6d. Irish, making £20-3s.-1½d. English. Provided that this lease does not prejudice the interests of any subject born in the Pale or any of the queen's servitors who may have been granted interests in the lands, **in consideration of his slaying the traitor Desmond. September 16.** [F.E. 4925]

9. Pardon to John Kelly Fitzwilliam, of Kilrushe, Co. Kilkenny, husbandman, Donogh O'Kelly, of Skryne, Co. Roscommon. [F.E. 4944]

10. Pardon to Terrelagh O'Kelly, Ferns, Co. Wexford. [Fiants Eliz. 4945]

11. Dec. 10. Theobald Dillon it appeareth by his account for the first half year after the new composition that he did bring in about £1,100., since which time, there have been taken off from **O'Kelly's country** 3s. 4d. on every quarter, and so their rents failed yearly £100 per annum, by reason whereof and the troubles in the county Mayo. [S.P. Eliz., Dec. 10.]

1587

1. Conchobhar na gCearruch (Conor the gambler) O'Kelly was living at Gallagh, (later Castleblakeney), Co. Galway, at this time. Gambling was common at this time in the big houses but Conor to earn this nickname must have been very involved in this pastime.

2. Pardon to Daniel Kelly and Donogh O'Kelly of Ballitarsane, Co. Limerick. [FE. 5002]

3. Pardon to Donal O'Kelly m'Laghlin, County, Mayo, Maurice Kelly, shot, County Kilkenny. [F. Eliz. 5058, 5060].

4. Pardon to **Feardorcha O'Kelly (34), Aughrim (Aughrim), gent**. [F.E. 5100][Was Chief of Hy-Many]

5. Pardon to Kedagh O'Kelly m'Thomas, of Kilteynan, County Tipperary. [F.E. 5102]

6. Lease to Thomas Yorke, gent. ; of houses in **Naas, Co. Kildare,** occupied by several people including **Patrick Kellye.** [F.E. 5106]

7. Bingham touching the state of Connaught. **O'Kellys have had their rent reduced by £100. [**S.P. Eliz. July.]

1588

1. Capt. John Kelly in **letter from Dungannon, Co. Tyrone**, in a letter **to** his brother, **William, the surgeon**, says 1,100 Spaniards have landed, and requests the Lord Deputy's permission, to raise a company of men, and be directed, by the Earl of Tyrone (to defend the realm). Tyrone in separate letter seeks munitions, and permission, to have Captain Kelly accompany him. [S.P. Eliz., Oct. 12. See 8 below]

2. At Bruges, (Spanish Flanders), **John Kelly**, was **granted twenty five crowns monthly**. He had been an ensign of the disbanded company of Lancers of Captain York. His new posting was to the serve with the Light Horse.

3. "Conveyance by **Melaghlin O'Kelly of Clonbrock (Clonbrock), Co. Galway,** gent., to Thomas Dillon of Curraghboy, Co. Roscommon, Esq.; of a moiety of a carucate or quarter commonly called "Lacarrow Quremongey" in Clogher, (Castlefrench), Co. Galway".
Attorney for livery of seisin. Richard Barnewall of Curraghboy, Gent.

Signed Melaghlin O'Kelly [*mark]* The signature was witnessed by John Spencefield, Hugh Massey, Shane Mac Rory Mac Shane (?O'Kelly).

4. The Spanish Armada are defeated. Thus ending the hope that the Spanish would salvage the Irish from the clutches of the English.

5. Livery to Charles or **Cahill O'Kelly, son and heir of Ever Rufus O'Kelly, of Rahispick, Queen's county.** No fine. [F.E. 5188].

6. Lease to Brian Fitzwilliam, Esq., ... ; the third part of **a castle** and ½ quarter **in Cowlegarry in O'Kellys Country,** of the possessions of **Conor M'Teige Óg O'Kelly (36), attainted.** To hold for 21 years. Rent £43-15s.-7d. Maintaining English horsemen. [F.E. 5255]

7. Lease to Bryan Fitzwilliam, Esq., of the lands of Rahanlon, half a cartron, in the barony of Down Kellin (Dunkellin), County Galway, of the possessions of **Ferroghe O'Kelly, late of Rahanlon, attainted.** [F.E. 5256]

8. Pat Foxe to Walsyngham. Lately Captain Kelly came here to Dublin, with a message from the north, with news of the landing of 10 Spanish ensigns, in McSweeney Ne Doe's country, where there are other Spaniards that I mentioned in previous letters. [S.P. Eliz. Oct. 14.]

1589

1. Ferdorough O'Kelly (Aughrim), complains of Bingham (Governor of Connacht), and asks that he be removed from office, and seeks and **claims the castle of Callow**, and challenges the claim of the Earl of Ormond to Aughrim.
[See 1587 (4)]

2. Donnchadh Grana O'Kelly, lord of Coill an Bhogaigh, died. He was son of William Óg, son of William, son of Conchobar (Conor) O'Kelly.

3. In a codicil to the will of Sir Thomas le Strange, on March 4th, 1589, the witnessed were Thomas Dillon; Francis Shane; Thomas le Strange; **Laughlin O'Kellie**; and Mathew Knokes.

4. Lease (under commission, 17 Feb. xxx.) to Ellyce Butler alias Sherlock, widow of John Sherlock, gent., the site of the Grange called St. Kathryn's Grange (**Waterford**) only excepted, being already passed to **Daniel Kellye.** To hold for 21 years. Rent £117-5s.-8d. [F.E. 5316].

5. Grant to John Browne and Josias Belknappe, gentlemen ; of the **wardship and marriage of Donal reoghe O'Kelly (34), late of Downe (Doon), County Galway, gent.** To hold during minority. Rent 71s. 8d., of which he may------ (to be completed)
[F.E. 5352]

6. Bingham to Burghley. The revelation of **Feardorcha O'Kelly of Aughrim.** An Irish friar has gone to O'Rourke with letters from the King of Spain, giving thanks for his help to the distressed ships of the Armada. O'Rourke is daily visited with letters from all parts of Ireland. March 14. [S.P. Eliz.]

7. March 14. Feardorcha O'Kelly of Aughrim, gentleman, to the Lord General of Her Majesty's forces and Sir Geoffrey Fenton, knight, Her Majesty's Commissioners for the causes of Connaught. He asked for mercy and that protection be granted to him and his kinsmen and followers. He absented himself because he was afraid for his life. He complained of the harsh treatment he has received from Sir Richard Bingham. He requests that Bingham be removed from the government of the province and some "plausible and conscionable gentleman" be appointed to rule there.. The entire province feels the same about Bingham. He begs for the allowance of the penny rent which his father's before him received without seeking or demanding of any Irish exactions, cutting or spending or any the like. He asks leave to hold the castle of Callow for 20 days. Wishes their Lordships to hear and determine who has the best rights of the place. He promises to allow Mr Francis Shane to rep and take away their corn. He begs that the terms of the composition betwixt Her Majesty and the freeholders and inhabitants of the Kelly's country may be observed towards them.

Marginal notes signed by Norris and Fenton. - Ferdorough will receive protection and pardon. Her

Majesty will take order for the just government of the province and the observing of the composition. The allowance of the penny rent will be favourably recommended to the Lord Deputy and Council. He is allowed 15 days to give up the castle of Callow. [S.P. Eliz.]

8. March 14. Note touching the manor of Achryme (Aughrim), in Connaught, challenged by the **Earl of Ormond** to be his own. It hath belonging to it 2 quarters of land which ought to only be free so long as Her Majesty's pleasure is that the said Earl's lands should be free**. Ferdorough O'Kelly, tenant to the said Earl,** hath of his own inheritance a country called Toaghavrianna, which by the last composition ought to pay £40 to his Majesty per annum ; and because the Earl's lands are all free in all places, he said that this land is the Earl's inheritance, and under colour thereof would free the whole, whereof the Earl hath no commodity but a small chiefry out of the manor, so as whether it be the Earl's or not, Her Majesty hath lost the said £40 per year for the post two years by May next. This country of Toaghavrianna by the testimony of the chief and ancient gentlemen there bears cesse, bonaughts and all other impositions to O'Kelly. [S.P. Eliz.]

9. Pardon to Terence Kelly, of Killoste, and Kedagh O'Kellie. [F.E. 5378**]**

10. Muster of Sir Edward Denny's soldiers, mustered by Mr Staunton at **Denny Vale.** In the list is **Peter Kelly, halbert.** [S.P. Eliz.]

11. Sir Richard Bingham, a letter from Athlone, to Walsynham. The bearer William Kelly, has been civilly brought up, and desires to spend some time at Oxford and after that to enter the service of some nobleman about the court. His father is the best of the O'Kellies. [S.P. Eliz., July 21]

12. Sept. 8, Athlone. Bingham to Burghley re the state of Connaught.

Mayo, Sligo and Roscommon are much troubled with rebellious subjects. Colla O'Flynn and Dewaltaghe O'Conor, who dwelt in Artaghe (Athleague), a country in Roscommon have been laid upon the Burkes' peace, although they live more than 20 miles away. Davie Dowda, a rebel of Terrera was also laid on the Burke's peace. Rowland Burke, of Benmore, has stepped forth lately to the mountains of Slewghvaughtie with 60 swords. **Teige Keogh O'Kelly has also gone out**. [S.P. Eliz.]

13. Oct. 12. Bill against **Lord Roche**. He relieved one **Kedagh O'Kelly, his foster brother**, a proclaimed traitor, has imprisoned men of Mr Verdon's Mr Edmund Spencer's and others. He speaks ill of Her Majesty's government and hath uttered words of contempt for Her Majesty's laws, calling them unjust. He killed a fat beef of Teige Olyve's, because Mr Spencer lay in his house one night as he came from the sessions in Limerick. He also killed a beef of his smith's for mending Mr Peer's plough iron. He has forbidden his people from having any trade or conference with Mr Spencer or Mr Piers or other tenants. He has concealed from Her Majesty the manor of Crogh, being the freehold of one who was a rebel. Autograph, with endorsement of Edmond Spencer. [S.P. Eliz.]

1590

1. Aedh O'Kelly ("The O'Kelly"), of Lisdalon, Co. Galway, son of Donnchad, son of Edmond, died. He was a noble brave man and he died on the first day of the year. **He was the last Chief of Hy-Many** and left no (male) posterity. His heir was **his daughter Margaret O'Kelly who married Duach Daly O'Kelly of Beallagh**, Co. Galway.

2. Owen Woodde to Sir John Perrot. A notable error was made in the Lord Deputy's Proclamation at Galway. The rebels were assured of a safe incoming, but there was no mention of their protection for a safe return. This hath deterred many a one from coming in. Sir Morogh Ne Doe O'Flaherty and **the Kellies not finding acceptable pledges are left prisoners** in Galway. The Proclamation by the Lord Deputy and Council was: - Called for the appearance of all loyal subjects before the Lord Deputy at Galway by January 12, 1590 with an assurance of their safety for their incoming. [S.P. Eliz.]

3. Lord Deputy to the Privy Council. He proceeded to Galway on December 23, and issued a proclamation to the rebels. The bands appointed by Sir Richard Bingham by January 12, to prosecute the rebels. **Teige M 'William O'Kelly [Mullaghmore], Hugh Kiagh (Caoch) O'Kelly [Clogher], his son Conor Óg O'Kelly, Conor Ne Garroughe (O'Kelly) [Gallagh**] and Richard Óg M 'Jonyn (Jennings) were also commuted for certain considerations moved by Sir Richard Bingham. There was further committed the Lord Bermingham and his wife, Sir Hubert Burke M 'Davy, and the Archbishop of Tuam's wife Mistress

Lally or Mullally for considerations also moved by Sir Richard Bingham.

4. Lord Deputy and Council orders the committal to Galway jail of **Teige M'William O'Kelly, Conor Óg O'Kelly, and Conor Ne Garroughe O'Kelly,** and Richard Óg M'Jonyn, for untruthfulness, suspicion of treason, and (as to the two last named persons) for certain considerations not meet as yet to be disclosed. January 11. [S.P. Eliz.]

5. Bingham to Walsyngham. **Teige O'Kelly who challenges the tanistry of the O'Kellyship,** which was "clean cut off by the composition", is restrained. Connaught is in rebellion in every corner except in Thomond. [S.P. Eliz.]

6. Teige O'Kelly was ordered to be sent out of Ireland, as a prisoner. [S.P., Eliz.].

7. Rory O'Kelly of Aughrane, 6th Lord of the Manor of Skrine was **Sheriff of the County of Roscommon**.

8. Sir Richard Bingham in a letter to the Lord Deputy, "Three of O'Conor Roe's sons, **Shane M'Eghneghane O'Kelly of Lackan** (Lecan, Co. Galway), Shane Santagh and his sons **Donnell M'Melaghlen O'Kelly**, who murdered Mr Ichingham, and 60 more of the rebels were slain by Maguire's people (Maguire of Fermanagh), while flying into Tirconnell (Co. Donegal)." (S. P.)

9. Bingham to the Lord Deputy, "Sir Morogh (O'Flaherty), **Teige O'Kelly,** and the Sheriff Richard Burke are restrained at Galway." (S.P.)

10. Petra Kelly, Dublin heiress, died on August 13. [See 1616].

11. Pardon to William O'Kelly, of Feleseon,?Co. Kilkenny, labourer. [F.E. 5398]

12. Pardon to Shane O'Kelly, of Mollagh (Moylogh), Feach O'Kelly, of Mollaghmore (Mullaghmore, Co. Galway), William M'Brian (O'Kelly), of Cragain (Creggan, later called Mountbellew), Shane M'William of Carroulene, Melaghlin Óg, Conor M'Shane, Gillernow M'Thomas, Teige M'Connell, of same, Gyllernow boy, of Liskarye, Teige M'Keigan, of Cloncomuske, Brian M'Keigan, of same, Hugh O Kenkaveine, of Kiltollaughe (Kiltulla), Edmund Óg, of Ielande,
Teige Óg O'Kelly, of Daggeine (Dangan), Thomas cron O'Kenkeveine, of Fiddane, Conor O'Callan, of Moltaghe, Shane O'Raghter, of same, Donogh O'Mannion, of Lismoyle, Gilladuff M'Cathal, of Liskarie, Cathal M'Conor, of same, Bryan O'Kelly M'Conor Óg, Teige O'Kelly m'Conor Óg, Rory caraghe O'Fihelie, late of Athenry, and Shane O'Mulconry, of Mullaghmore, in County Galway. June xxxi. [F.E.5421]

13. Pardon to Dowdily (Duach Daly) O'Kelly (35), of Belaghmartoregh (Bealagh), (and his wife) Margaret O'Kelly [Formerly from Lisdalon, and only child of Aedh (Hugh O'Kelly (34), who was the last Chief of Hy-Many]. [F.E. 5423]

14. Pardon to **Edmund Kelly fitz Hugh (35), of Clogher (**later called Castlefrench), Co. Galway**, Feach (35), Teige (35), and William O'Kelly fitz Hugh (35), of same.** [F.E. 5435,]

15. Pardon to Connor Óg O'Kellie, of Cowilegeyer, Co. Roscommon. [F.E. 5438]

16. Pardon to Melaghlin O'Kelly, Clonbrick (Clonbrock, which had been sold by Teige O'Kelly's widow to Dillon in 1576), **Co. Galway, and Egnehan O'Kelly, of same.** [F.E.5438]

17. Pardon to **Brian O'Kelly, of Ballaghduffe, gent., Slany nyne Loghlin, his wife.** [F.E. 5447].

18. Pardon to Shane Santagh O'Kelly, of Moneymore, Brian mac Shane O'Kelly, of same. [F.E. 5468]

19. Pardon to Hugh m'Donal O'Kelly, of Gortnapouragh, Kedagh m'Shane Santagh O'Kelly, of Moynaghmore, and Edmond O'Kelly, of Clonbrock. [F.E. 5486]

20. Pardon to Donal m'Brian O'Kelly, of Behegh, Bresel m'Brian O'Kelly, Benvon ny Viren O'Kelly,

Annigh m'Shane carragh O'Kelly, Owen m'Shane O'Kelly, Egneghan m'Shane O'Kelly, Donogh m'Shane O'Kelly, of same, Brian Duff m'Cormock O'Kelly, of Cloynrelliagh, Laughlin m'Bren O'Kelly, of same, Brian carragh O'Kelly, of Aghneskie, Owen m'Brian carragh O'Kelly, Brassill m'Brian carragh O'Kelly, Dermot reoghe m'Philip M'Enuise, Teige m'Dermot O'Kelly, Shane m'Edmond O'Kelly, of same, Owen roe McManus, of Cloynrolliagh, John Óg O'Kelly, of Killing, Faros roe O'Kelly, of Killoran, Edmund kerogh O'Kelly, Owen Duff O'Kelly, Donogh carragh O'Kelly, of same; Owen M'Teige O'Kelly, of Clonkyne, and Thomas m'Kyne, of s. Michael. In counties Roscommon and Galway. [F.E. 5487]

21. Pardon to Ferriel O'Kelly, Hugh O'Kelly, and Tirrelagh O'Kelly, of Cowlae and William Kelly, of Lysconnogh, in co. Sligo. [F.E. 5498]

22. Pardon to Edmond Kelly fitz Hugh, of Clogher, Feach, Teige, and William O'Kelly fitz Hugh. [F.E. 5500]

23. Pardon to Teige ny Kelly, Cos. Kerry or Desmond. [F.E. 5522]

24. Pardon to Cormac modder O'Kellie, Owen carragh O'Kellie and Brian Boy O'Kelly, in Co Down. [F.E. 5523]

25. Among a list of names of priests ordained by Bishop Dr Cragh, was Sir Piers Kelly, ordained priest by Dr Cragh. [S.P. Eliz.] [Note priests at this time are often called Sir. J.M.K.].

26. Sir John Perrot on Tanistships.
Reasons to move your Lordships (the Privy Council) **to cut away the Captainries and Tanistships** used among the mere Irishry, to the end that the successors of the Irish lords should descend from father to son, according to the common laws of England. [S.P. Eliz. May 10]

1591
1. Hugh M'Rory O'Kelly died. He left his lands at Attyknockan, Cloondarah and Cloonigny (later called Mount Talbot), to **Brian O'Kelly who was the former owner of Turrock.**

2. In an account of Extraordinary Charges mentioned in the **Fitzwilliam MSS**. At Milton, England, under the heading of "Charges of Divers Kinds" : To **William Kellye, surgeon, for opening the corpse of Anthony Greneham, deceased, 10 shillings.**

3. Pardon to **Teige m'Donogh roe O'Kelly, Earlestown, Co. Waterford**. [F.E. 5531]

4. Pardon to **Edmond mac Brian O'Kelly, Feardorcha m'Richard O'Kelly, of Corrballinure, Murtogh O'Kelly and his wife Margaret ny Krahe, of Enrosse, ? Co. Galway, and Daniel O'Kelly, of Kiltogher, Co. Galway.** [F.E. 5533].

5.Pardon to **Tirrelagh O'Kelly, of Ballybrittas, Donal O'Kelly, of Ballinteggarte**, King's and Queen's counties. [F.E. 5601]

6. Pardon to **Anabla ny Kelly, of Lackan, Kedagh O'Kelly, of the Clone, gent. Melaghlin M 'Hugh, of Lackan, Tirelagh M'Teige, of Corrybaghty, gent., Hugh m'Rory M'Teige, of Skryne, Teige m'Shane granagh, of same, Teige M'Ternane, of Funshenagh, Rory M'Teige O'Kelly, of Mate, Felim m'Donal M'Teige Óg, of Corrymore, gent**. [F.E. 5606]

7. Pardon to John Ofyn Donal m'Shane O'Kelly, of Cuilevarge, Co. Kerry. [F.E. 5610]

8. Pardon to **Donal O'Kelly, Melaghlin Óg O'Kelly, Teige O'Kelly, Donogh O'Kelly, Hugh O'Kelly, Co Roscommon.** [F.E. 5611]

9. Grants to **Thomas Kelly**, two tates - Cornevally, and Killnemaddy, **Co. Monaghan**. [F.E. 5657]

10. Pardon to **Giles ny Teige O'Kellie, of Mullaghmore**, Co. Galway, **Brian M'Hugh O'Kelly, of Clogher, Edmond Cooigh, of Canownleny, William m'Cooigh O'Kelly, of Crohen, Rory m'Donal**

O'Kelly, of Clonlein (Clonlyon), Conor m'Edmond O'Kelly, of Aghloghan, Co. Galway. [F.E. 5682]

11. Pardon to **Conor m'Rory O'Kelly, of Cowlrieogh, Co. Tipperary**. [F.E. 5697]

12. In a letter from Donogh O'Connor of Sligo, to the Archbishop of Tuam, at Antwerp, he mentions "The Bourkes will come into Sir Richard Bingham, McWilliam lost one of his legs. Sir Morogh Ne Doe O'Flaherty, **Teige O'Kelly** and O'Dowd are committed. Every private gentleman that is quiet is constrained to give his chief pledge, so that no hope remains, but in O'Rourke only."

13. In the list of **Benefices and Incumbents** in 1591 for the Diocese of **Tuam and Annaghdown** in Notes on the Dioceses of Tuam etc by H. T. Knox (1904) are the following Kelly names
Prebendary of Kilmeanmor - Robert **O'Kelly.**
Vicarage of Kilcornain - **Maurice O'Ceallaigh.**
Vicarage of Roba - **John Óg O'Ceallaigh**.
Vicarage of Kilmolara - **Kervall O'Ceallaigh**.
Vicarage of Kilmeanmor - **Robert O'Ceallaigh**..
Vicarage of Ballinachalla - **Kervall O'Ceallaigh**.
Vicarage of Ross - **Thomas O'Ceallaigh**.
Vicarage of Eselanpadrig - **Robert O'Ceallaigh**. [Slanpatrick - The name survives in the Vicarage and the rectory has taken the territorial name H. T. Knox]

14. In 1591 Queen Elizabeth granted a charter founding the University of Dublin and Trinity College. Many Kellys and O'Kellys were to enter this college over the next four hundred years.

1592
1. Teige Caoch O'Kelly rebelled in Connacht. The State Papers says, Bingham having had an adverse report sent to the treasurer, Sir Henry Wallop, in England by Sir Robert Dillon "This much I assure you, also his own hand is to be seen for manifest treason against him, (Dillon), as in relieving a notorious rebel in Con naught, called **Teige Keighe (Caoch) O'Kelly**, in the time of his rebellion**.**
A letter signed with his own hand, to that effect, was delivered the Commissioners upon the re-examination. And Sir Richard Bingham will prove the man was then in actual rebellion. I thought good to advertise you hereof, lest particular favour might drown this with other matters worth the looking on, to Her Majesty's loss of £500 land, and the hurt of this poor Commonwealth. I received a letter from a priest (now a prisoner in the Castle of Dublin), called Shane M'Conganny." "M'Conganny is ready to declare great matters against Sir Robert Dillon. (State Papers) [Teige owned Clonbrock Castle and also Clogher Castle later called Castlefrench. J.M.K.]

2. The O'Neills and their sub-chiefs (including **the O'Kellys)**, in Clandeboy (Antrim), want to surrender and be regranted their land by the **Crown.** (S. P.)

3. Assignment of Christopher Garvey of Clonbrock, Co. Galway, gent., to Anthony Brabazon of Ballinasloe, Co. Roscommon, Esq., for £47 10s. English; of the residue of a lease for 21 years, made September 15th 1589 by **Melaghlin O'Kellye (with the consent of his sons Teige Reoghe O'Kellye, William.....han O'Kellye and Con O'Kellye)** of the ". . . .ste and entire haldendale or moiety", of the castle and town of Clonbrock, Co. Galway, comprising 30 cartrons; with the quarter of Palace, the quarter of Cawkyle litter, the half quarter of Lyssnen vehydie, the half quarter of Crosse, the quarter of Feannagh, the cartron of Garro (?) with, the half quarter of Go . . . .rune, the three cartons of Lissten, the half quarter of Clogher and the three cartrons of Ballyrogan. The document was signed Christopher Garvey and was witnessed by John Morton; Francis Shaen; **Nicholas Kelly**; John Nichols. [DP]

4. Pardon to **Teige O'Kelly, of Mullaghmore**, gent., **John Óg m'Shane ne Moy (O'Kelly), of Killen**, gent., **Hugh O'Kelly, of Garually (Garbally),** Co. Galway. [F.E. 5712]

5. Pardon to Shane O'Mannion, of the **country of the Kellies**, **Brian O'Kelly of** same, and Hugh Boy, of Rahlackane. [F.E. 5740]

1593
1. On January 31st, an inquisition *post mortem* of **Thaddeus alias Teige mac William O'Kelly (34),** (from Caladh) who died on Jan. 5th 1593; taken at Athenry, before Richard Boyle.

He was seized in fee of the **castle and bawn of Mullaghmore,** with the three quarters of Carrownegafie, Carrownesyere, and Carrow Cornegil; the quarter of Clownoranmore, the half quarter of Corgerry, three quarters of a quarter of Kilveynet, and a half quarter in Morris and Carrowmownseer Downie; the **castle of Moylagh** with a quarter called "Clowncalacka"; a quarter called "Carrowkeyle", a half quarter called "Leigh Carrow Leighill,"**a half quarter of Leigh Carrow-y-sharagh, a** third of a quarter of Crewbane, the mill and watercourse of Ballaghnegrosshin, a quarter belonging to same, a quarter with the appurtenances in Tweannye, a moiety of a quarter called "Laghtmorreartoghe," a quarter called "Dengeneighter," a third part in the Abbert, a third part of a quarter in Gorterhirnie, a half cartron in Clownmore, two parts of two quarters in Monecassane, a chief rent out of the lands of Ballengrosshine, the rents out of the town of Clontroscoet, and the rents of Creggangarive and Tryenvoghe.

He was seized of a third part of the **castle of Gallagh** with a cartron called "Cartron Gallagh," a cartron in Cowherannaghe, and a moiety of a carton in Moynure. So seized he mortgaged the above to **Cornely O'Kelly (Conor na gCearbhach O'Kelly) (35) of Gallagh** without having obtained the Queen's licence. He was also seized in fee of two parts of a quarter in Corrowloghlan and of a moiety of a quarter in Cregganaveddocke, which he mortgaged to Thomas Dillon, Chief Justice of the Province of Con naught, without having obtained the Queen's licence. (Abstract Dillon Papers). [Teige and Conor were 1st cousins. See Main Hy-Many Family Tree, also A.I.]

2. At the Exchequer inquisition at Athenry, it was stated that **Donald Reagh O'Kelly, of Doon,** had in 1563, married Anablia, daughter of Melaghlin O'Kelly, who bore him two sons, and that "to obtain greater friendship and favour" Donald "left his wife in her own home, and went from her and took a certain Cecilia ny Kelly, one of the daughter's of Tadhg O'Kelly, chief of his line, by whom Anablia still living, he had two sons".

3. The Nine Year War stated in Ulster, with the war being spear headed Red Hugh O'Donnell, from Tír Connell (now Co. Donegal), and Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone. Among the O'Kellys who supported this cause was **Feardorcha O'Kelly of Aughrim.** Among those who opposed the rising was **Richard Bui O'Kelly of Mota (Moot, later Woodlawn, Co. Galway).**

4. Brian M'Gilpatrick O'Kelly and others carry out a cattle raid in the **Great Ardes (Co. Down)**. A great prey of cattle taken from the Captain of Kiltullagh (territory next to Clandeboy). (S.P.)

3. Pardon (granted) to **Hugh M'Donill O'Kelly, of Callon**, gent. Cormac **M'Moeltolly (O'Kelly), of Clogher**, kern, **Cocogry m'Donogh O'Kelly**, of Slywe, kern, and others. The fine was £4.

4. "Teige, son of William, who was son of Teige Dubh O'Kelly, of Caladh, in Hy-Many, died and his death was a cause of great lamentation in Hy-Many." [F.M.]

5. Examination of **Brian O'Kelly, (Leix**), Isaac White, and John Crosby, touching on the murder of Richard Stanton, on March 23rd. at Marlborough**.** [S.P.]

6. Complaints against Robert Bowen by **Brazil O'Kellie, Brian O'Kellie, and Tirelagh O'Kellie,** to the Lord Deputy. [S.P.]

7. A letter from Sir Richard Bingham to Burghley says, "About 200 traitors rid away since the action of Maguire began. Death of Sir Morogh O'Flaherty and **Teige O'Kelly (35)**, (of Mullaghmore). The Archbishop of Tuam is not like to recover. Urges the rooting out of O'Donnell as a general receiver of traitors. Some of the ordinary garrison to be placed in Ballyshannon and Beleek. [S. P.]

8. Pardon to **Murrough m'Donogh O'Kelly, of the Borres, Co. Carlow.** [F.E. 5788]

9. Pardon to **William O'Kelly, of Ballmonk, yeoman, (either Sligo or Mayo).** [F.E. 5798]

10. Pardon to **Donal O'Kelly, of Clonbrock, Farriegh duff M'Teige m'Brasill O'Kelly, of Kerownyfreta, Co. Galway.** [F.E. 5800]

11. Pardon to **Teige m'Donogh O'Kelly,** of **Athleague, Donogh m'William O'Kelly,** of same**, Donal m'Brian O'Kelly, Owen m'Shane O'Kelly, Dwaltagh m'Tuohill O'Conor, Evelin ny Kelly, his wife, Brian m'Shane O'Kelly,** Redmond m'Robuck, of Cladagh, and Myler M'Robuck, of **Claddagh, Donal**

reoghe and William m'Edmond m'Mellaghlen (O'Kelly), of Bearnadearg, Co. Galway. [F.E. 5802]

12. Lease under queen's letter of the fourth part of a quarter of land at Lackan, and Ardan, parcel of the lands of **John or Shane m'Egnahan O'Kelly, late of Lecan, Co. Roscommon**, attainted, and slain in rebellion. [F.E. 5803]

13. Grant of half a quarter of land called **Loghnamuck, in the barony of Athlone, Co. Roscommon,** parcel of lands of **Egnaghan m'Edmond Óg O'Kelly, late of Knockynconoghor, attainted. (5s.). Also a half quarter of land in Carrownetobber in the barony of Tiaquin, Co. Galway, parcel of lands of Cornelius [Creggan], of that place attainted.** [F.E. 5826]

1594

1. Joanna Kelly informs the English, that the Earl of Tyrone, who was supposed to be their friend, was plotting with Red Hugh O'Donnell, against them. She was born in Co. Tyrone, and was reared in the house of Art Braddagh O'Hagan. In 1594, she was camp-follower in the relief column which went to the besieged Enniskillen Castle. The column was captured by the confederates. Some days later, she was called to the Hugh O'Neill, the Earl of Tyrone, to give an account of government losses. She overheard O'Neill's conversation, and also saw him receive his share of the booty. She knew the names of the O'Neill that had taken part in the battle against the English, at a time when the Earl was supposed to be a neutral intermediary between the English crown and the confederacy le by Red Hugh O'Donnell, the Earl of Tirconnell. O'Neil was actually in league with the confederacy. Joan Kelly gave a sworn confession to the English, which was taken as evidence. This is also mentioned in the S.P.]

2. Bond between **John O'Kelly of Clougher (Clogher, now Castle French), Co. Galway, gent and Donat alias Donagh O'Kelly of Achryme (Aughrim),** Co. Galway, gent, of £300 English. (Nov. 30, 1594). [Dillon Papers]

3. Garrowofrhie, Carrownesyre and Carrowcornegillagh and lands of Clowucalka, Carowkyle, Leighcarow-Leighil, Leighcarow. . . . . , The Waterfall &c of Ballengrosshine beside Kilanscobe the lands of Tweanreys Laughmorriertagh, Daingean-eighter, part of Tabhert, Gertihernie, Clownmore, Monecassan, also the chief rents out of Ballynegriphine, Cloonteasecert, Creggan-garine and Tryer-reagh, that on August 28, 1594 Hugh O'Kelly of **Mullaghmore and his brothers John O'Kelly of Mullaghmore and Feagh O'Kelly as co-heirs of their father Teige O'Kelly** mortgaged the premises to Oliver French, junior. [See 1598 (3)]

4. Pardon to **Melaghlin roe m'William O'Kelly, of Gallagh, Bryan m'Conor O'Kelly, of Abbet (Abbert), M'Hugh O'Kelly, of Mylleagh (Moylough), Redmond M'Crobacke, of Claddagh, Shane karro O'Kelly, of Garvil (Garbally).** [F.E. 5849]

5. Grant under queen's letter of 1¼ cartrons in **Moyletraugh, in co. Roscommon, parcel of lands of Hugh M'William O'Kelly, late of same, attainted.** [F.E. 5877]

6. In the Duffreyne, Randal Brereton, being a farmer of the whole country and sheriff of the county, is all spoiled by Brian McArt, the McNeills and **the Kellies (of Antrim).** [S.P. Eliz.]

1595

1. Edward Kelley (1555-1595), English Alchemist, died. He was born in Worcester, and was trained as an apothecary and acquired some skill in chemistry. He is reputed to have studied at Gloucester Hall, Oxford and appears not to have graduated. After leaving Oxford Kelley next appears in London as a fraudulent scrivener or lawyer. He first reaches notoriety in 1580 because of being pilloried at Lancaster for fraud for forging some ancient title deeds or according to another account for coining base money. [One account says he had his ears cropped off for this offence]. Around this time he was supposed to have dug up a corpse in Walton-le-Dale Park for the purpose of questioning the dead. In 1582 he first met Dr. John Dee and was very interested in Dee's dealings with the spirits of the departed. Dee was interested in Kelley's claimed ability of transmutation of metals. Both were allegedly advised supernaturally to cooperate. Kelley became Dee's scryver or spectator, interpreting the wishes of the spirits to his master with the aid of two crystals, one of which was supposed to be a gift from the angel Gabriel. In 1583 Kelley and Dee set out for Poland with a Polish nobleman called Laski. Their experiments brought Laski to financial ruin. The pair then headed for Prague, Bohemia practicing crystallomancy at the court of Rudolf II (1883-89). In April

1587, while at Trebona, a naked woman in an apparition described by Kelley directed the "scryer" and his master "to use their wives in common." Kelley persuaded Dee of the genuineness of the apparition and after some hesitation a covenant was drawn up between the men and the ladies Jane Dee and Joan Kelley. Soon a rift appeared between Kelley and Dee. Kelley was imprisoned by Rudolf II and lost his life while trying to escape, thus the curtain was brought down on a man although a charlatan possessed a very fertile imagination. He wrote a number of works on alchemy and on philosophy. Sometimes the authors name was given as "Sir" Edward Kelley.

2. Letter from Fenton to Burghley. **"Danger of losing Connacht, through the rebellion of the O'Kellies."** Following the outbreak of the Nine Year War in which O'Neill and O'Donnell took on the might of the English Crown **many O'Kellys' joined forces with Red Hugh O'Donnell.** Among those who were **opposed to O'Donnell was Richard Bui O'Kelly of Mota (now Woodlawn).** [S.P. Eliz.]

3. Letter from the Earl of Clanrickard to the Lord Deputy, from Loughrea on December 28th. 1595. "Since my last letters sent to your Lordship, diverse spoils and outrages have been committed by **Hugh O'Kelly's sons**, some of the murderers at Sligo, with divers others of their confederates now in action and upon the peace, to the great hindrance of the inhabitants and subjects of the Province, and have thereby broken the peace, and do likewise threaten to come with a far greater force into this country, to the no little fear of the country, for that we are not able of ourselves to defend us, neither do we have any other force to aid us, inasmuch as I doubt, my good Lord, we shall be overrun here ere your Lordship be advertised of this. These burnings and spoils were committed upon the next day after St. Stephen's day, whereupon some report of it came that day unto me after they were gone, but I could not as then write any certainty to your Lordship until this morning, some of the chief of the Kellies country came unto me, as **Rick Boy O'Kellie**, one of the best in that country and Dermot O'Daly another gentleman of the same country who have set down the effect of all as is here underwritten, and with all have made me acquainted with the great danger they stand in of their lives and goods trusting to a peace which is not kept, but I could not otherwise answer them but advise to stand as much as they could upon their keeping until such time as I heard further from your Lordship, and therefore do beseech your good Lordship to take such order as in such a case is necessary, all which I leave to your honourable consideration." [Loughrea, December, 28, S. P.]

4. Letter to Burghley, "The composition has almost fallen to the ground. The **O'Kellies** and O'Maddens stayed from going out by their Lordships' repair to Galway. Directions given as they passed Sir Richard Bingham at Athlone. The Earl of Clanrickard's daughter sequestrated to the keeping of a merchant of Galway in consequence of O'Donnell's threat to rob her from her parents by surprise or force. Special recommendation from Anthony Brabazon. "The nine principal gentlemen (including O'Kellys), who were weary of their loose life and most willing to come to obedience again, promised to contribute labourers and other helps to re-edify Sligo Castle S. P. Dec 11, from Mullingar.

5. Some of the Kellies have gone out lately, and burned and preyed on certain towns of Mr Francis Shane. [S.P. Carew MSS]

6. Colonel Charles O'Kelly died in 1695 at his home in Aughrane Castle (later called Castlekelly). He born in 1621 in Screen Castle (near the present village of Athleague) and was the eldest son of John Kelly of Aughrane and his wife Isma Hill, daughter of Sir William Hill of Ballybeg, Co. Carlow. As a Catholic he was sent to St. Omer in the Netherlands which was at that time ruled by the Spanish. He **was a brilliant** student. "His progress was extensive in the knowledge of the *belles lettres;* in addition to the Irish, English, Latin and Greek tongues. He became acquainted with the Flemish, Spanish, French and Italian languages." A civil war broke out in the autumn of 1641and he was summoned home to join the royal cause. His father John acquired the rank of Colonel and distinguished himself during the war under the Marquises of Ormond and Clanrickard and as a result the family suffered under the Cromwellians. In the Restoration all of their estates were restored to them.

Young Charles on returning to Ireland in 1642 obtained the command of a troop of horse under the Marquis of Ormonde and distinguished himself in the royal army, on several occasions, while the war lasted. After the victory of the Cromwellians Charles O'Kelly with 2,000 fellow countrymen retired into the Spanish dominions to serve Charles II, as he had previously served his father. On hearing that King Charles was in France , O'Kelly went there with most of the officers and men who had accompanied him to the continent. They formed a regiment under the command of Colonel Charles O'Kelly.
After Cardinal Mazarin of France and Oliver Cromwell signed a treaty of alliance against Spain and as a result the banished English royal family had leave France and go to Spain. Charles O'Kelly with other loyal

exiles transferred his services to the crown of Spain. O'Kelly stayed in Spain until the reinstatement of the English monarchy in 1660. He then went to England where he stayed until his father died in 1674. He then returned to Ireland to succeed to the family estates as ninth lord of the manor of Screen. He was thirty ninth in descent from Máine Mór, who was the founder of Hy-Many.

In the reign of King James II Charles O'Kelly's younger brother John O'Kelly of Clonlyon (near the present town of Ballygar), was High Sheriff of the County of Roscommon in 1686. Charles O'Kelly and his brother John were two of twenty four Burges of the reformed Corporation of Athlone in 1687

When the revolution took place in England and Scotland in1688. Colonel Charles O'Kelly and his family supported King James. In the Parliament summoned in Dublin in 1689 by King James after he had fled to France and had arrived in Ireland. Colonel Charles sat as a member of Parliament for County Roscommon and his brother John as member for the Borough of Roscommon. The Colonel was commissioned in the summer of that year to levy a regiment of infantry for the King's service to be commanded by himself with his brother John as his Lieutenant-Colonel. Charles's only son Denis joined the cavalry of the Irish army in the regiment of Pierce Butler, Lord Galmoy. The infantry regiment of Colonel O'Kelly did not last for long as he is soon after that as he is found him serving the King with the rank of Colonel and his brother John as Lieutenant-Colonel in Lord Mountcashel's force who were routed at Newtown-Butler on July 31, 1689 by the Enniskilleners and the blockade of Derry being also raised by the royal army and soon after these reverses Sligo was abandoned and was soon afterward garrisoned by a detachment of Enniskilleners under Lieutenant-Colonel Gore who made it their frontier post for hostilities against the King's adherents in Connaught

1596

1. Connaught has revolted, except Co. Clare in Thomond, part of Co. Galway, the O'Kelly's country, and Co. Roscommon, "which were lately taken in by us Sir John Norris and Sir Jeffrey Fenton." The rebels there, besides the aids they have from O'Donnell, McGuire, and Tyrone, are about 2,000 in number. 3,000 foot and 300 horse should be prepared. [S.P. Carew MSS]

2. Feardorcha O'Kelly of Aughrim joined forces with O'Donnell (see 1593& 1595), who set him up as chief of the O'Kellys. This title had been abolished by the Composition of 1585, and the last holder Aedh had died in 1590. Feardorcha had been trying unsuccessfully to obtain possession of the castle of Calla from **Conor the Gambler O'Kelly of Gallagh**, who had previously taken it off him. Feardorcha was heavily defeated by the English garrison at Kilconnell at the end of 1596 and once more submitted to the English and surrendered the castle of Calla that he had eventually wrestle from Connor the Gambler.
The English were so concerned about the possibility of further rebellion among the O'Kellys that in December of this year they posted 100 horsemen at Kilconnell as well as 400 foot as well as posting 200 in Ballinasloe, 200 at Cloigh in Coill an Bhogaigh and 100 in Mullaghmore. These combined forces constituted about one sixth of the Queen's forces in Ireland.

3. Sir G. Fenton to Burghley, "Danger of losing Connaught through the **rebellion of the O'Kellies**. O'Donnell has made a McWilliam (Mayo Bourke), an O'Dowd and a McDermot as such as were of his own faction, being persons base and far off from that dignity." Fenton fearing a Spanish invasion "wishes to stay all the domestic rebels by a present large pardon from Her Majesty." [S. P. Jan, 11th.]

4. Captain Brabazon in a letter to Russell "There are some of the **Kellys entered rebellion** since your being here and have **burned Francis Shane's towns**, and corn**,** and have taken three preys with them, on the December 27th. and they are still in the country and may stay as long as it shall please themselves for any head I see is like to be made against them, those which murdered Captain Bingham are in company with those which burned and spoiled Mr. Shane and have with them of shot and Scots two hundred. More of the **Kellies** will join with them shortly and so we shall be all spoiled, if you do not presently take some good order for us either in causing the Governor to prosecute them, and thoroughly to maintain him with forces, or by some other means, as shall seem best to you, but no way I assure you without good force ; they are grown marvellous proud and will never come to that good stay they were at, unless a number of them be cut off, or some other way the country rid of them.

5. Defeat of Ferdorough O'Kelly (34), of Aughrim, by Captain Brett and, and the (English) garrison, of Kilconnell. The garrisons of Aughrim and Callough took a prey in Clanrickard (country), which was rescued by the garrison of Kilconnell. **Edmund O'Kelly son in law of Ferdorogh's** was taken prisoner. Gillie Reogh and others were killed. **Ferdorough O'Kelly** has dearly paid for his rebellion, having neither

goods nor followers left him, and would be content now with very easy conditions.

Sir Richard Bingham in a letter to the Lord Deputy "Ulick Burke, with many of the Kellies accompanied by a great number of the rebels of this province came an hour before the break of day to this town of Athlone, this side of the bridge, and furiously assaulted the stable and attempted the burning of it as well round about the same , as on the north side the Castle, but we answered the alarm beat them from it, so as they burned but a few outhouses of that side. We saved the stable, Edmund O'Fulloness and the Tamores houses, and all the houses near the garden from burning with great difficulty ; and upon their repulse divers of them were slain and hurt, whereof one was a principal gent of Moylurg and they killed two or three of our men ; they threaten to come hither this night and burn the town of both sides and we will provide for them the best we can God willing ; but your Lordship doth know what slender forces we have to resist them ; and now that the rebels doth have all the cows and wealth of this country into their hands, and either burned or wasted the corn, we are like to be hardly distressed for provision which we had heretofore for our money out of the country. [S.P.]

6. Sir Geoffrey Fenton in letter to Burley, Jan. 21: Universal expectations in all parts of the realm awaiting what will be concluded with the North**.**
"They (the **Kellys**) also tried to burn Athlone castle, but failed. Connacht in revolt, Roscommon burned, Ballinasloe distressed. Richard Bingham, the governor of Connacht, sends his wife and family to England, for safety**."** [S.P.]

7. Lord Deputy to the Privy Council: Their letters of October 29th touching preparations made in Spain. The purpose of the rebels (is) to win time for the Spaniards arrival. They **have made** a M'William in Mayo, **an O'Kelly**, and an O'Rourke in Longford. 3000 foot to be levied in England and put in readiness to embark. [S.P.]

8. Earl of Ormond to Burghley**: Ferdorough O'Kelly dwelling in Aughrim** and other tenants in Connaught spoiled by rebels of 2,400 kine and plough horses.

9. Ursula Brabazon to Sir Richard Bingham. **Ferdorough O'Kelly of Aughrim is now in the Callow.** The ward of Ahascar (Ahascragh) has promised to give the house to the Kellies. [S.P.]

10. As the rebels have already made a M'William (in Mayo), a Mc Dermot (in Moylurg) and an O'Conor Roe, according to their old Irish and tanist law, so am I now advertised that they are in hand **to make an O'Kelly** ; not respecting the observation of the truce or cessation at all ; but a reasonable force now to prosecute them, would in two months do more good than double force in summer could do in four months, for the winter wars punish the Irish, but the companies are all so weak and converted from English into Irish, as the Lord Deputy cannot both assure the Pale and supply to me hither, and therefore I have returned all the said forces to his Lordship again, to be disposed at his pleasure. And so hoping to advertise your Lordship of some better news if I might once see a sufficient force here with munitions and victuals, I take leave. [S.P.]

11. Earl of Clanrickard, Anthony Brabazon, and James Darcy to the Lord Deputy.
On receiving their Commission they sent to Tibbot Burke, called M'William, to parley on the edge of the county Mayo. O'Donnell's brother with 400 men and **all the Kellies,** likewise Redmond Burke's sons with 200 have come to aid the said Tibbot Burke. Their treachery to trap the Commissioners. Clanrickard, Brabazon and Darcy failed because the Commissioners for want of victual had been obliged to draw away. Tibbot Ne Long's state. Recommend the sword. April 1596. [S.P.]

12. Captain Brabazon in a letter, "**Ferdorough O'Kelly lately made O'Kelly**. He doth draw down John Burke's son to take Meelick. Ambrose O'Madden and **Conor O'Kelly** ever taken for perfect good subjects, to be looked to in this matter. Doubts the rebels will not observe any peace, unless they have the sword first". May 6th. [S.P.]

13. Capt. Anthony Brabazon to Sir R. Bingham.
Doubts the possibility of peace**. Ferdorough O'Kelly will not give bonaughts** to the Clandowes, whether it is peace or war. Farriagh M'Hugh O'Byrne is gone for more men. Would hang Ferdorough O'Kelly's pledge. May 22. [S.P.]

14. Report by Gillaboy O'Flannagan of the intentions of the rebels. They accept this peace treacherously merely to gain time. O'Donnell means to uphold the Macs and Oes, as M'William, Mac Dermot, **O'Kelly**, and the petty lords. Marcus Duff Lynch of Galway might find means to take O'Donnell, who has much confidence in him. John Beagh, merchant Strabane, procures powder for the rebels out of Scotland. Sorley boy's son not to be enlarged. May 27. [S.P.]

15. Capt. A. Brabazon to Sir R. Bingham. **Shane O'Kelly hath burned the great hall at Mullaghmore. May 28.** [S.P.]

16. The humble petition of the English of the County of Roscommon, with a brief note of the castles, forts, abbeys, and the houses of strength surprised, and by treachery taken by the rebels in the county Roscommon, with the names of their owners or occupiers. May 31. [S.P.]

17. Ferdorough O'Kelly to the Lord General.
Will not agree to have the meeting any further than Athlone. June 8.

18. Sir John Norris and Sir Geoffrey Fenton to Burghley.
Their letters to the **chief rebels,** namely, O'Rourke, the Burkes, **the O'Kellies**, the O'Conors, and the Mac Dermots. They are so tied to O'Donnell by oath that they will not come till he comes. Will attempt to get some of their cows to sustain the army. Complain that the state will not assist them with counsel in main and principal points, and that they will not send the directions brought over from Her Majesty, delivered at Dublin nine days since. Sir Thomas Norris, the Earls of Thomond and Clanrickard, and the Lord Barry have joined them. June 15. [S.P.]

19. Lord General Norris and Sir Geoff. Fenton.
The supposed M'William is working to be divorced from his wife Beetogh's sister. His son to be stayed in the English Pale. Victuals to be stapled at Athlone and Limerick. **Have taken a prey of 500 cows from the O'Kellies**. June 17. [S.P.]

20. Hugh, Earl of Tyrone, to the Lord General Sir John Norris.
Disapproves of the **undutiful tenor of the letters of M'William and O'Kelly**. Has written to them counselling their submission to Her Majesty. Has also advised O'Donnell to show unto the Burkes and others in Connaught the way for their conformity, and to seek to work his best for Her Majesty's service. June 16. [S.P.]

21. Hugh, Earl of Tyrone, to O'Donnell.
Desires him to procure M'William, O'Rourke, **the Kellies**, and the rest **to put in their pledges to the Lord General** Norris, as the Earl himself has done, and to make a peace honourable to Her Majesty. If they mind the contrary, O'Donnell is to use force. June 16. [S.P.]

22. The "last and insolent" petition of Tibbot Burke, the supposed M'William, addressed to the Lord General Norris and Sir Geoffrey Fenton.
Praying that the composition may be mitigated, and order taken that it be faithfully observed hereafter, redress being had for former breaches thereof ; that the name lands, and living of M'William be entirely granted to him, whereunto the country has assented, and whereby its disordered and seditious heads may be kept in subjection ; that the lands, temporal and spiritual, of the country, be left to him and the country, towards their better maintenance and answering Her Majesty's service ; and that **O'Kelly** and all other his friends and dependents may have the like favour and mercy shown unto them. No date.

23. Hugh O'Donnell, Theobald Burke, Ferdorough O'Kelly, and other gentlemen of Connaught **to the Lord General Sir John Norris and Sir Geoffrey Fenton.**
Pray that the grant of 15 days respite may be extended to a month, in order that they may have time for access to the Earl of Tyrone. Promise faithfully to do whatever he says. In the meantime of cessation, such as will not be allowed from going on to exhibit their complaints. Pray that the English army be removed from those parts. June 29. [S.P.]

24. Sir Geoffrey Fenton to Burghley.

Two main obstacles to the recovery of Connaught, viz., "the awful interest" that O'Donnell has in the people, which alters their hearts from Her Majesty, "and the hatred they bear to the Improved [Sir Richard Bingham], under whose government they will never be brought to perfect obedience." Until these chief obstacles be removed, Connaught will be a ground of common stirs within the realm, and matter for the Spaniards to work upon, to endanger the whole kingdom.

25. Letter of George Goodman to Sir Richard Bingham.
His examination by Sir Geoffrey Fenton concerning the **killing of** certain tenants, including **Donal O'Kelly**. Thinks they were killed by Theobold Dillon's means. Matter sought against Sir Richard. Commanded to set down in writing an account of the killing, but his note was not liked. Sir Geoffrey said he was a "shipman's hose." The Lord General had him look what he did, for he might bring himself in danger of being accessory to his tenants' deaths. Sends copy of his statement. "That notable traitor **Donal McLaughlin O'Kelly and twenty three other rebels escaped** over the lough, in the view of Goodman, Theobald Dillon, and the soldiers who could not prevent the same. Athlone, July 20. [S.P.]

26. Lieutenant William Martin to Sir R. Bingham.
How they took a prey of 700 cows in the vicinity of Bealagarr. Notable resistance of Teige O'Kelly and 80 kern. **Teige O'Kelly slain.** Captain Audlie was hurt in the head and died next day. Captain Greive wounded. The cows taken to Roscommon, "but there was such stealing that we had not 300 the next morning." August 17. [S.P.]

27. The Lord Deputy and Council to the Privy Council. August 28.
Sir Thomas Norris has sent advertisements out of Munster that two or three ships supposed to be Spaniards, have been seen about Smerwick going northward.
The Commissioners had written to the supposed M'William, O'Rourke, and **O'Kelly**, but thinks, that they will answer with the same delays, as O'Donnell. August 28. [S.P.]

28. The Lord General Sir John Norris and Sir Geoffrey Fenton to the Privy Council.
Despite the course of their negotiations with the Connaught rebels **since the first treaty in July last. Submission of Hugh** McTirlagh Roe O'Conor, O'Hanley, Conor Óg Mac Dermot, and **Ferdorough O'Kelly**. The last two sited to repair to Dublin for the causes of Sir Richard Bingham whom they term their "great enemy". They complain of this, and also they cannot get their grievances redressed, according to the assurances given to them in Her Majesty's name. Their complains should have been heard in Connaught, where their witnesses might have been produced with ease to their purses and no danger to their persons.

Tyrone's second journey to the borders of Connaught with great forces, and accompanied by most of the Irish chieftains of Ulster. Athlone September 14. [S.P.]

29. Submission of Ferdorough O'Kelly, for himself, his kinsfolk, and followers. September 8.
Also the conditions for the submission of Ferdorough O'Kelly. [S.P.]

30. Anthony Brabazon to the Lord President [Sir John Norris].
Spoke with one who saw the **Spaniards land in O'Donnell's country**, and who says that more are landed in the Earls country. **Ferdorough O'Kelly knows of this,** but he keeps it secret. Will send a messenger to ascertain the numbers if the Lord President pleases. October 5. [S.P.]

31. Sir G. Fenton to Burghley.
Supposed letter from the King of Spain to the Earl of Tyrone: "A poor device drawn from a silly ground, yet such weak forgeries have more force to work with the Irish than any matters of truth." Exaggeration concerning the landing of Spaniards. Rumoured league between the King of Spain and France. **Ferdorough O'Kelly, one of the late submitters begins to stagger in his duty**. Thinks the prosecution of Feagh M'Hugh (O'Byrne) will tempt others to disobedience again. October 22. [S.P.]

32. Letter from Athlone, October 17, The peace which has been so long in labouring is growing to no effect. **O'Kelly has refused to come in or to deliver the castle without a letter from the Earl.**
O'Donnell's brother and Ulick Burke have brought up forces to assist O'Kelly. "All is like to be worse than ever." The messengers after three weeks absence have returned from M'William without seeing him or having any direct answer. [S.P.]

33. Ferdorough O'Kelly is revolted, and being strong, may work great trouble and annoyance. November 23. [S.P.]
Butler of Ormond transferred the lease of Aughrim and its lands to the Earl of Thomond. [see 1607]

34. Defeat of Ferdorough O'Kelly by Captain Brett and the garrison of Kilconnell. Divers chiefs slain. M'Teige O'Louman fled with 100 men but was met by Richard Burke and some of the garrisons of Athenry and utterly defeated. The garrisons of Aughrim and Callough took a prey in Clanrickard, which was rescued by the English garrison of Kilconnell. Edmond O'Kelly son-in-law of Ferdorough was taken prisoner. Gille Reogh and others were killed. Ferdorough O'Kelly has not dearly paid for latter rebellion having goods nor followers left him, and would be content now with any conditions. [S.P.]

35. Christopher Devenish reported about the Spanish, stated that 25,000 to go into Ireland. Sixteen ships lost by this army when it was at sea. In its ranks were all the Irish priests, Jesuits, friars and pensioners, who also returned to Ferrol. Three days before the departure of Devenish, it was reported that "this army was commanded upon pain of death to depart, and also that the Cardinal **[get page 175**] [S.P.]

36. The submitters in Connaught all stand still, except **Ferdorough O'Kelly, who has been well scourged of late,** and asks to be received again on his first conditions. December 4. [S.P.]

37. The Lord General Sir John Norris to Sir Robert Cecil. December 6.
His sickness was the chief cause of him not having written earlier. Waiting also for some assurance as to the event of his travail. By sharp prosecution he had brought in the chief rebels in Connaught, whereof some had been eight years in open action. **O'Kelly's rebellion prevented Norris from suppressing the only left rebel, M'W**illiam the remotest of all. At the same time he received letters from the Lord Deputy to draw with all the forces in the Province to Dublin, or near it, because the Spaniards were certainly landed. This charge he was willing to obey, and made all the companions ready; but, soon after, learning assuredly there were no Spaniards landed, he craved further direction from his Lordship. The news of his going away was known by the rebels as soon as by himself and made them proud and those that had submitted fearful. But that matter is cleared up; **he set his forces to work on O'Kelly, and brought him to submission.**
M'William alone now remains, from whom they have pulled many feathers, and who would not have been able to hold up his head for two months past if there was not a general doubt of the Earl of Tyrone's re-entry into rebellion. The Earl has written to the Lord Deputy, Norris and others, that if Feagh M'Hugh be not pardoned like the rest, he [the Earl] will keep no peace, and has drawn all his forces to the borders, which he will find greatly unprovided. The Lord Deputy appears bent on forcing the Earl into rebellion. [S.P.]

38. Sir John Norris to Sir Geoffrey Fenton. December 7.
Hopes now that he has once again made an end with this foolish fellow Feardorcha O'Kelly, that he will not be long before he fetches in "Mr M'William" either by far means of by foul, if his intention that way be not interrupted**. Has put O'Kelly into the charge of Captain Brett**. [S.P.]

39. Captain Theobold Dillon to Sir Geoffrey Fenton.
Appointed to go with **O'Kelly's son** to the Callow, and there to **execute him and Edmund O'Kelly**. **Ferdorough O'Kelly** came in himself last night and **is willing to submit and to deliver the Callow to the Lord General Sir J.** Norris. Greatly improved state in Connaught. [S.P.]

40. The Earl of Tyrone after receipt of his pardon, said that unless the men of Connaught might likewise have their peace, "he would put a candle through the tail of that pardon." [S.P. December 8.]

41. A Deed concerning Imany Kelly assignment thereof to Donogh Earle of Thomond
Where the Right Honourable Thomas Earl of Ormond and Ossory by his deed indented bearing the date 30th May 1596 did give and grant to **Ferdorough O'Kellie**, chief of his name the Manor of Agherymymany and also the towns or villages of Cowlenemeregedane, Newcastle, Kealtra, Sorywroyne, Gorttrisheishane, Cronyglis, Corraghduf, Anisclane, Barnoway, Braicklone, Twormore, Lisduff, Rychell, Derrelegh, Annaught, Clonmacchiles, Kearowdorwoy, Clonbeggan, Garritrien, and Graige in the county of Galway with their appurtenances. To have and to hold the same unto him and his assignees for and during the term of thirty one years from the feast of Easter next after the date of the said deed. Indented fully to be complete and ending paying therefore yearly unto the said Earl of Ormond and his heirs a certain yearly rent with other reservations covenants and conditions inserted in the said deed more at large doth and where

also the said Earl of Ormond by his deed indented bearing the date October 10, 1596, did give and grant the said manor and other premises unto the Right Honourable Donat, Earl of Thomond, for a term of thirty one years ..... And the said lease was forfeited by Ferdorough O'Kellie for breach of certain conditions..... The document was signed by Robert Rothe, Hugh Norton, Teige O'Treddan and in Irish, Feardorcha Ó Ceallaigh

[TO BE CONTINUED P 126 Galway A.H.S.J. volume 15]

1597

1. Sir G. Fenton to Sir R. Cecil. [Jan. 4]
Confident expectation of the coming of the Spaniards. Sir Conyers Clifford has arrived, with Her Majesty's direction to be established Governor of Connaught. **Ferdorough O'Kelly who fell a little into relapse** is long since come home again. [S.P.]

2. Advertisement from Spain, by Thomas Mahown, David Fox and others, merchants from Limerick.
One hundred sail with 16,000 men, departed from Lisbon, with two months victuals on board, for Ireland, or as some say, for the Isle of Wight. Of these four galleons, and 20 Flemish hulks, with 4,000 men were lost; certain Irishmen lost with these vessels. [S.P. Jan.5]

3. Lord Deputy and Council to the Privy Council. Jan. 14.
Enclosed is an account of the state of Connaught, delivered in by the Lord President of Munster [Sir John Norris], whereby the Privy Council may perceive that **Ferdorough O'Kelly has now repented of his former follies**, and has submitted and put in his pledges.
Earl of Tyrone refuses to allow Armagh to be victualed. Measures taken for its relief. [S.P.]

4. Miles Kavanagh to Lord Deputy. Jan. 14.
O'Donnell has come up through M'Costello's country, where M'William joined him with his forces. Thence they repaired beyond the Suck and burned and preyed the countries of Bermingham and M'Davies (Burke) **and the Kellies, and** have bended their forces toward Clanrickard. Mac Dermot and his have joined O'Donnell. There is no trust to be had in any of them. The wards and castles in the county of Roscommon are like to be distressed, unless speedy remedy is taken. The barony of Athlone is in danger. [S.P.]

5. The Lord Deputy and Council to the Privy Council. Jan. 21.
Refers to the book on the state of Connaught sent in their letter of January 14. The persons named in that book are generally poor and mean freeholders, of small account, and such as depends on other Lords, save **O'Kelly,** Mac Dermot, Dwaltagh O'Conor and O'Conor Roe and are therefore not much to be respected, because led as others stand affected, whatever security they give in the mean time. The pledges taken upon most of them are to very small purpose or none at all. The four chieftains named above have either underhand agreed with O'Donnell, or at least must take with him when he calls for them, and may not regard their pledges with the State, any more than the Earl of Tyrone and he do. The Almighty has prevented the voyage of the Spaniards.
"**Ferriage" M'Hugh (O'Kelly) is out**, and has done mischief about Athlone. **Some of the Kellies with him.** [S.P.]

6. Dwaltagh O'Kelly of Tolrush has taken Coll Óg M'Colla O'Brien, and delivered him over at Athlone. Dwaltagh **desires Her Majesty's mercy**. [S.P. March 15.]

7. David Burke to Sir Conyers Clifford, states: He received certain intelligences with which he thinks it good to acquaint Sir Conyers.
M'William is at present driven to such a strait, that he cannot well tell on what elbow to lean. If Tibbot na Long is loyal to him, then M'William's intentions are to drive all the country cattle along towards Ulster, through the county of Sligo, and immediately afterwards with all his forces to make an incursion into the Owles, and after havoc made of all there, to set foot backwards into the north, except O'Donnell come to him, who is ready to come with two thousand men, and has given straight charge for eight weeks provisions. Thomas Dexter of Rabranne and **Blind Hugh O'Kelly (Aedh Caoch O'Kelly),**
Perceiving the staggering state of M'William mean to play the wise politicians in their own opinions**, pretending honesty in treating of peace, only for M'William's avail.** [S.P.]

8. Letter to Lord Deputy from Clanrickard **"most of the Kellies in Connacht have rebelled"**. A

declaration by Sir Coniers Clifford, Governor of Connacht.
"All the Kelleys in Hy-Many, between the (river) Suck and the (river) Shannon were in rebellion, and protected by Sir John Norris. They lived in obedience until O'Donnell (Red Hugh, Earl of Tyrconnell) came into the country. Then Farriegh McHugh O'Kelley of Moycarnon, and the Kellies of Twoaleague revolted; some fled into the North, some into O'Rourkes country. Farriegh is this instant September protected by me. **Donal O'Kelley, of Lisdalon, Edmond O'Kelly and Donogh Bacach O'Kelley of Culnagire, Kedagh O'Kelley, of Cloghin,** were never in action.
In Galway, all the Kellies beyond the Suck (except **Connor ng Garr O'Kelley, of Gallagh, William Kelley, of Knockmoy, and the sons of Shane na Moy (O'Kelly**) who were never in rebellion), taken in by Sir John Norris, live in obedience. The **sons of Teigh O'Kelley of Mullaghmore, and Feagh MacMelaghlain O'Kelly** have received protection from me"

9. Grant to James Carroll, gent. ; of the office of one of the **gunners in the castle of Dublin,** with a fee of 9d. A day, as **Hugh Kelly,** Thomas Billingsley, Rob. Tucker and John Margetts had. To hold during good behaviour. [F.E. 6040]

10. Pardon to **Donogh O'Kelly, of Downe** (Doon), Co. Galway, **Brian m'Rory, of Mucklowe (? Mucklon**), Co. Galway, **William carragh m'Brian m'Rory**, in same county, **Thomas m'Owen m'Hugh, of Gowloe,** same county, gentlemen. [F.E. 6109].

11. Pardon to **Edmond O'Kelly, of Kilrushe, (Co. Kilkenny), James O'Kellie, Queen's county.** [F.E. 6109, 6110]

12. Pardon to **Murtogh O'Kelly, Co. Carlow, Turloc bane O'Kelly, Kilheele, Co. Kildare, Gulleneneoff O'Kelly, Kedagh O'Kelly, Co. Limerick, Tirrelagh O'Kelly, of Milltownwood, Co. Wexford.** [F.E. 6113, 6152]

6. Pardon to Rory m'Philip Kelly, of Cloghowny, Rory m'Donogh O'Kelly, Rory Óg O'Kelly, Teige M'Philip Kelly, either Co. Tipperary or Waterford, Hugh M'Teige O'Kellie, Conor O'Kelly, ?Co. Kildare. [F.E. 6180, 6189,]

13. Seven Englishmen, sent from Spain to redeem so many Spanish prisoners, arrived at Cork. Their names were Wright, Hughes, Gage, Rogers, Birche, **Kellie** and Dixon. They had money given them and sent to England. [S.P. Carew MSS]

14. Roscommon. - **All the Kellys in Hy-Many** between the Suck and the Shannon **were in rebellion**, and protected by Sir John Norris. They lived in obedience until the coming of O'Donnell into the country. Then **Feriog McHugh O'Kelly of Moycarnon and the Kellies of Twoaleag revolted ;** some fled into the North, some into O'Rourke's country. "**Feriog is this instant September protected by me." Donal O'Kelly of Lisdallon, Edmond O'Kelly and Donogh Bacach O'Kelly of Culnegire, Kedagh O'Kelly of Cloghin,** and Redmond O'Fallon of Milltown were never in action.
Galway - All the Kellys beyond the Suck (except **Conor Ny Garr O'Kelly, of Gallagh, William Kelly of Knockmoy, and the sons of Shane ne Moy, who were never in rebellion**), taken in by Sir John Norris, live in obedience. The **sons of Teige O'Kelly of Mullaghmore, and Feagh M 'Melaghlin O'Kelly have received protection from me**. Ulick Burke who murdered George Bingham, and Shane Burke his brother, son of Redmond Burke, commonly called Scobe, are with O'Donnell. [S.P. Carew MSS]

15. Castles of account taken by me and so kept : - **Ballinderg** in County Galway, Castle Barr (Co. Mayo). [Carew MSS]

1598
1. A old Manuscript hand written housed in Clongowes Wood College, was written about the state of Ireland in the year 1598.
Talking about County Down, it says**, "Clanbrassel McBooiechan, is a vast Country of Wood and Bog, Inhabited with a sept called the O'Kellies, a very Savage and Barbarous people given altogether to Spoils and Robberies.** They contribute, but of their own pleasure, to the captain of Clandeboy, but were lately followers to Tyrone. They can make few Horsemen and 160 Kerne and Shott." It was also said of them by Bagnall, "The Kellies greatly affected to the Scott, whom they often draw into their countries for the spoilage of the subjects."

2. Hugh Caoch O'Kelly (36) of Mullaghmore, was Chief of Hy-Many**.**

3. On May 25, 1598**, Hugh (36) and John O'Kelly (36) of Mullaghmore** let Gortkirine to Arthur Brown of Athenry, Merchant, that said Teige O'Kelly on May 10 1585 conveyed the premises to Cornelius O'Farrell and Theobald Dillon as trustees to secure provision for his wife Uny Farrell, who after his death assigned her rights to Henry Joice and F. Martinetc etc

4. Pardon to James O'Kelly, Shane O'Kelly, Patrick O'Kelly, of Co. Wicklow. [F.E. 6232]

5. Pardon to Thady O'Kellie, of Tollenebraer, Co Carlow. [F.E. 6248]

6. Grant under Queen's letter to George Sherlock, of **Waterford,** gent. ; a stone house in the parish of the B. V. M., in the city of Limerick (rent 20shillings), a messuage in the same parish (4s,), a small tenement in the parish of St. Nicholas, in Mill Lane, late of the tenure of **Edmond Kelly, fisherman** (2s. 8d.), in said city ; all which were in the possession of William Harrold, of Limerick, attainted. [F.E. 6279]

7. Pardon to **Thomas O'Kelly, Athboy.** [F.E. 6280]

8. Mustermaster-General's account of the supplies landed at Dublin on July 18 and 19, included an account of 875 men delivered to Captain Hugh Bangor and **Captain Hugh Kelly**, to be conducted to Kells.

9. Minutes by Sir Conyers Clifford to the Lords Justices, the Lord Lieutenant and the Council, September 13.
"If Clanrickard rise in rebellion, then **the Kellies** and others will join and the county of Galway will be lost."
"If Clanrickard and the rest of Galway are joined, they are so strong, and so linked by marriage to Thomond that the latter will also join with them; it's a country that yields Her Majesty £500 sterling per annum, and is in obedience as any part of Munster.
A greater danger is the town of Galway, which in the interim between the absence of Sir John Norris with his forces and the coming of Sir Conyers, was preyed by O'Donnell. This caused a great famine, that the town was utterly developed of her artificers and labourers." [S.P.]

1599
1. In Roscommon O'Connor Don, McDermot, O'Brien, O'Hanley, O'Flannagan, the McSweeney, McHugh, Duff Dali **O'Kellye** had ,in 1599, 500 foot and thirty horse. The rebel forces in all Con naught are 3090 foot and 30 horse. (Dymmok). [Carew MSS]

2. Baptista Boazio, cartographer, drew a map of Ireland in 1599. In Hy-Many, several castles and dwelling places of the **O'Kellys** are mentioned.

3. Pardon to **Donogh duff O'Kellie, Edmond O'Kellie, of Ballihope**. [F.E. 6309]

4. Pardon to **Donal O'Kellie McTirlagh, of Athy, Co. Kildare, and Donal m'William O'Kelly of same, and Thomas Kelly. [F.E**. 6323]

5. Pardon to **Donogh O'Kellie, Co. Wicklow**. [F.E. 6338]

6. Sir Richard Lovell to the Earl of Essex.
O'Donnell had laid aside his intended journey to Clanrickard, upon the report of the forces going to Lough Foyle. On the 4th of April Lord Dunkellin (Clanrickard's heir) went across the Shannon. Whether or what he has done is not yet spoken of. Tibbot Dillon's company is with him and perhaps part of the garrison of Galway. Dares not affirm the report made that O'Rourke and his brother Teige, who is married to O'Donnell's sister, are up against each other, for Teige has made a faction in the country. Dermot O'Conor, who married O'Conor Don's daughter, was preyed of all his cows by O'Rourke, and came to the **Kellys** to desire their aid against him. [S.P.]

7. (The Earl of) Tyrone has three camps, one under Magennis in Lacale, McCartan the Captain of

Kilwarlin, the Slight Mc Neills and the Captain of the Dufferin, of a 1,000 foot and 140 horse, both horse and shot very good. A second in the great Ardes, with the forces of the South Clandeboy, under the command of Brian McArt, 600 shot, 200 targeteers, and 120 horse ; A third at Clanarum, under the command of Sir James McSorley and Shane McBrian , 800 foot, most shot and 140 horse, both horse and shot very good. But when Tyrone shall draw all these together with O'Donnell's forces, O'Cahan, O'Reilly, Mc Mahon, **O'Kelly** and his own particular forces in Tyrone (besides O'Rourke), his gross will be 9,000 foot and 1,400 horse. [S.P.]

8. In Connacht and Thomond, divers of the O'Briens, Burkes, Clandonnells, Conors**, Kellys**, O'Malleys, O'Flahertys, Mc Sweeneys, Clandonoghs, Dowds and diverse others inferior unto them, revolted ; the realm being thus in an uproar ; the Earl of Ormonde, Lord Lieutenant of Her Majesty's army, having had his hands full only to defend the cities, and forts of Her Majesty, and from time to time an occasion was offered to victual them. [S.P.]

9. Sir Arthur Savage to the Lords Justices Loftus and Carey and the rest of the Council.
The sons of Redmond Burke, who betrayed Sligo, and the **sons of Hugh O'Kelly of Clogher (**now Castlefrench, Co. Galway), came also out of Ulster, and lie in the barony of Athlone, not far from them, with their companies ; and **Dwaghdally O'Kelly**, who dwelled seven miles from this house, and the **rest of the O'Kellys from Suck (river) to Shannon** (river), are about the pass's mouth with a great company. I take them to be in all 1,000 men. They lie in wait to intercept the provisions lately come from Galway to Ballinasloe, for victualling of Boyle, and protest openly they will not suffer it to pass. I have therefore caused the said provision to be laid up in the Castle of Ballinasloe, under the guard of Sir Thomas Burke, and dismissed the soldiers, which were to convey it, to their garrison places, because the rebels were too strong for them, till some better opportunity may serve hereafter. McDermot and O'Conor Roe with their forces, accompanied by a number of O'Rourkes people also lie about Elphin, to stop the said victuals. And here in Athlone the poor people dwelling on the Connacht side dare not lie in their houses, nor turn any of their cattle to pasture beyond the hill of Beallagh, and on the Westmeath side many robberies are committed upon the inhabitants.
I will write to these Irish gentlemen now in arms within the province, to know if they will observe the cessation or not. [S.P.]

1600
1. The Lord Deput**y** Mountjoy**,** travels into **Queens County (Laois).** His Lordship was persuaded "to draw down into Ossory, the nursery of rebellion in Leix, to burn their corn.. **The Kellies** and the Lalors were protected for a month, upon condition to bring in the Earl's pledges in their custody within 10 days". [S.P. Eliz.]

2. Pardon to **Owen O'Kellie, Lisagh O'Kellie, Donal O'Kellie, of County Kildare.** [F.E. 6383]

3. Pardon to **Teige O'Kelly, of Inshyny Cranagh**, ?Co. Cork. [F.E. 6407]

4. Pardon to **Fergus O'Kellie, Co. Wexford, Edmond O'Kelly, Co. Carlow. [**F.E. 6408]

5 Pardon to **John O'Kellie, Co. Wicklow.** [F.E. 6432]

6. Pardon to **Tirelagh bane O'Kelly of the Rath, Queen's county, Teige O'Kelly, of the Grange, Queen's County, Cahill O'Kellie, of Gragnekerrie, and Brian O'Kellie of Ballibrettas, Queen's county, Hugh Ro O'Kelly of Kilnegurtie, Queen's county.** [F.E. 6439]

7. Pardon to **Shane O'Kelly, of Athlone, Donal O'Kelly, of Karne, Hugh M'Edmond O'Kelly, of Athlone.** [F.E. 6450]

8. Pardon to **Brene Kellie, Reban, Co. Kildare.** [F.E. 6459]

9. Pardon to **Rorie `M'Philip I Kellie, alias Gruogogh Galtigh, Waterford.** [F.E. 6466].

10. Pardon to **Darby O'Kellie, of Laregh, labourer.** [F.E. 6477]

11. From Captain Greame, May 2, 1600.

"I have sent your honour four heads heretofore, and now I send you two prisoners and one head. He who lost his head is called **Kelly** and was **the ringleader of all spoiling and preying in the Pale.** [S.P.]

12. O'Donnell, McWilliam, O'Conor Roe, McDermot, O'Conor Sligo**, the O'Kellys** with as many as they could find, went six days past, and **brought great numbers of cattle out of Thomond,** without any pursuit, and are gone back to their own countries. [S.P.]

13. "Touching the present, your Honour, may please to understand that I am now ready to take my journey towards Athlone, which is exceedingly distressed for want of all means necessary. The rebels Tyrell and the O'Malaughlins, O'Molloys, McGeoghegans and Magawles, to the number of 600, have lain on the Meath side on this month, within 3 miles of Athlone and have stopped the passage ; and as many of the **Kellys** with Redmond Scope's (Burke)
Sons, have joined with them as near the town on the other side. I have not there above 100 able men. They have been so hurt at several times, and the extremity of all things such as no men will stay there. Some run to the enemy that are mere Englishmen, for I do not have nor will have one Irishman in my company. The rest run at ten at a time into the Pale. There are not 80 cows about the town, which are little enough to find the poor families, for they have been twice preyed, and all their turf for winter burned on both sides. [S.P. Eliz.]

14. Florence McCarthy in a letter to Sir George Carew.
My brother went down to Casthelishen with the **Kellys,** who promised him they would take away my brother-in-law, O'Sullivan More, who had been captured by Dermott O'Connor. [S.P.Eliz.]

15. Sir Theobold Dillon to Sir Robert Cecil
"Twenty days past the rebellious Burkes, **the O'Kellys** and others of their confederates, came from Tyrone to the barony of Athlone, plashed and made scontes (sconces) in the great pass between Athlone and Roscommon, meaning not to suffer any of Her Majesty's subjects to pass that way, using their wills. Sir Arthur Savage sent for me and I went to meet him in Athlone. We marched out of Athlone with only 230 foot and 26 horse and went towards Ballinasloe where we met Lord Clanrickard who had 300 foot and 60 horse. Together we set out after the enemy hoping to surprise them. They hearing of our approach came towards us. Our horsemen charge them and put them to flight. We killed six of the enemy and wounded many more. We captured three of their colours, four barrels of powder, twelve pieces of lead, great store of match, with all their baggage. Only one of our men was injured and I hope he will recover. Sir Arthur with his small company went t a house of mine called Gailey within 3 miles of Roscommon. We stayed there three days and then marched and went through the pass where they had made their scontes. We burned their villages. We made the pass clear, broke their scontes and came to Athlone without hurt. Nevertheless, **one villain, Dowdily O'Kelly**, joined with O'Conor Roe and others of the county of Roscommon since, who are now keeping of the Justice Dillon's **[TO BE COMPLTED GET NEXT PAGE IN LIBRARY.]**

16. Among a list of people and places included in "A Breviate of grants passed by Her Majesty's warrant to servitors in Ireland was **William Kelly, Surgeon.**

17. In answer to charges brought against him. These relate to alleged fraudulent dealings in lands and tenements. Crosby's surname in the charges is supposed to be Mc Y. Crossan, "one of mere Irishry, his mother being of the Moores and his father's mother of the **Kellys of Glenmalure.** Crosby replied that his name has been Crosby since the time of Edward IV and that he is only of English blood. [S.P. Eliz.]

1601
1. Letter from White Knight (Fitzgerald) to Sir George Care, " By a letter I received from my son-in-law, William O'Mulryan, of 2nd of Feb., I understand that Hugh Mostin, with **1,500 men, has come to O'Kelly's** country and O'Donnell has come after with other forces, all bound for the borders of Limerick, and likewise that the gentlemen of Munster cometh to these parts with as many as they get."

2. William Kelly, being Surgeon-General, had allowed unto him in those times **a pension of 2 shillings sterling per day**, not out of Her Majesty's purse, but by order in that behalf given, deducted to his use of the entertainments and dead pays of certain Captains as a benevolence from them, for some 2 pence, from some a penny and from others 3 farthings by the day. After Kelly's **decease in 1897,** the same allowance was granted to Walter Newton, surgeon. [S.P.]

3. Captain William Power to Sir George Carew**.**
On the 4th of this month we came to Elphin, and entrenched ourselves near the abbey. On the 8th, O'Donnell, O'Rourke, O'Conor Roe, McDermot, the **Kellies,** Redmond McCabe's (Burke) sons , Mc Morris of Munster, John Burke's sons Redmond and William Tyrell, and all the force of the county of Sligo (O'Connor's brothers excepted), came and encamped within half a mile of us. They were equal to us in foot and had 300 horse as we thought, and we had only Lord Clanrickard's troop of fifty. Lord Clanrickard therefore decided not to fight but to keep a quarter and reserve our powder, which we could not replenish except from Dublin or Limerick. The enemy grew very bold at this. Their scouts told us that we could steal away, otherwise none of us would escape. On the 10th their whole force advanced as if to attack us in our trenches, but it so happened that before they came near the quarter some our men started a skirmish. They were beaten back and put to retreat. We lost one killed and 16 wounded and they had 40 killed. [S.P.]

4. Sir Theobold Dillon to Secretary Cecil
I was ordered to prosecute a very **notorious traitor, called Doughdally O'Kelly**, who has done much harm in Roscommon.

5. The Battle of Kinsale took place. King Philip had been repeatedly requested to send help to O'Neill and who had been waging war against the English for the previous nine years. In September, he sent a flotilla to Ireland. This fleet had originally been destined for the Netherlands, had at the last moment been directed to Ireland. They reached Kinsale in the far south of Ireland, with three hundred miles separating them from those that they had come to assist. They were soon surrounded by the English, and several old English including the Earl of Clanrickard, who had **Colla O'Kelly, Lord of the Manor of Skrine, (also spelt Skreen, Co.. Roscommon**), Captain of Foot, as one of his senior officers. Despite the approaching winter O'Neill and O'Donnell came south and surrounded the English forces. The scene was set for an Irish-Spanish victory. The inexperience of Don Juan Daguilla and the impatience of Red Hugh O'Donnell, who was more at home with sudden sallies against the enemy put paid to an Irish victory. The English with Clanrickard playing a major part broke through the Irish lines and turned defeat into victory. Many O'Kellys including **Captain Brian O'Kelly**, of **Cloonigny** and **Feardorcha O'Kelly of Aughrim**, fought with the Irish in the battle.

2. Pardon to **Pierce Kellie, of Killerke, Alexander Kellie of Knockeamnywie, ? Co. Waterford**, **Gullyneneve O'Kellie, of Castlematrasse (Castlematrix), Dermitus O'Kellie of Granoge, Teige O'Kelly, of Cloghleigh, William Óg O'Callie, of Killhine, Donogh O'Kellie, of Ballyalynan, Co. Kerry, Thomas Reogh O'Kellie, of Robertstown, shot, shot, Conor m'Thomas O'Kellie, of same, shot, Daniel O'Kellie, and John fitz David Kellie, of co Tipperary. Also Rory O Kellie, of Athboy. Patrick O Kellie,** husbandman, King's co., **Thomas Kellie, Longwood, Co. Meath** also **David Kellie,** husbandman, ? Co. Tipperary. **Owen ny Kellie, Court Rudderie. Donell O'Kelly, Cloneymullin, ? Co. Wexford. Derby O'Celly, of Ballenowloreth, Edmund Kellie fitz Barnaby, William fitz Edmond O'Kellie and John Óg O'Kellie, and Darbie Kellie, Giles ny Kelli**, of Our Lady Abbey, **William Kellie, Shirpeston,** all probably Co. Wexford. **Donogh Kellie, Rathinchairhin, King's co., David O'Kellie fitz Morris and wife, Rory O'Kellie fitz Thomas roe, Richard fitz David O'Kellie and wife, Philip O'Kellie fitz John and wife, Darbie O'Kellie fitz Philip and wife, all of Dromaddie. William, Philip, Dermot Thomas and Teige O'Kellie, of Ballyvea. Morrish m'Richard E Kellie of Ballyvea, Connor O'Kellie, horseboy, of Kilvry, King's co.** Rob. Brohie, and his wife, **Ellinor ny Kellie,** and **Gillpatrick roe O'Kellie, of Kelcloney, co Kilkenny**. **Also pardoned were Brian Kille, of Dantanstowne, yeoman, Edm. Kille, of Kilkenny, husbandman, and Joan Welsh his wife, Edm. Kellye, of Flemingstowne, County Kildare, William Kellie, Currybeg, carpenter, Donal Kellie, of Monannie,** [F. Eliz.6479, 6484, 6492, 6495, 6496, 6499, 6504, 6515, 6517, 6521, 6522, 6523, 6529, 6535, 6537, 6538, 6539]

3. Pardon to Donell m'Teige I Kelly, of Ballincurry, John O'Kellie, of Templestown, ? County Kilkenny, Edm. O'Kelly, Polmonty, husbandman, John M'Kellagh, of Cahir, yeoman, Edm. M'Kellagh, of Augharne, horseman, Rowrie o'Moell fitz John Keallie, Daniel m'Shane O'Kellie, Donal, Shane, and Dermot m'Teige O'Kellie as well as Teige m'Kenedic O'Kellie, all of Annagh, ? Co. Tipperary. [F.E. 6539, 6541, 6551, 6552]

4. Pardon to Coll O'Kelly, of Agheraghill, County Galway, John Kellie, Recardstown, ? County Meath, Teige Merigagh O'Kelly, of Dryssan, ? Co. Clare, Shane O'Kelly, of Ferney, ? Co. Carlow, John Kelly, of Newhouse, Co. Kilkenny, Edm. Kelly and John Kelly, of Mokolep, Robert O'Kelly of Naas, yeoman, Owen O'Kelly, of Knockancostlan, John Kelly, of Co. Wicklow, Cian O'Kelly and

Cormac Óg O'Kelly, of County Wicklow, and David Duff O'Kelly, of Ballinknocke, Thomas Kelly, Three, Castles, Giles ny Kelly, Our Lady's Abbey. [F.E. 6557, 6562, 6566, 6577, 6583]

5. Among several lands granted to Richard Greame, knt., were the lands of Rahispick alias Rahaspock, Belleclee, and Monenbolie (25s.), in Queen's county, late in the possession of **Cahill O'Kelly, attainted.** To hold forever in the service of a fifth part of a knight's fee. Maintaining 9 gallowglasses and four horsemen of the English nation for defence of the premises. Rent £15 - 0 - 6d. [F. Eliz. 6577.]

6. A letter from Sir Arthur Chichester to Sir William Bebdall, May 31, 1602.
I am glad of the good services done by your advice and furtherance. They will help to obtain for Sir Rafe Lane the force which he desires to have allowed for that place. As Brian McGill and **Patrick O'Kelly (of the Clandeboy O'Kellys)** are taken with four others of the "Sliocht Henry Hughes (i.e. Of the tribe of Henry the Blind, a branch of the Clandeboy O'Neills) and is in custody with you. I would have them kept safe till I send a convoy for them in a few days, or let them be hanged if there is danger in keeping of them. [S.P.]

1602
1. After the defeat of Kinsale, **Captain Brian Óg O'Kelly (36)** a professional soldier from Cloonigny (now called Mount Talbot), followed O'Donnell into Spain. He sailed on the 7th of June in the "Patache" from Ardea, in Cork. After serving in Spain he transferred to the Low Countries then under the control of the Spanish, and served there under Sir Callisthenes Brooke. When peace came to the Low Countries, he returned home to Ireland and had his lands restored by King James I.
[See 1601 (5), 1603 (1)]

2. Pardon was granted to **Owen m'Shane ne Moy Kelley (33), of the Killyn (Killian, Co. Galway), Melaghlin Óg Kelley, of Ardcarne, Co. Roscommon**, (May 1), **Bryn O'Kelly, of Tristan, Co. Galway**, **Edm. Kelle, of Shaneballeduffe**, **Shane M'Teige O'Kelly and Rorie M'Teige O'Kellye, of Ballydoan, of Ballebeg, both probably in County Waterford, John and Maurice Kellye, Maurice O'Kellie, Thomas Fitz John O'Kealy, Morris fitz David O'Kellie, of Lismore, Co. Waterford. And John m'Philip O'Kellie of the Decrees, Teige m'Philip O'Kealy, of Cloonea, ?Co. Waterford. Rorie O'Kelly from Dunbrody**, Co. Wexford, (on June I), also pardon to William O'Kellie of Ballycowley, Co. Wexford.
[F. Eliz. 6614**,** 6618, 6622, 6623, 6624]

3. Thomas Kelly of Cookestown, Co. Dublin, and Donald King purchased the manors of Dengen and Balmaglasan, Co. Meath, with all their lands, from Patrick Barnwall of Arratstown and John Aishe of Kilmessan. [Cal**. Inquisitions.]**

4. Hugh Caoch O'Kelly (36), of Mullaghmore, died on December 3, 1602. He was son of Tadhg O'Kelly (35), of Mullaghmore who died in 1593. Hugh was married to Margaret Burke, daughter of Raman na scuba. His sister Síle also known as Giles married Edmund, Lord Athenry. He had a brother called Shane Mac Tadhg O'Kelly, of Mullaghmore and Moylough. Another brother was Feach Mac Tadhg O'Kelly of Mullaghmore, who was the father of Feardorcha alias Edmond Mac Feach O'Kelly (see 1635). Hugh was succeeded by his son, William O'Kelly, of Mullaghmore.

5. Pardon to **Rorie O'Kellie, Brian O'Kellie, junior and Brian O'Kellie, senior**, tenants, of the **Fues, Ulster. [F. Eliz**. 6662]

6. Pardon to **Coll O'Kelly, and William reoghe O'Kelly, Melaghlin M'Teige O'Kelly, all of Moylig, Co. Galway, Cowchoigry m'Hugh Óg (O'Kelly), of Tibbuyhe, Feagh m'Melaghlen O'Kelly of Knockmoy, Conor O'Kelly, of Gallagh, Donal m'Melaghlen Cam (O'Kelly), of Keilinclogher, Redmond m'Richard Buoy (O'Kelly) (36), of Moot, Ferdorogh m'Richard Buoy (O'Kelly) (36), of same, Walter m'Richard buoy (O'Kelly) (36), of same**. [F. Eliz. 6665]

7. Pardon to **Teige O'Kelly, of the Grange, Queen's County and Hugh Roe O'Kelly of the same. Patrick O'Kellie, of Breckine, ? Co. Monaghan. Pardon to Patrick O'Kellie, Queen's County. Pardon to Teige O'Kelly, of Curragh and Teige m'Donoghe ne Kylle, of Ballicaghan. Pardon to Gillpatrick O'Kellie, of Glann, Co. Kilkenny, yeoman**. [F.E. 6666, 6667, 6684, 6706]

8. Pardon to **Donal O'Kelly and Brian O'Kellie, of Tulloghoge, gentlemen, Ulster, also to Arthur**

O'Kellie and Gillpatrick O'Kellie, Both from Ulster. [F.E. 6714]

9. Pardon to **Tirelagh bane O'Kellie, of Rathownsey, Queen's county**. Pardon also to **Hugh O'Kelly, Horetown, Co. Wexford, yeoman.** Pardon also to **Teige O'Kelly, of Ely (O'Carroll), Co. Tipperary**. Pardon to **Teige O'Kelly, of Clonygagh, Co. Carlow. Pardon to Teige Óg O'Kelly, of Manyogue, yeoman**. Pardon to **Teige m'Thomas Roe O'Kelly**, yeoman of **Ballyvuirke**. Pardon to **William O'Kelly, yeoman, of Morristown** and **John M'Kelly Fitz Patrick**, of **Ballykeylie**, gent. [F.E. 6726, 6727, 6736, 6752, 6762, 6765]

10. Pardon to **David O'Kellie, of Abbey oughny, ? Co Tipperary**, provided that the pardon shall not extend to any intrusion on crown lands or any debts due to the crown. [F.E. 6766]

11. Pardon to **Thomas Ballagh Morogh O'Kellie, William Roe O'Kellie, Turloc m'Shane M'Teige, and William M'Gefferie, of Ossory. Pardon to Edmond Kellie, Ballymore Eustace**. [F. Eliz. 6768, 6772.]

12. In a Table showing the sums due at the Exchange in London on Bills of Exchange sent from the four exchanges in Ireland, date June 1, 1602. Among a long list of names was
Henry Kelly, of Dublin, merchant £100-0-0

1603
1. In a letter from **Captain Walter Endey to Sir George Carew, from Corunna**, concerning the feared new invasion by the Spanish into Ireland.
I have landed here at Groyne (Corunna) and no one knows of my real purpose here. In a long letter he writes
"There is great preparation for an army but all so secretly carried on, there is no show of anything doing. Suriago is gone for the fleet to Calles (Cadiz) and Carthegea, and it is supposed to be fifty sail of galleons. If they come for Ireland, which is expected, take heed of Galway."
"Your honour would admire to know how the Irish here solicit the Governor, and also the state and King against me . One of the special solicitors is **Captain Kelley**, who had a command amongst those we had the killing of in the White Knights country (Kerry). I hope God will defend me against them all.
P.S. Don John the 24th of this instant comes to a public trial for his Irish voyage. All the captains with him are also commanded, on pain of death to also attend." [S.P.] [This is probably Captain Brian Óg O'Kelly, of Cloonigny. See 1601 (5) and 1602 (1).]

2. Queen Elizabeth of England died and was **succeeded by** her nephew, who was the son of Mary Queen of Scots, **James I, of England** who was James VI of Scotland. James was the son of Mary Queen of Scots, who had been held a prisoner by her half sister Elizabeth. Thus the House of Stewart.

3. Among the list of Discharged Officers whose entertainments (entitlements) are still continued to them, is **Garret Kelly, Ensign,** 1shilling and 6 pence per day.
Captain Jo. Kelly. - Entered by warrant of the Lord Deputy, dated 6th November 1597, in consideration of a maim received at Monaghan, 2 shillings per day.

1604
1. In an inquisition *post mortem* of Malachy McKeogh taken at Roscommon before John Crofton, gent., deputy of Nicholas Kenney, Esq., Escheator-General of Ireland. Among the jurors were:
Edmund Keogh O'Kelly, of Moy(lough); Donal O'Kelly of Comlenegyre; Owen Melaghlin O'Kelly, of Tomolege.

2. Eoghan O'Kelly (33), second son of **Sean na Moy O'Kelly (32) of Creagh,** nr Ballinasloe, died on March 10, 1604. He had half an interest in Killeen Castle and the lands attached as well as property in Clunsaile, Garbally and Dunlo and in the parish of Kilgerrill. He was survived by his wife Una O'Tumulty and his son **Rory.**

1605
1. An inquisition in Galway found that **Hugh McNevin also called MacKelly** (his mother was O'Kelly), had entered into rebellion and was captured and hanged on June 4, 1602. He thus forfeited his lands in several townlands in the parish of Tynagh, Co.. Galway.

2. Pensioners of the List, John Kelly at 2 shillings per day.

3. Gunpowder Plot in London makes life of Catholics more difficult.

4. In a list of the names of Fugitives of this Province and Jesuits and **Priests that remain in Munster, was Piers Kelly, priest.** [S.P.]

1606

1. At Brussels, Cornelius O'Kelly, was "granted twenty five crowns monthly; to serve as a pensioner in the Irish infantry; in consideration of his birth and good parts, and his sufferings and losses in order to live in the Catholic faith".

2. Thomas Kelly of Ballymannagh, Cloontuskert, Co. Galway had a chalice made this year. The **'Thomas Kelly' chalice** with his name and 1606 inscribed on it, was probably presented to the monks at Cloontuskert. The inscription reads " ORA + PRO + AIA + THOME + KELLY + DE + BALEMEANAH + QVI + ME + FIERI + FECIT + ANO + DNI + 1606." Thomas had two sons Walter and Edmund, who held Ballymannagh in 1641**.** [Later the chalice was the property of Rev. Thomas O'Ryan, P.P., Saint Audeon's, High St., Dublin. The chalice is now in the Ecclesiological Museum, Maynooth College.]

3. Terence O'Kelly, at Aughanunshin, "a good natured youth, speaks Latin, Irish and English". [From Bishop Montgomery's description of the clergy in his Survey of the Bishopric's of Derry Raphoe and Clogher between 1605 and 1607, in the O'Kane Papers Analecta Hibernica].

4. The State Papers, of July 3, refers to :
Lords of the Council to Lord Deputy and Council.
Refers to them the **petition of** a poor young man, one **Con O'Kelly**, to the King (James I), who seeks a grant of a certain parcel of land in the county of Roscommon, forfeited by the offence of his father and uncle against the late Queen. As commissioners of causes touching Ireland, they might have themselves dealt with the petition; but they do not know the merit of the petitioner, and dislike giving weight to suits of that nature. Nevertheless because the poor petitioner alleges extraordinary cause (if it be true) to move favour towards him, affirming that at the time when his father and uncle were in rebellion against the Queen, he nevertheless not only continued in his allegiance, but served against the rebels ; a stay should be put on the parcel of land claimed by the petitioner passing in any book or patent, and inquiry should be made if the petitioner served against the rebels when his father and uncle were in rebellion, that His Majesty be moved to relieve him in this suit. Greenwich, July 3, 1606.

5. The S. P. has a copy of Sir Robert Remington's letter to the Lord Deputy, "touching treason intended in Ulster."
"One **Farraghe M 'Hugh O'Kelley(36),** who hath been **a notorious rebel in Connaught (Connacht**), being yesterday condemned for treason, upon the hope which I gave him that you would grant him His Majesty's pardon (he having pretended to reveal a present and dangerous plot of treason, to be executed by a great Earl of this kingdom), hath delivered this :-
First, that one **Hugh M 'Duff Dalla O'Kellie, his kinsman**, one of this province, meeting him about Easter last at a place called Knoweneghnosse (sic), told him, that having been a little before with the Earl of Tirconnell to entreat him to help him forth of Ireland, for that he was afraid to live here, he (Tirconnell) willed him to come to him, and that he would provide for him, for he looked for means from the King of Spain ; meaning (as he said) he looked for some forces to come over unto him.
Secondly, he said, that about the midst of June last one **Conor M 'Dermott Reagh,** a gentleman of the county of Roscommon, being with him at his house, told him that speaking with the Earl of Tirconnell, as he passed, about the Easter before, through the Maghery of Connaught, he asked him if any of his people were yet living, and if he had any of his furniture, and that (he asking him again what he should do with it), he told him that shortly he should have occasion to use it and bid him provide himself of more, for ere long he would send for him.
Thirdly, he said, that about the latter end of June last, one Donogh O'Brien M 'Mahonne M 'Anaspeck (sic) came to him at his house at Clancowlie, and falling into fervent speech, told him that he should see the old business revive again, and that the Earl of Tirconnell did look for succour to come from the King of Spain ; for he had intelligence for he had intelligence's concerning those businesses with some beyond the seas, and that himself, about a month or five weeks before that time, had been at Dublin to meet one Brian or Doweling M 'Birne, who was a messenger of trust for the Earl employed in Flanders. This fellow is a

Leinsterman, and come over then as he expected, bringing letters with him unto the Earl, but from whom he did not ask. They two went presently together unto the Earl, and soon after the Earl took this Donogh only and two horseboys, and went into Dungannon to the Earl of Tyrone, with whom they conferred, upon their letters and other letters to be sent back, staying there some seven days. And making some small stay after in Tirconnell, they came back unto Athlone, that with less suspicion that fellow Brian alias Dowling O'Birne, might pass in the Lord President's train into England with his letters, for he had heard that his Lordship did purpose about that time to go for England ; but they found his Lordship gone three days before ; so he sent him from thence, giving him his English clothes, and from thence this Donogh came unto the first-named Farragh M 'Hugh, where he made this relation."

"What you will direct me to do herein I will attend, not meaning to search into this cause until I hear from you, nor then otherwise than I shall be directed."

Robert Remington

At Athlone, 7 September 1606.

"I had forgot to tell you that when **Farragh M 'Hugh (O'Kelley**) asked him what these letters imported, which were brought from beyond the seas, he told him ; a speedy effecting of such things as had passed between them, which was as said to send him forces."

In a note appended by Sir Arthur Chichester said:-

"The cause of Farragh M 'Hugh's arraignment was for fostering of rebels and other malefactors, and chiefly for practicing with certain other persons in the time of the late general plague to pass into Spain, and to the Archduke, to acquaint those princes with the state of the kingdom, and to endeavour to draw some forces over to seize unto the city of Dublin, and other principal towns and cities in the kingdom ; alleging the facility achieve it, by reason most part of the principal men and many others had withdrawn themselves in such manner that the towns were generally developed, and that the grass grew in the streets, of which he was convicted and condemned but reprieved by Sir Robert Remington for the causes by him alleged. With this one of the judges of that circuit acquainted me this present day, and that he ever hath been a notable murderer and a continual practising of villainy and alterations ; which gives the more credit to his information, making it probable that they would the sooner reveal their secrets unto him. The man is well known to my Lord Clanrickard, to whom Sir Robert Remington hath written."

"I have given order to have this Farragh M'Hugh (O'Kelley) brought to the Castle at Dublin, and have written to my Lord of Thomond to cause Donogh O'Brien M 'Mahonne M 'Anaspeck (who lives in that country as I am informed,) to be apprehended and to send him likewise to the Castle at Dublin. I have further given order to Sir Robert Remington to apprehend Hugh M 'Duff Dalla O'Kelly and Conor M 'Dermot Reagh soon after the Earl of Tirconnell comes to these parts, whom we expect, because his lady is great with child and lies at Maynooth with the old Countess of Kildare, and looks to be brought to bed within 14 days. Brian alias Doweling O'Birne is gone over, as I am informed. This is all I have done for the present, and pray your further directions.

-- Muncktown (Moonkstown), near Dublin, 13 September 1606.

6. William Kelly was granted the corn tithes of Palmerstown and Irishtown, Co. Dublin.

Assigns of **William Kelly**, granted tithes of Ballihack, Co. Meath.

Castlegar, (Co. Galway) late in the possession of **Donal M'Shane (?O'Kelly**) who was attainted.

Land in Rahanlan, Co. Galway) late in the possession of Farriagh O'Kelly, was forfeited.

A tenement in the town of Tipperkevin, Co. Wicklow, was granted to **Daniel Kelly.**

Land at Lackane and Ardane, in Co. Roscommon, late in the possession of, **Shane M 'Eghoghan O'Kelly**, were confiscated due to him being attainted.

Daniel O'Kelly was granted the friary of Athbowe, and Anthinarte, Co. Tipperary.

7. In a list of 18 **maimed soldiers** was **Dennis Kelly.** [S.P.]

1607

1. Several attempts were made **to get people to accuse the Earl of Tyrconnell**. **Large amounts of money was offered** as well as giving them a clean slate of any misdeeds that they had committed in the past.

"A horseboy, called **Kelly, was** to be hanged for killing a man called Cusack. He was visited secretly by a man called Carey, who promised him his life, so that he would accuse the Earl (of Tyrconnell) to be the author that set him on to kill the said Cusack ; which the boy confessed, not knowing that it served to no purpose for him so to do but to accelerate his hanging ; and he being brought to the gallows, and seeing no hope of his life, openly took upon his oath and hope of salvation that he never saw the Earl, and that the

causers of his former false confession were the persons sent by the said Carey to promise him his life upon a confession similar to the former ; which confession he swore to be false in the presence of 400 persons and the sheriff of the County and the portreve of the town of Trim, wherein the execution was made."

The Lord Deputy went into Fermanagh and sent for Maguire, "and wished him to accuse the Earl (of Tyrconnell). Maguire protested and swore that he could not charge him with anything; to whom the Lord Deputy replied again with an oath, that he should never part with him until he had confessed as much as Teige O'Corcoran, had declared, it being in verity nothing at all; and yet the said Teige was charged by them as having confessed matters against the Earl."

"One **Ferroghe O'Kelly,** being condemned to be hanged at Athlone for some dereliction, was proffered his life by a man sent secretly to him by the said Lord Deputy, which messenger arrived and came to the said Ferroghe just as he was about to be hanged, and delivered unto him his errand, which was a proffer to him not only of his life, but also of large rewards, if he would charge the Earl with treason ; which he promised to perform, and thereupon he was taken back again, and was privately examined ; but they finding his examination to halt, as no wonder it should, being forged at the same instant, sent him to prison, there to remain until he had justified somewhat of what he had promised ; and if he could not do it, that then he should be hanged. But there he remained until the Earls departure out of Ireland." [S. P. James I].

2. The **Flight of the Earls** from the North was inevitable with spies roaming the country hoping to get a trumped up charge to get rid of the two Earls and their friends so that their lands could be divided among the friends of the English. The flight brought Ireland to its lowest ebb, since the English first came to Ireland, in 1169. The power and influence of the O'Kellys of Hy-Many, and the other noble families, was much weaker, after this. Many O'Kellys followed the Earls into Europe, where they lived to fight another day, against the English.

The great plunder obtained, by the confiscation of the Earl of Desmond's estates, in South Munster, in Elizabeth's reign, sharpened the appetite of the English, for more spoils. Hence during the reign of James I, a conspiracy was formed, and a sham plot was alleged, against the Earl's of Tyrone and Tyrconnell. As a result they fled, and the lands that they had ruled, was shared among the spoilers. After this, an attempt was made to annul the titles, of the Anglo-Norman nobility, in Connacht. The mood of the times was captured, by the poet Andreas Mac Marcuis, who in 1607, wrote in Irish: The English translation is:-

THE FLIGHT OF THE EARLS

Lo, our land this night is lone!
Hear ye not sad Erin's moan?
Maidens weep and true men sorrow,
Lone the Brave Race night and morrow.

Lone this night is Fola's plain,--
Though the foeman swarm amain--
Far from Erin, generous hearted,
Far her Flower of Sons is parted.

They have crossed the Spanish foam,
To their great Forefather's home;
Though from populous Erin gone,
They have left behind not one.

Great the hardship! Great the grief!
Ulster wails Tirconaill's Chief,
From Emain west to Assaroe
Wails gallant, gentle, generous, Hugh.

Childrens joy no more rejoices, --
Fetters silence Song's sweet voices --
Change upon our chiefs, alas!
Bared the altar, banned the Mass.

Homes are heartless, harps in fetters,
Guerdons none for men of letters,

Banquets none, nor merry meetings,
Hills ring not the chases greetings.

Songs of war make no heart stronger,
Songs of peace inspire no longer, --
In great halls at close of days,
Sound no more our Fathers' lays.

Bregia's plain now hears no more
Great Milesian deeds of yore;
Unsung the rout, o'er hills and hollow
When foemen flee and gay Gael follow!

Thus is Erin's sad estate,
This henceforth must be her fate;
Long the ban will lie upon her, --
Helpless long in hard dishonour.

Now come, -- it must, alas! be said --
Egyptian rule upon her head;
The faithless host round Trojan's walls,
The fate of Babylonian halls.

Foemen camp in Neimid's plains;
Who shall break our heavy chains?
What Naisi, son of Conn, shall prove
A Moses to the land we love?

She has none who now can aid her,
All have gone before the invader!
Banba's bonds and cruel cross
Steal the very soul from us!
(B. o. G.G.).

2. The State papers give the names of "**The Fugitives with the Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnell." (Into Europe**)

The Earl of Tyrone.	The Earl of Tyrconnell.
Baron of Dungannon.	Caffer O'Donnell, his brother.
McGuire.	Shane Groom, his steward.
Father Florence, the friar.	Captain John Connor.
Cormac O'Neil's son.	Donagh O'Brien.
Ever McConnell's two sons.	Edmund Brannagh.
Wiston of Dundalk.	His secretary.
Henry O'Hagan.	**Henry O'Kelly**.
Shane na Bonty, rent gatherer.	4 serving men.
James Bath.	A page and 3 lackies.
Plunkett, gentleman of his horse.	
A page and two lackies.	

(Carte Papers)

3. In Brussels, an order to cancel the grant of six crowns monthly held by **Anna Kelly ne Magin, an Irish woman**, (for nursing the young Earl of Tyrconnell), as she will be paid henceforth in Galicia.

3. Feardorcha O'Kelly of Aughrim succeeded in having the **lease of the Manor of Aughrim restored to him by Lord Ormond.** [See 1596].

4. An inquisition *post mortem* of Thomas Dillon, who died on September 24th 1606, taken at Galway before Thomas Rotheram. He was seized in fee of the four quarters of Killosailane (Killasolan), a half

quarter of Ballenaghsowraragh, etc, and a quarter of Leighton and Ballyboggan (which was lately held by **Hugh O'Kelly)**; a castle, bawn, and town in Clonbrock, along with two quarters belonging to it, etc. All the above are held of the King, (James I), by service of the fourth part of one Knight's fee.

His heir was his son Robert Dillon. (abstract DP)

5. The Transplantation of Seven Septs, including the O'Kellys of Leix from their homeland **to Tarbert Co. Kerry.** On January 1st., in a letter from the Lord Deputy, Sir Arthur Chichester, to the Earl of Salisbury, in which he describes how : "It is now in hand , to remove the Moores (O'Moores), **O'Kellys,** O'Lalors, O'Dorans, MacEvoys, O'Dowlings, and the O'Deeveys), out of Leix, who have always been ringleaders in rebellion, and the noblest disturbers of the peace of the Kingdom, shooting at those who had taken their lands from them for their rebellion and bestowed upon the English in the time of Queen Mary; since which time they have been eighteen times in rebellion and suppressed with great charge and loss of men . . . . Their often revolt ministered good occasion to remove them and this last has brought them so low that he (Sir Arthur) conceives they may without disturbance put that design in execution; if they remain there they will assuredly out again within a few years, and they were better they began with them than let the Moores attack themselves. Will not permit them to settle in Leinster nor the counties of Cross and Tipperary; all the rest of the Kingdom is open for them, they will make choice of Munster about Kerry; if they refuse to depart by fair means, he wishes he might have the Kings allowance to attempt it by force, for he is no way doubtful of them. When he has done with these he like course be held with the O'Connors of Offaly; those counties being disburdened of those Septs, there is good hope of a good settlement in all Leinster; and there is assured disturbance if they be not removed."

Patrick Crosby a native of Leix was chosen to carry out the deed. The next mention of the transplantation was when the Lord Deputy and Council recommended to the English Privy Council that lands in North Kerry near Tarbert be granted to Patrick Crosby to receive the seven Septs, and their children and families. Crosby asked the authorities for compensation for the fact that after their departure his lands would lay waste for some time.

The area that they were to go to was called Tarbert and lay between O'Connor of Kerry's lands and those of the Knight of Glin. An agreement was drawn up by a leader from each of the seven septs and Crosby, on St. Patrick's Day 1607. A copy of the document in Elizabethan English is held in the London Public Records Office, stating Crosby and his heirs, obligations to the septs and their heirs, and their heir's obligations to him and his heir Piers. The grant of Tarbert was finally made in June 1607.

A List of the heads of Kelly household transplanted, (from Leix) as recorded.

The Kellies

Tirelagh o Kellie,
Cahal McEurin o Kellie,
Hugh McRorie o Kellie,
Teige M'Brasill o Kellie,
Garrett McBrian o Kellie,
Gerald McBrian o Kellie,
Edmond McTirlagh o Kellie,
Donoghue McTirlagh o Kellie,
Tirelagh McDavy o Kellie,
and his two sons,
Garrett MacMelaghlain and his 2 sons,
Brian MacMelaghlain o Kellie,
Rory Óg McHugh o Kellie,
Donogh M'Brasill o Kellie,
Shane M'Brasill o Kellie,
David M'Teige o Kellie,
Eurin M'Teige o Kellie,
Morogh McDonal O'Kellie.

Hugh McShane,
Hugh McShane,
Murtogh McShane,
Hugh Roe o Kellie,
Brian McGerrott o Kellie,
Garrett Mc Garrett o Kellie,
Donal McNeale o Kellie,
Patrick duff McTirlagh,
Donogh Óg McEdmond o Kellie,
Dermot McRorie,
Teige McDermot,
Donogh Mc Garrett,
David o Kellie,
Tirlagh McDonal's son, and Morice o Kellies son.

[See 1609 (4)].

6. Conchobar (Conor) na gCearruch O'Kelly (35), of Gallagh, died. He held lands at Moynure, Lisheen, Ranehawn, Lisloughlin, and in the southern part of the parish of Moyarrode. He was son of Donnchadh Reaagh O'Kelly (34), of Gallagh, and was the father of Tadhg O'Kelly (36).

7. A special grant was made in Brussels, to a number of soldiers of the Regiment of Colonel Henry O'Neill,

for services at the siege of Rheinberg. Among those who received a grant of one crown monthly was **William Quelli (Kelly)**.

8. Daniel O'Kelly was granted the friary of Athbowe, and of Anthinarte**, Co. Tipperary.** [S.P.]

1608
1. At Brussels, a special grant to a number of soldiers, of the regiment of Colonel Henry O'Neill, including **William Kelly**, for services at the siege of Rheinberg.

2. Donogh Kelly was one of two pensioners "entered by establishment, on October 1, 1608." His pension was fixed at 12d (old pennies).

3. Sir Arthur Chichester to Sir John Davis, Attorney-General.
Warrant drawing a fiant of grant of pardon to **Feragh McHugh O'Kelly (36), of Moycarnane, in the county of Roscommon.** Dublin Castle April 26, 1608.

4. At the examination of Robert Short and Andrew Whittle both from Weymouth, England, on July 17. They had both been in Groyne (Corunna) 40 days since, and heard it generally spoken there by Spaniards and Irish that Tyrone had been with the Pope who had given him the Kingdom of Ireland, and that the King of Spain had orders from the Pope to assist him in obtaining it. Whittle had conferences with **Captain Brian O'Kelly** and after many speeches between them he begged Kelly to dine with him on board his ship, which he took kindly. Whittle asked O'Kelly where those fleets lay which were so generally spoken of to go to Ireland. O'Kelly told him they were in several parts, namely Vigo, Lisbon, and at passage in Biskey, to the number of 60 sail, all appointed by the Pope's direction to conduct the regiments into Ireland. Whittle asked how many were to go; O'Kelly said he knew not for certain how many soldiers, nor when they would set out, but all the Irish in Spain were appointed to repair to the Groyne, and to stay the coming of the fleet, except John of Desmond, who is called by the name of Count, and O'Sullivan who were to stay. He further says that one Father Archer persuaded him to leave his religion, but he would not; whereupon he called him a devilish heretic, with many more reproachful words. Not long after this he saw many Irish priests and friars there, whereupon he asked his host, one Count a Dutchman, what that assembly of Irish meant; his host told him that they all attended the coming of the fleet thither, which were bound for Ireland. [S.P.]

5. Thomas Kelly of Naas was one of the names of the "**Jurors for the Lord King** for the Barony of Naas. [Carew MSS]

1609
1. Monivea Castle and six townlands were **sold by John Crossach O'Kelly to Patrick French son of Robert French,** a merchant from Galway, for £217.
Townland were 1610

2. Lords of Council to Sir Arthur Chichester
The petitioner, **Brian Kelly**, alleges that his father died seized of certain lands, which descended to him on his father's death, but that he being at that time young, and having since then been absent, in the service of the States of the Low Countries, he said lands have been unlawfully been detained from him. The King entertained his position, desires that he (Chichester) shall examine whether the matter be as alleged, and that if it proves so, he shall take orders therein according to His Majesty's directions- Whitehall, 10 January 1608.

Brian Kelly's Petition to the King (James I).
Petitioner's father was in his lifetime seized of five quarters of land lying in Kelly's country, in Roscommon and Galway, viz., **Clunynglyn, Kelitoom (Kiltoom), Tulic and Darure**. Said father died about nine years past, and petitioner being then very young, and having been since absent in the service of the Low Countries, the aforesaid lands are detained from him by unlawful means.

Petitioner has always been loyal to His Majesty and has served in the Low Countries under Sir Callisthenes Brooke from whom he holds a certificate of service.

Prays that His Majesty may direct the Lord Deputy of Ireland to accept his surrender of the said lands and regrant them to the petitioner.
[S.P. Of James I]

3. At Louvain, Spanish Flanders, Fr Donagh Mooney O.F.M., a preacher of the Order of the Friars Minor and recently Guardian of the Irish Franciscans at Louvain, wrote a testimony in praise of **Anna Kelly, (wife of Denis Kelly)**, who was nurse to the young Earl of Tyrconnell. He was the only son of Red Hugh O'Donnell, who had been poisoned by his enemies. There had been a complaint against Anna Hugh O'Gallagher and his wife who had formerly taken care of the child.

4. Small parcel of land were granted to the Earl of Kildare which had been confiscated from the O'Kellys of Coill an Bhogaigh, in Elizabethan times.

5. On June 17th., Sir, Arthur Chichester wrote from Dublin Castle to the Earl of Salisbury saying it was close on three years since the seven septs **(including the O'Kellys) were transplanted to Tarbert** and that Crosby ought to receive some further compensation for his great work in transplanting the unruly Septs from Leix, some to Thomond (Co. Clare), some to Connacht but most to Kerry.

6. On November 30, **Hugh O'Kelly of Clogher (later Castlefrench**), at a Commission of Surrenders and Sale of Lands on Defective Titles, was one of the names given.

7. Captain Kelly was one of many names of persons holding pensions, "during pleasure."

8. Commissions of Surrenders and Sale of Lands on Defective Titles.
In this list was **Hugh O'Kelly of Clogher.** [S.P. James I]

1610
1. The **last notice** in connection with **the Seven Septs** appears in a letter written on May 26th., of this year, by Patrick Cox Clerk of the Council to the Earl of Salisbury, in which he states that it is reported that by gentlemen of Queen's County that many members of the Septs, lately deported are flocking thither again and some are of the opinion that they would rather die in Leix, than live elsewhere. (S.P.)
Patrick Crosby failed in an attempt to obtain the castle of Glin (Glencorboy), Co. Limerick, which he in error stated had been forfeited by the rebellion of Edmund fitz Thomas Fitz Gerald, Knight of Glin. (S.P.)

2. At Louvain, Spanish Flanders, an attestation by Fr Donagh, O.F.M., hereby attests, "that when I was Guardian of the Irish Franciscans at Louvain, the Earl of Tyrconnell committed to my charge to see that proper care was taken for the upbringing and education of his only son, who when setting out for Rome he left in Louvain. I, with the consent of the most excellent Earl, as the boy was greatly in need of a nurse, approached **Denis Kelly, whose wife named Anna ny Madden**, gave the boy the best nursing, and up to the present has cared for him and brought him up with great care and attention and solitude, not without some detriment to her own interests. And as upon the present occasion of my departure from here, I have been asked for a testimony of the care thus given by her. I have willingly given this testament under my own hand, for I consider it proper that both the son of the Earl, and any others to whom her love and care should extend, should return thanks for this diligent service. Louvain, June 1, 1610.

3. Hugo O'Gallagher made representation," that he and his wife are the real persons to whom the Earl of Tyrconnell, who died in Rome, committed and gave over his son (who is at present in Louvain) to foster and nurse, and they brought him from Ireland; the Earl his father, when going to Rome left the child in their charge, and they maintained him for a full year and six months in this country at their own expense. After this they paid another woman to remain with the child in the convent, and she has now given birth to a son and has left the convent to nurse her own boy, with her sloveness and unpleasantness." etc.

4. Louvain, June 26. Attestation of Dr. Fienus..... "I had examined the bodily health of Madame Anna Ny **Madden, wife of Denis Kelly,** I designated her as proper for the nursing of the said child, so that in this wise he might be saved from death". ..... Signed Thomas Fienus, Professor of Medicine.

5. Among a list of eighteen maimed soldiers was **Dennis Kelly,** who was given a pension of 3 shillings a week.

1611
1. Mariemont, Spanish Flanders; A grant of ten crowns and two placas monthly to **Denis Kelly**; to serve in

the Irish infantry. [Wild Geese in Spanish Flanders 1582-1700]

2. Mariemont, Flanders. License for Ireland to Licentiate Edmond Oquelli (O'Kelly). [Wild Geese in Spanish Flanders]

3. Robert Kelly was one of the witnesses of a conveyance in Co. Waterford between Thomas Power and Roland Fitz Gerald and Paul Sherlock.

4. "A pardon for Intrusion for all intrusions, alienation's, etc, committed by Teige O'Kelly, Hugh (Caoch) O'Kelly, Shane O'Kelly and Feach O'Kelly as to the castle and quarter of Mullaghmore, Cornegallaghe, Caruniesier, etc."
(see 1593).

5. The names of the English Tenants and Inhabitants of Sir Richard Boyle's Plantation, which were viewed and mustered at Tullow, on August 30, 1611, included **Nick Kelley, pikeman, and William Kelley, shot furnished.** [Carew MSS]

6. Abstract from Indentures of Composition **- O'Kellys country,** quarters 659; for freedoms nil; chargeable, 659 quarters. In money £329-10 s.

1612
1. Captain Colla O'Kelly got a grant of the castles of Skrine and Knockcroghery **and several lands**, also the castle of Lecharro, the castle of Killian and the castles of Kiltullagh, Fedane, Cloneoran, Coolowe and several lands in Tiaquin barony. **Much of the lands** he was **granted formerly belonged to other O'Kellys**. **E.g**. He was granted 'a parcel of the lands of **Aghrane (Aughrane later Castlekelly) the lands of Melaghlin O'Kelly mac Edmund mac Melaghlin Moyle of Aghrane, slain in rebellion' as a grant from James I**. This was his reward for being on the English side in the Battle of Kinsale. [As a result Colla O'Kelly ended up with a vast territory from the Shannon to Cooloo]

2. Conor na Gearrbhac (the Gambler) O'Kelly (35) of Gallagh, sub chief of Hy-Many, died. He had married Honora, daughter of **Richard Boy O'Kelly of Moat (Moote later Woodlawn);** but put her away and after having a son and daughter by another, he took her back again, and had issue by her, **Teige of Gallagh** and five daughters namely**, Finola, wife of William O'Kelly of Mullaghmore; Ineenduff, wife of William O'Kelly of Clonuran; Benmumhan, wife of Melaghlin O'Kelly of Moylough; Úna, and Cicely.**

3. John Kelly, son of Colla O'Kelly, his wardship was granted to **Donogh O'Kelly**, of Gallagh, to be brought in the established church and in the English tongue.

4. On Dec. 20th, the wardenship of **Teigh O'Kelly, son and heir of Cornelius O'Kelly otherwise Conor na gCearbhach O'Kelly (35), late of Gallagh**, gentleman deceased, was granted to Lady Ursula Burke, widow of Sir Thomas Burke, Knight, to rear him in the Protestant religion, and English habits, and Trinity College, (Dublin University), Dublin, from the twelfth to the eighteenth year of his age (see 1695).

5. In the Kings Courts beside Christ Church, before the Barons of the Exchequer. "An inquisition was taken by oath of honest men of Co. Galway, who say that **Edmund boy M'Donnogh O'Kelly entered into rebellion** in the 40th year of the queen Elizabeth and was killed at Longford on August 10 1598, being then seized of 1/9 half quarter in Longford, that **Melaghlin McEdmund M'Melaughlin McEdmund moyle O'Kelly (of Aughrane)** likewise rebelled and was killed at Augheram (Aughrim J.M.K.), on October 12th, being seized of a 1/3 of three cartrons in Agheram aforesaid, Tulley and Le Lilty**, that Thaddeus alias Teige McHugh M'Donnogh O'Kelly rebelled** and was killed on October 20th in the same year, being seized of one cartron in Carraghree and Tully, that **William Óg McDonagh O'Kelly and William reoghe O'Kelly his son rebelled** and William Óg died on July 30th and William was killed in the same year, they being seized of a 1/3 of a cartron in Longford and that **Rorie M'Owen (O'Kelly) and Thaddeus alias Thaddeus M'Owen (O'Kelly) rebelled** and Rorie was killed and Teige was drowned in the river Le Leye in Munster, they being seized of a quarter in Creggan (Mountbellew) and Tryureogh.

6. Brussels, Jan. 10. License for Ireland **to Colonel Oquelli (O'Kelly),** of the company of Thomas Preston.

7. Aug. 2. **Brussels.** Orders to transfer the monthly grant of six crowns held by **Anna Kelly (Nee Madden**), on the Irish Infantry to her Daughter **Cecilia Kelly** (daughter of Denis).

8. License for Ireland to **William Oquelli (O'Kelly), of the company of Captain Maurice Geraldin.**

9. Murtogh O'Kelly, was one of the Burgesses of **Rathmullan, Co. Donegal,** was one of those chosen to send burgesses to Parliament, "and to enjoy other privileges."

10. Rory O'Kelly, son of **Eoghan** and grandson of **Sean na Moy O'Kelly** of Creagh died in April. He had in 1612 conveyed part of his property to Ellen McHugo (nee Cosgrove) as a marriage settlement. However the whole property reverted to his daughter **Úna Kelly** and her husband Redmond Dolphin of Rarruddy Castle (just north of Loughrea).

11. The Lord Deputy to the Attorney-General.
Order to draw forth a fiant of incorporation to William Rankein, Sir Ralph Bingley, Knight, Walter McSweeney, John Moore, Thomas Dutton, Hugh Rankin, Andrew Dowgall, Thomas Hamilton, Alex McKenny, Colin Campbell, James Rider, **Murtogh O'Kelly,** by the name of Provost and **Burgesses of** the town of **Rathmullen, Co. Donegal**, enabling them to send burgesses to Parliament, to enjoy other privileges. Chichester House, 18 November 1612. [S.P. James. I]

1613
1. Captain O'Kelly was elected **knight for Co. Roscommon**. [S.P. James I]
[In 1613 Roscommon was one of the most grossly over represented areas of Ireland. Besides the two members for the county there were three rotten boroughs in the area: Boyle, Roscommon and Tulsk. These were chartered in 1612, 1613, and 1662 respectively by the Stuarts to maintain a parliamentary majority.]

2. Letter sent from Galway on December 12, 1613 to **Thomas Kelly, Steward to the Earl of Clanrickard.**

"Mr Steward. I do write a special letter to my cousin your wife. If I love you or you love me, you will not fail to be with me this Christmas all excuses set apart. I know it will do you a £100 pounds worth of good for here be good people and you will be rid of a great deal of trouble and do me a great kindness besides. I beseech you therefore fail me not.
If you be pleased to send me by the bearer the £20 you promised me and if you possible can send me £10 more it will pleasure my wife very much for I protest it is true that she is engaged for £90 and I swear I cannot at this time help her. This is enough to you and let me hear from you. I shall always rest your very loving cousin and friend."

Henry Lynch

[Lynch Blosse Papers] [J.M.K This Henry was created baronet of Ireland in 1622. He was the ancestor of the Lynch-Blosses. His father Nicholas Lynch was Mayor of Galway in 1584.]

1614
1. Oliver St. John, writes in his description of Connacht, **"the O'Kellies** retain a large country called Imanny from 15 miles from Galway to the Shannon and till possess most of it." [Carew MSS]

2. Floren Kelly was one of those who signed the deed of the grant of a fee farm by Edward King, bishop of Elphin, and the Dean and Chapter of Elphin, to Robert Dillon, son and heir of Thomas Dillon, late of Curraghboy, Co. Roscommon. Kellys signature was followed Floren Kelly, (?) prepositus Elfinensis. (DP).

3. Letter of August 12, 1614 from the Earl of Clanrickard at Somer-hill, to Mr John Griffith entreating him to "deliver the money allotted for **Ferdorogh O'Kelly's** move, unto him before his departure to London, as urgent affairs require O'Kellys speedy return to Ireland. From John Griffith's endorsement it would appear that the money was a large bequest to O'Kelly from Lord Northampton. [H.M.C. Vol. 6]

4. Lord Chichester to any of His Majesty's Counsel.
Warrant drawing forth a fiant of pardon for Captain John Perkins, **Ferdorogh O'Kelly**, and George Howth alias St. Laurence, in consideration of their good services in Denmark and other foreign parts. Dublin September 17, 1614. [S.P. James I]

1615

1. Colla O'Kelly died. He had received a letter from Queen Elizabeth, in her own hand, in which she had requested that he drop the O from his name and embrace the reformed religion. There is no evidence that he followed either of these instructions.

2. Patent 13 (James I)
"Grant to **Teige O'Daly of Killimbre** in Galway Co.. gent of the wardenship of **Honor O'Kelly, daughter and heiress of Walter Kelly, late of Moote in Galway County, gent deceased**; for a fine of 10', and an annual rent of 8s, retaining there out 2s for her maintenance and education in the English religion and habit. 30 Nov."

3. Following Bishop Ranis's (of the diocese of Ferns) Visitation, this year he gives the names of the Incumbents of the Benefices and some details.
Vicarage of Kilcowan (Value £8).
"Pat Kelly an ancient churchman of Irish birth, skilful in the English and Irish tongues. Residing there."
Vicarage of Ramacknee (Value £12).
"Same Kelly (as above), holding it by dispensation out of the office of Faculties."

1616
1. In an account of the alms that the company of Captain James Garnon, of the Regiment of Colonel the Earl of Tyrone, gave, to help for the building of the convent and chapel which the friars of their nation of the Order of St. Francis in the University of Louvain, have undertaken to build. Among the donors were Dionisio **Quely (Kelly), and Alexander Quely (Kelly).**

2. The Earl of Kildare granted certain mes., in Dublin to William Sanguin, who died leaving a daughter and heiress, Janet, of full age and married to **Martin Kelly of Dublin, baker**. She had issue **William Kelly of Dublin, baker, William Kelly junior of same, merchant**, and **Arland Kelly**. William senior had **sons, Martin, Thomas and Michael**, who died without issue, and **daughters Petra and Eleanor**. Eleanor had a son John Halman, born before her marriage to Thomas Halman. After her death Petra inherited her share and died on August 13, 1590. Heir: - George [Evers] of Dublin, baker, son and heir of William, son and heir of Petra (relationship as given in Ferguson's notes. CA has "son and heir of William, grandfather of Petra.") [Calendar of Inquisitions.]

1617
1. In a Chancery Inquisition on the Half-barony of Moycarnon taken at Athlone, on Jan. 2nd. showed : That **Laughlin Óg O'Kelly,** of Ardcarne is seized of the ½ qr. of Ardcarne. That **Daniel O'Kelly of Creagh** is seized of the fee of three cartrons of two quarters of Creagh. That **Gerald O'Kelly, Ambrose O'Kelly, Egnaghan O'Kelly, Farriagh O'Kelly, Kedagh O'Kelly, Dwaltagh O'Kelly, Caec O'Kelly, Coogh O'Kelly, and Donogh O'Kelly of Beaugh** are seized in fee of the town, lands and qr. of Beaugh. That **Feagh O'Kelly of Creagh** is seized of fee of the Cartron of Fedane, being the other 1/8 part of said 2 qrs. of Creagh. That the premises formerly granted by Letters patents are held by the services in the said letters contained. That the rest of the premises are held by the services in the Indentures of Composition thereof made expressed. And for so much of the premises as are free from his Mats. Composition they do not know the certainty thereof but refer to said Indentures. (Record Commissioners' Transcripts, Chancery Inquisitions, Roscommon, P. R. O. I.)

2. Brian Mac Melaghlin Balbh O'Kelly, of Mullaghmore and later of Ballaghduff, flourished between 1590 and 1622. He married Gráine, daughter of O'Loughlin O'Brien. He was succeeded by his son **Melaghlin Balbh O'Kelly, of Ballaghduff**, who was married to Sadhbh, sister of Sir Ulick Burke, 1st Baronet of Glinsk. (see 1561).

1618
1. Patent 16 (James I) Part 1.
"Grant from the King to **Gough Dally O'Kelly of Feghannagh**. The town, lands, and three-half quarters of Fohanagh; etc. 30th May, 16th year of this reign.

2. Patent 16 (James I) Part 5.
"Grant from King to Garry O'Daly and **Teige O'Kelly of Newcastle**, Galway county, gents: 7/8 of Carroban"

Grant from King to Kath ny Dally and **Sicily ny Shane O'Kelly of Ballinaslevine** (? Ballinasloe) in Galway county ½ cartron of Clough; ½ of Lenareogh; ¼ cartron of Creran; and a 1/3 cartron of Gortnelon."

3. Tadhg O'Kelly of Gallagh (whose father Conor the Gambler O'Kelly had died in 1607), received **a grant from the King of the castle of Gallagh and extensive surrounding lands**

4. Carona (Ceathru an Fheadha), and its castle were held by the sons of **Cairbre and Edmund O'Kelly of Carona**. They also held lands in Monaveen and Glennagardan which they shared with other Kellys of Monaveen.

5. The acceptance of the Composition of 1585 and the regrants of 1618, which were inspired by fear, signified a reluctant acceptance of the English law which was to result in divided inheritances, would result in overall insecurity and a weakened economic state of the people.

1619
Patent Roll 18 (James I

2. Richard Kelly was one of seventeen people who were granted property in the west side of **Athlone**. One of the conditions of the grant was that the inhabitants would erect a defensive wall on the east side of the town. The townspeople were too poor to build the wall themselves and 1,200 labourers were called in who had been previously promised by the gentlemen and freeholders of **O'Kellys Country**. (a stipulation of the 1585 Composition of Connacht).

1620
Culagh and Ballynahown (sub denominations of Cloonkeen) belonged in 1620 to **Thomas O'Kelly of Cloontuskert** who came of Sliocht Donal Cleirigh. [K. Egan See 1751(1)]

1621
Charles O'Kelly, was born in the Screen Castle, Co. Roscommon. He was son of John O'Kelly eight Lord of the Manor of Screen. His mother was Isma, daughter of Sir William Hill, Ballybeg, Co. Carlow. (see 1695).

1622
A new composition with the O'Kellys to replace the 1585 composition was agreed, whereby the O'Kellys would pay £500 pounds in return for the abandonment of their labour obligations to the president. [The 1585 composition obliged the inhabitants of O'Kellys 'Country' to bear, yield and pay per year 400 labourers with their tools and victuals to work four days every year where ever they were assigned to.

1623
July 4th 1623, **reign of James I., forfeiture of patents for failure to pay rents, by William Kelly, Esq., son and heir of Hugh Kelly, of Mullaghmore**, Co. Galway. Hugh died December 3rd 1602. William failed to pay rents for Calgery, Kilvinott etc. [Calendar of Inquisitions]

1624
1. Melaghlin O'Kelly, of Cloocoyle, flourished between 1617 and 1624. He was son of **Aedh Mac Melaghlin O'Kelly** of Menlough, and his wife **Síle O'Daly**, widow of Aedh O'Mannion.

2. A warrant for passing forfeited lands in **Queen's County** and King's County to Sir R. Greame. Among six names is **Cale O'Kellie of Mondy-ne bollie.** [Harris Collectanea, in Analecta Hibernica No 6, P. 367].

3. In **Kilmoredaly** Churchyard in County Galway is an 'achievement' memorial stone to Teige O'Daly, under his name on the right side is the name **Sisly Kelly** who was his wife. The stone resembles a mantle shelf. The date on the stone is 1624 which may have been their marriage date.
The marriage stone was originally inserted above the entrance to Killimor Castle which was constructed in 1624.

[Teige and Sisly Daly's line became extinct about 1820, on the death of Hyacinth Daly. The stone was removed to a more modern O'Daly residence, in the 18th century, and was again moved about 1880, to Dunsandle House. In 1956

Major Daly due to a decline in his fortunes, sold Dunsandle and the demesne, to the Irish Land Commission. He took up residence in Cloghan Castle, in the parish of Lusmagh, Co. Offaly and brought the marriage stone with him. He later moved to another home in Limerick, but did not bring the marriage stone. After some time, he gave permission for the stone to be brought back to Kilmoredaly where it was set in concrete, to the left of the stepped entrance to the 'Old Graveyard'.
There are a number of strange connections with times past in this story. About the year 450 Máine Mór and his followers came from the kingdom of Oriel and settled between the Shannon and the Suck rivers. The area became known as Úi Máine or the territory of Máine (Hy-Many in English). Cormac, seventh in descent from Máine had two sons Eoghan Finn who was king of Hy-Many for nineteen years. He was the ancestor of the O'Kellys. His younger brother was called Eoghan Buac who also was king of Hy-Many for nineteen years was the ancestor of the O'Maddens. During the 14th century Hy-Many covered the southern part of the present county of Roscommon and the eastern part of the modern county Galway. It also had a small territory in Lusmagh in the modern county Offaly. Soon after that time the southern part of Hy-Many became a separate petty kingdom called Sil Anmchada and was ruled by the O'Maddens who built Cloghan Castle. The O'Dalys who lived in north of the present County Clare were invited into Hy-Many when one of the O'Kelly kings married an O'Loughlin from there. The O'Dalys prospered in their new lands by clever marriages to the wealthy and changing their religion, and siding with the English and many of the O'Daly houses lasted long after the O'Kellys became paupers. The dioceses which were by usually made to correspond to the petty kingdoms have the parish of Lusmagh.]

1626

1. Conveyance by John Spencefield of Castlegard, Aghiart, Co. Galway, gent in consideration of £149 9s 4d paid by Robert Dillon of Clonbrock, Esq.; to Robert Dillon of Connorstown, Co. Westmeath, Esq., Thomas Hussey of Moylussey, Co. Meath, Esq., George Forster, of Ballindowde, Co. Dublin, gent., and Lucas Dillon one of the sons of the last named Robert Dillon (as feoffees of Robert Dillon of Clonbrock); of the castle, town, and three cartrons of Castlegard, Aghiart, and the town and two cartrons of Cregganelee, Co. Galway. To be void on payment in English currency, "a good pure and unmixed silver."
Attorney for livery of seisin. **Thomas Mulconry O'Kelly of Dree** . . . Co. Galway, gent. (DP).

2. The Lord Deputy and Council to the English Privy Council.
Recommending that Donogh Kelly, a loyal soldier, who has been maimed in the King's Service. His pension of 12 pence a day is six years in arrears, but they have no means of giving him redress; he is unable to earn. [S.P. Charles I]

3. In Dillon Papers a deed concerning lands in County Roscommon in trust for John O'Beirne was witnessed by **John Kelly and Donogh Kelly** and others. [Probably John Kelly, Lord of the Manor of Screen] [Dillon Papers]

4. John Kelly died and was buried in Gowran cemetery in a little chapel on the south side of **Gowran Church, Co. Kilkenny.** [See 1640 (3)]

1627

1. Myler O'Kelly, of Dunamona, barony of Carra, in the south of the present Co. Mayo, died.

2. Report of the Irish Commissioners on the case of **Donogh Kelly, an Irish Pensioner.**
He got his pension from Lord Mountjoy in 1603, and deserves it, for he is an old and trusted servant but they do not know from what fund it can be paid. April 5, 1627. [S.P. Charles I]

3. Original Chancery Inquisition cc: Galway Number 13 Charles 1. **"taken about William Kelly at Loughreagh (Loughrea) on 12 April 1627. That William Kelly owned in fee Mullaghmore Castle** and the 4 quarters adjoining it, viz: Mullaghmore qr., Carownefahy qr., Carownigilaghqr, Carownesire qr., also Carownecreggy one third qr., and Carrowgorr-oughter ½ qr., all in Co. Galway, all which he 6 June 1622 for £49, paid by Andrew Brown of Galway, merchant, mortgaged to Henry Lynch, Bt, Martin Brown and Andrew Brown fitz-Oliver of Galway, merchant, as trustees for Andrew fitz-Dominick Brown of Galway merchant and his wife Jennet Brown and his eldest son and heir by his first wife Francis Brown.

1628

1. Fr William O'Kelly, died recently in? Louvain. He is mentioned a few times in Latin in the Brussels MS and in Documents from St. Isidore's, Rome. He is referred to as Kelly, Kealy and Quely in different documents. He appears to have been **from the Diocese of Leighen.**

2. Henry Stanton owned ½ qr. of Carrowenlasse ; 1/3 part of half a quarter in the quarter of Garrymore, and in the half quarter of Lecarrowieheragh ; ¼ part of half a cartron , and ¼ part of a sixth part of half a quarter in Knocknegoole, all in **barony of Carra**, from the last day of June 1625 until he mortgage the same unto **John Crone O'Keily (O'Kelly) and his heirs** for £20 sterling., who assigned the same to Richard Bourke mc David on June 11, 1628. [S.I.M.]

3. Marcus Blake did on the last day of May 1628, purchase of **William mc David O'Kelly 1 qr. in the 2 qrs. of Cloughenryphillipp;** and 1 ½ cartrons in **Gradoge,** for what consideration appears not unto us. **(Barony of Carra)**
[S.I.M.]

4. Donogh Kelly an Irish Pensioner was paid a year's pay and a bonus. February 19, 1628. [S.P. Charles I]

1629
1. Testimonial to the loyalty and honesty of Laughlin O'Kelly. Signed Dillon, Lucas Dillon, Malby Brabazon, Richard St. George and several others. January 10, 1629. [S.P. Charles I]

2. Petition of **Cornelius Kelly of Killin (Killeen), in the half barony of Clanmacowen**, Co. Galway to the Privy Council. The complaint was against Lord Clanmorris, which the petition had a lawsuit against but could not fight it, owing to his poverty. Clanmorris had raided **the petitioner's mother** and other people and taken away their herds and horses for his own use. He asks that the cattle be restored to him and that he be not compelled to pay certain forfeitures which had been demanded of him. [S.P. Charles I]

3. Lady Helena O'Shaughnessys (née O'Brien) was the last of the O'Shaughnessys to live in Fiddane Castle (near Gort, not to be confused with Fiddane Castle in East Galway, for a long time the home of a branch of the O'Kellys). She married **Hugh O'Kelly**, after the death of Sir Roger O'Shaughnessy. She died in Fiddane Castle in 1629. The above Sir Roger was the son of Sir Dermot O'Shaughnessy, who served with Charles II on the Continent and following the restoration of the monarchy he was restored to his mansion in Gort and his 2,000 acres of land. He died in 1673. He was succeeded by his son Sir Roger who recovered all of his estate confiscated in 1651. He died on July 11, 1690. The O'Shaughnessy estate was declared confiscated and a formal Act of Attainters and Forfeiture was issued to William, son of Roger. The estate was conferred on Thomas Prendergast. [Beagh, A History and Heritage, 1995].

1630
1. Thomas O'Kelly, son of Daniel a Bharca O'Kelly, died in Clogher (now Castlefrench). He was survived by his son Denis.

2. Living at this time was **Tadhg Mac William O'Kelly of Tiaquin**, and later of Fedane. He was son of William of Knockmoy and was grandson of Melaghlin of Tiaquin (see 1581).

3. The Stafford Inquisition of Mayo states that Sir Thomas Bourke purchased from **Bryan O'Kelly** 1 cartron in the half quarter of Callowdassane ; together with ¼ part of the lands of Lissdowagie and Callowdasane for the consideration of £7 12s. sterling. These areas are in the barony **of Tyrawley, County Mayo.**

4. Bryan Reogh O'Kelly (in the Harleian MS is referred to as Brian Kavanagh O'Kelly) "held land in the **barony of Erris, County Mayo** according to the Stafford Inquisition.
¼ cartron called Carrowgilbert.
¼ cartron called Marringenchassin.
1/3 of ½ a cartron of Mullaghmurrin.
1/3 of ½ a cartron called Currowmore.
And ½ a cartron of Mase from the last day of June 1625 until 7 May 1630, at which time he did mortgage the same unto John Everard, gent., and his heirs for £27 sterling and £40 more since then."

5. David Kelly of Dunamona (barony of Carra), Co. Mayo and his heirs had lands mortgaged to him by Ulick Roe Mc Philbin, in the barony of Burrishoole. Among the lands mortgaged were 1/5 cartron called Dromenhath in the qr. of Derrycorran.

6. Richard Brannagh mc Ulick had ½ cartron in Lisselaghran and Carrowmorebrannagh, alias

Cloghbrannagh.
The said Richard had 3 cartrons of the half qr. of Lissnaghnan; and of the two cartrons of Carrowmorebrannagh aforesaid.
Said Richard had another cartron of the 4 ½ cartrons which he mortgaged to **David Kelly of Dunamona and** his heirs for £20 sterling. (1630)
Said Richard had 1/3 cartron in the qr. of Lissinusky which he mortgaged to David Kelly of Dunamona for £5 sterling. (All in Carra barony), [S.I.M.]

7. Ulick Brannagh mc Thomas had a ½ qr. in the qr. of Lissilaghnane ; 3 half cartrons in Carrowmorebrannagh ; and 1/3 cartron in the qr. of Lismiskie all of which he mortgaged on March 7, 1633, to **David Kelly (Dunamona),** for 99 years, in a mortgage of £20 sterling.

1631
1. "Feoffment by Bryan O'Birne of Dangan, Co. Roscommon, gent., and Roger Farrell of Mornie, Co. Longford, gent., **John Kelly of Skryne, Co. Roscommon, gent.,** and John Birne of Ballagh, Co. Roscommon, gent. (feoffees of the said Bryan); to Myles Jordan of Illande, Co. Mayo, gent., and Charles Jordan of Rathneocoppan, Co. Mayo, gent., of the quarter of Downyne and the quarter of Cloughellagh, Co. Roscommon." (D .P)

2. Arthur Kellye (probably one of the Kellys of Kelly, Devon), is mentioned in a document of June 2, 1631, in a legal action about the estate of John Clobery, Esq., who was a descendent of Loar fourth daughter and co-heir of Henry Trecarrel, " long deceased". Arthur "Kellye" was descendent of Jane eldest daughter and co-heir of the same gentleman. [The Ancestor, 1902]

3. Voluntary oath of Owen O'Quigg taken before Sir Thomas Philips, knt. He swears that:-
He had been excommunicated by the Vicar-General for claiming a debt of Thomas O'Lunnan, a priest. He got a decree out of the King's Bench against O'Lunnan, but he escaped, and then the Vicar-General excommunicated deponent. On his asking to be heard the Vicar-General assembled twenty priests in the Skinner's proportions, viz**., Turloc O'Kelly, Vicar-General**, Toole O'Boye, Donogh O'Cahan, Neale O'Harrinan, Brian McAvard, Shane O'Cahan, Neale O'Donnellan, Owen O'Devenny, Owen Mother O'Creely, Ferdorogh O'Cahan, Dermot O'Lynn, Maurice McRudden, Phelim McClosky, James McNemy, and six others. They agreed that he should be absolved, but that he should be first whipped. This was done, and he was told to be ware how he meddled with priests again. [S.P. Charles I. December 17]

4. Frederick Trench came to Ireland from England and purchased **Garbally castle, Dunlo (later Ballinasloe), with a considerable estate, which had in former times belonged to the O'Kellys.**

1632
1. Thomas Wentworth was appointed the King's Deputy in Ireland. He was an ardent supporter of the King and soon was actively involved in making plans for the plantation of Connacht. His plan as to establish the King's title to the lands on the strength of a 14th century marriage. The intention was to reserve a quarter of the land for new settlers. He set up county juries who secured admission of the King's title. The scheme appeared to be going well. The juries in Sligo, Mayo and Roscommon secured the necessary admission of title. (see 1635).

2. David Kelly of Dunamona and his heirs had lands mortgaged to them by Edmund McPhilbin Bourke in the barony of Burrishoole, County Mayo. The lands consisted of the castle, bawne and barbican of Caherkeny, the tenth part only excepted; one cartron in the quarter of Knockmoneyhely; ½ quarter in Keillfechy and Ilanteige; 1 cartron of Derricoorane in the ½ qr. of Dromanahahy; and two parts of a cartron in ½ qr. of Dromanahahy; 2 parts of a cartron in half a qr. of Drominimahie on May 18, 1632 for nine score and four pounds sterling and 18 cows.
[S. I. of Mayo] [Blake, son of Marcus Blake of Galway bought lands in Mayo from David O'Kelly of Dunamona; he died in 1633. (Description of Ireland in 1598 by Edmund Hogan, 1878)]

3. Teige mc Paden (Barrett) had ½ cartron in the qr. of **Gortnahire, barony of Tyrawley**, until he mortgaged the same to **Connor and Tibbot Kelly** and their heirs for £4 sterling. [S.I.M.]

4. William ne Kelly Stanton (Mary Ny Stanton in the Harleian MS 2048, F. 477 V), deceased-- 1 cartron in the qr. in the qr. of Carrowlassan; 1 cartron in the qr. of Knocknegoole; and 2/3 cartron there; and 2/3

part of half a cartron in the qr. of Garrymore and Lecarrowgiragh until he mortgaged the same unto Dominick French Esq., and his heirs for £50 sterling. Who assigned the same to **John Crone O Kelly** for £60 which said John did also assign them unto Richard Bourke Fitz David and his heirs for £60, the condition of the redemption whereof is in Mary Stanton, daughter of the said William. (All in barony of Carra). [S.I.M.]

5. Moyler mc Walter Kelly had 3 half cartrons in the half qr. of Laghcarrowkeeleakilline which he mortgaged to Walter Blake of Galway a merchant and his heirs for £6 13s. 4d.
Moyler also mortgaged to Rorie mc John McNamara and his heirs ½ cartron in the quarter of Lisroberte for £ 8 sterling.
(All in Barony of Carra), [S.I.M.]

6. The King to the Lords Justices for Sir Edward Povie, knt.
Ordering them to accept a surrender of the rectories of Drome [Drum], Camagh [Cam], Traghboy [Taghboy], Dysart, St. John's, Athleague, Tragserrah, Ratharrowe, Kilmeen, Killinvoy, and Kiltuam [Kiltoom], in Roscommon, which Sir Edward has secured from James I., and to regrant them to him for the lives of Allen Charles and Edgar Povey, his sons, at a yearly rent of £64. [S.P. Charles I]

7. The King to the Lords Justices for Con Kelly.
Ordering them to call before them all the sureties interested in the grievance of **Con Kelly, of Knockdengan, Co. Roscommon,** against his near kinsman. [S.P. Charles I]

8. Elizabeth Kelly, spinster of the diocese of Tuam, conformed to the Established Church, in July. [C.R.]

1633
1. David O'Kelly and his wife Cate Bourke erected a cross near their castle **of Dunamona, barony of Carra, Co. Mayo** in memory of his father Myler who died in 1627. [In the 1990's only the pedestal remains. J.MK.].
The castle of Dunamona was built by O'Kellys who settled here in the 15th century. Henry Reagh O'Kelly head of an O'Kelly sept called Clann Airchinnech settled in Carra and the castle was built soon after this. Henry was 9th in decent from Donal Mór O'Kelly who died in 1224. The clann name is said to have come from John 6th in decent from Donal Mór who was Erenagh (keeper of church lands) of Tuam. Henry's nephew is said to have made Bóthar na Feine (road of Fane) in connection with Togher Pádraig in Drum Parish. The name survives in Burna fania townland. The term "Parson of Dunamona" was used in the Composition of 1585 to Shane McHubert (O'Kelly) seemingly as a rough translation of Airchinnech. The family spread to Tyrawley (Barony of) in north Mayo and also into Burrishoole where they appeared under the name Mac Enerhiney and other rendering of Airchinnigh in the English records. [See Knox, History of Mayo]

2. Moyler mc Walter Kelly had 3 half cartrons in the half qr. of **Laghcarrowkeeleakilline, in the barony of Carra (Co. Mayo)** from the last day of June 1625 until 8 years later when he did mortgage the same unto Walter Blake a merchant from Galway and his heirs for £6 13s. 4d. St. [See 1633 (1)]

3. Thomas Kelly of Waterford, saddler, was Attorney for seisin at the conveyance by Thomas Power of Carrigenure, Co. Waterford, Esq., to John Tobin of Butlerstowne, yeoman, for £300 paid by Thomas Sherlock of Butlerstowne, Kt.,; of the town of Quillenagh, Co. Waterford.

4. The oldest inscribed monument in Burrishoole Abbey is said to be to the O'Kellys. Fr. John O'Heyne gives the text, which is in Latin, in his Latin History of the Dominicans, and Fr. Coleman gives it thus :- **"Orate pro anima David Óg O'Kelly, qui me fieri sibi et herebus suis, Anno Domini 1633, et ejus uxorl Anable Barrett."**
[The McEnerhings of Burrishoole were descended from the O'Kellys of Dunamona. Their ancestor was Erenagh of church lands in Tuam.]

5. Edmond Kelly, AR DOC 1633 on stone in Kilmeane Cemetery, Co. Roscommon. [Roscommon Historical Journal 1988]

1634

1. Information has been exhibited in the Exchequer Court at the request of Sir Laurence Esmonde Kt., and Baron of Limbricke, guardian of the body and lands of Edward Masterson, H.M.'s ward, against **Donogh O'Kelly** and other defendants.

2. Nov. 23. Brussels. Grant of forty crowns to **Captain Thady Kelly**, of the disbanded company of Irish infantry of the regiment of Colonel Eugene O'Neill.
Nov. 28. Brussels. License for Ireland for six months, of the company of Captain Henry O'Neill, regiment of Colonel Eugene O'Neill.

3.

4. Brussels, Dec. 12. Special grant of six crown, to Sergeant Richard de Burgo, of the disbanded company of **Captain Thaddeus Quelli (Kelly),** of the Regiment of Eugenio O'Neill.

5. Alexander Kellie was minister at St. Giles without Criklegate, on October 22, 1634.

1635

1. In July, Lord Deputy Wentworth's brain child**, The County Jury, seeking the** King's title, to the lands of county Galway, assembled at Portumna. Among the jurors were **Malachy O'Kelly of Aughrim** and **Tadhg O'Kelly of Gallagh**. The Galway jury failed to find in favour of the King by a majority of ten to two. Wentworth was livid. He accused the sheriff Martin Darcy of having returned a packed jury, and fined him a £1,000 and bound over the jury to appear in the Castle Chambers. The Earl of Clanrickard was blamed for the failure. The jurors were each fined £4,000 and were imprisoned until the fine was paid. (See 1636, 1637).

2. Brussels. A list of widow's pensions included Ana Geraldin, **widow of Denis O'Kelly**, formerly a soldier of the company of Captain Maurice Mahon, of the regiment of the Earl of Tyrone.

3. Ferdorogh alias **Edmond Mac Feagh O'Kelly (37),** of Mullaghmore, was one of the witnesses, at the leasing of land in the barony of Ferbil in Co. Westmeath, by Nicholas Darcy to Oliver Nugent. (N P).

4. Rev. Peter O'Kelly, O.F.M., was one of eight Franciscans who reopened the Irish Franciscan Monastery in Prague having gone there in 1634-35. The monastery was first opened in 1630 by Fr. Patrick Fleming but he and another friar were murdered by the Hussites soon after fleeing Prague which was captured by the Elector of Saxony in 1631. [See 1922 (10)]

1636

1. Toward the end of this year after languishing in prison for more than a year, the Portumna jurors including **Malachy O'Kelly (35), of Aughrim, and Teige O'Kelly (36), of Gallagh,** [See 1635 (1)], acknowledged the kings title and were released from custody.

2. John Ffrench of Galway purchased Clogher Castle and the surrounding land from **Denis O'Kelly (35) who was son of Thomas (34) and grandson of Daniel bharca O'Kelly (33). The** Ffrences' changed the name from Clogher to Castlefrench. [The Ffrenches' lived in Clogher until they sold it c. 1970. They had previously sold it due to financial reasons but later bought it back when they acquired money through marriage.]

3. John Kelly became an attorney in January 1636**. [**King's Inns Admissions 1607-1867]

1637

1. In this year a new Portumna jury, seeing that further resistance was useless, admitted the King's title. The "bully" Wentworth had won the day. Thirty surveyors were sent into Co. Galway, to record the holdings. Sir Philip Percival made plans to leave less than a fifth of the land to the natives. [See 1635 (1) & 1636 (1)]

2. Dermot Reagh O'Naughtons, of Lislea, Co. Roscommon, died on January 1st. He was married to **Úna O'Kelly, who was co-heir, of McHugh Buoy O'Kelly.** They had two sons. [Irish Pedigrees]

3. Dean Kyras Tully, (whose ancestors came from Ulster), was Dean of Clonfert, Co. Galway, and died on December 31st. His first wife was **Sheela, daughter of Thomas O'Kelly, Esq.** They had five sons. His

second wife was **Katherine daughter of John na Moy O'Kelly, of Creagh**, Ballinasloe, and they had three sons.

4. Melaghlin O'Kelly of Aughrim, died. He was the son of Ferdorogh, who was chief of Hy-Many, and grandson of Kellagh, who was chief for one year. Melaghlin was married three times. His first wife was Honora Burke of Cloghrourke, Co. Galway, by whom he had two sons, Teigh and Hugh,
Hugh died without issue. Melaghlin's second wife was Rose, was the daughter of Arthur, Viscount Iveagh (and widow of Maelmorra O'Reilly), by whom he had a son : John. Melaghlin's third wife was Gyles, daughter of Sir Hugh O'Conor Don, by whom he had three sons : Brian, Ferdorogh and Kellagh.

1638

1. Improved prosperity for the Hy-Mannian landowners, was soon to be marred by a treat to their ownership. The surrenders and regrants of James the First's reign had, through negligence or fraud, not been enrolled in Chancery. Thomas Wentworth who was appointed Deputy in 1632, embarked on a scheme of plantation of Connacht, by establishing the King's title on the strength of a 14th century marriage. [See 1635 above].

2. Aedh Mac Tadhg Óg O'Kelly of Dangan, flourished between 1617 and 1638. He was son of Tadhg Óg O'Kelly of Dangan and his wife Katherine, the natural daughter of Sir Hubert Bui Burke.

3. Land measurement was important to landlord to maximise rents. Several areas were surveyed using the simplest method of plotting using a scale and protractor. Errors inevitably occurred. **Thomas Kelly's errors in 1638 on the Percival lands** in County Cork were not made known until the tenants cast doubt on his survey and then he blamed his base instruments and false scale for the errors. [Plantation Acres, 1985. By J. H. Andrews].

1639

1. Thomas Kelly (Fl. 1639), Architect, a native of England was employed by the Earl of Cork, to design and oversee the building of **Castlelyons Castle**, Co. Cork. Plans for rebuilding the castle were mentioned by Edward Morley. The project was financed by the Earl of Cork.

2. Sir William Percival in a letter to William Gilbert, on September 27th., stated that "he prays that **Mr. Thomas Kelly** who last year measured some of his lands (in County Limerick), may be spared for a few days, to do it over again, as the tenants complain that they are overcharged, a fourth part at least, and demand allowance 'as it is most just, if the measure be right' "**.**
Letter from Gilbert to Percival, on September 30, "Thomas Kelly shall be sent to wait upon his honour, with all speed". (See 1640)

3. Donogh O'Kelly of Down, Co. Galway, died. H e was son of Donal Reagh of Down, and grandson of Donal of Down, who in turn was son of **Conor O'Kelly** of Clonbrock.
Donogh was married to Mary Burke, daughter of Richard Burke of Ballynascreagh, gent. in Co. Galway. Donogh was succeeded by his son Melaghlin, whose first wife was Úna, daughter of **"Doo Dala" O'Kelly of Fohananin**, (Fohanagh), Co. Galway, gent.; and whose second wife was **Katherine O'Kelly**, daughter of **Enehan O'Kelly**. Melaghlin had a son called Donogh O'Kelly.

4. A chalice was made this year which had the inscription "orate pro anima Myler Burke et **Honore Kelly** eius uxoris 1639." [See 1723 (4)]

1640

1. Letter from **Thomas Kelly** to Sir Philip Percival, on November 20th**.**
Alvane-- Regretting in his former measurements, which were entirely due to the base instruments and false scale which he had, and prayed to be allowed to mend his own work in the survey of Castlewarning at his proper charges. The country is in such a state that cattle and corn "yields no money at any hand." He had a hundred pounds worth of corn and cannot get five pounds for it, so that the only way of turning it into money is to make malt of it and turn it into aqua vita (whiskey), which is easier to sell. He begs a Sir Philip to help him procure a licence.

2. William O'Kelly of Mullaghmore flourished between 1622 and 1640. He was son of Hugh Caoch O'Kelly of Mullaghmore and his wife Margaret Burke daughter of Reaman na scuab. William married

Finola, daughter of Conor O'Kelly of Gallagh. He was succeeded by his son Colonel Tadhg O'Kelly, of Mullaghmore.

3. John Kelly, died in 1640 and was buried in the graveyard surrounding the Church in **Gowran, Co. Kilkenny**
The following lines were written as well as the usual inscription.
Both wifes at once he could not have,
Both to enjoy at once he made his grave.
The church was large and in a little chapel on the south side was a monument **to John Kelly, A.D.1626.**
[The Antiquities of Ireland by Francis Grosse, Esq., F.A.S., London, M.D.C.C.X.C.I.]

1641
1. Ten Kellys attainted.

2. Colonel John Kelly (38), (-1674), son of Colla, (who had fought "on the wrong side at Kinsale"), was Colonel of infantry of his own raising. He fought under the Marquis of Ormonde and Clanrickard in support of King Charles I's cause. Colonel Kelly received a formal declaration from Kellagh O'Kelly of Aughrim, who was the reputed Chief of Hy-Many. Before Kellagh's death this year he devolved to John O'Kelly of Clonlyon, (near Aughrane, Co. Galway), all his rights to the ancient orders of O'Kelly Kellagh was the elder of two sons of Teigh who was the eldest son of Melaghlin (See 1637). Kellagh had a brother called James who was the ancestor of the Aliaga-Kellys.

3. Thomas Kelly, architect, (see 1639), was paid for overseeing the building of new defences at Lismore, Co. Waterford, in December 1641.

4. In the **Rebellion of 1641**, the Gaelic Irish and the Old English, united by their Catholic religion opposed the new order of the Protestants. The Cromwellian aftermath of this campaign resulted in them being dispossessed of their lands and its granting to a new group of landlords who were mainly Cromwellian in origin and who formed the basis of the landed gentry for the next two hundred years. Among their number in Co. Wexford, according to a 135 page document which was in the Public Records Office (later lost in the fire there), were the following names:-
No 333 John Kelly of Ferns.
No 400 William Kelly of Wexford, gent.
No 458 William Kelly of ffrane, clerk.
No 504 Daniel Kelly of Ballykelly, ?part of Killane, barony of Fort.

The Catholic gentry of Munster joined the rebellion. In Connacht Clanrickard stood aloof and held Galway city for the government. A Catholic Confederation force was joined by **Tadhg O'Kelly of Aughrim** and **Tadhg O'Kelly of Gallagh** and other gentry starved the fort of Galway into submission in June 1641.

5. Proprietors in Creagh and Kilclooney, in 1641 included, **Donnell McRorie Kelly,** had Creagh ½ qr., and 1 Carton in Glentan. **Feogh Melaghlin Kelly** had 1 Cart. of Fedane (Fiddane). Beagh, 1 qr. was shared by **Garret McHubert Kelly** (½ cart.); **John Carragh McDonnell O'Kelly** (½ cart.); **Dwaltagh McConnell Kelly**(½ cart.); **Cahir McConnell Kelly** (½ cart.); **Bryan McCahir Kelly** (1/3 cart.); **Herraboy Kelly** (1/3 cart.); **Enaghan McDonnell O'Kelly** (1/3 cart.); Wm**. Carragh Kelly** (1/3 cart.).

6. When the Earl of Clanrickard visited **John Kelly (38), Lord of the Manor of Scrine**, on November 23, he stayed at Kelly's house at Correybeg, Arragty (near Athleague) and not at Scrine (Screen) Castle or at Aughrane Castle.

7. In Henry Dillon
Articles against Roger, Lord Viscount Ranelagh, President of Connaught.
Number 16, read "that he granted an execution for Sir Edward Povey for £30 against **Loghlin Kelly,** without taking Kelly's answer. [S.P. Charles I][See 1632]

8. Cellagh O'Kelly (37), of Aughrim Castle, unofficial Chief of Hy-Many, (these titles had been officially extinguished by Queen Elizabeth in 1585), summoned **Captain John Kelly (39),** of Clonlyon, near Aughrane Castle (and later Ballygar), in Co. Galway. He bestowed on John all the honours and titles of

C.H.M. John was the brother of Colonel Charles O'Kelly (39), (1621-1695), author of Macaria Excidium. Captain John was the ancestor of the Kellys of Castlekelly (Aughrane).

9. William Donnellan of Leitrim, Co. Galway, High Sheriff of Co. Galway married **Cecilia, daughter of William Reogh Kelly, Knockcroghery, Co. Roscommon.** [Burke's Landed Gentry of Ireland 1904]

10. Possessors of Land in County Galway on October 23, 1641:

Kilnascobe Parish in Barony of Tiaquin.

Andrew Browne
Dominick Browne fitz Andrew of Galway burg[er] is seized in his demesne as of fee by way of mortgage of half a quarter of land in Clunkolga one Cartron of land in Lachill, one Cartron of land in Laught Murthay containing 248 acres, conveyed and demised unto **Andrew Browne father of the said Dominick Browne Joynt with other lands in the parish of Killoscoba by William Kelly of Mullaghmore** before the wars in Consideration of the sum of four hundred pounds formerly entered in the parish of Killoscoba redeemable upon ye payment of the said by [sic] By **Teige Kelly son and heir** of said William Kelly In which land mentioned in the above Mortgage **Finola Kelly wife of said William** deceased [wife of said cancelled] claimed a third in right of her dower, the said land was worth the 23rd of October 1641 at [sic] twenty eight pounds rent and was then in the possession of the said Andrew Browne and now in the possession of the said Dominick. The above premises are claimed by **John Óg Kelly as his Inheritance** by right from his ancestors.

Teige Kelly
Teige Kelly is seized of his demesne of fee simple absolute of the four Quarters of land of **Mullaghmore** together with the Castle bawne and barbican thereof. The said land containing 805 acres of which four quarters Castle bawne and barbican his mother Finola Kelly mother of ye said Teige is possessed of the third part during her natural life in right of her Jointure. The said four quarters was set ye 23rd October 1641 at Seventy [five over caret] pounds rent and in possession of ye said Teige and now in his said mothers possession.
[Mullaghmore Castle was completely destroyed in the middle of the 19th century by a land agent called O'Rorke who was an ancestor Molly O'Rorke (Lady Cusack-Smyth). A Quarter is a measurement of land of equivalent of 120 acres of arable, pasture, wood and bog. However the relationship of such old land divisions to modern area measurement 'is complex and no straight equation is possible'. J.M.K.]

Teige Kelly and his mother
Teige Kelly is Seized in his demesne of fee simple absolute of the quarter of Land of **Clonoranoughter** containing 240 acres and was set in anno 1641 at twenty four pounds rent, the said quarter being past as a Jointure to his mother and was then and since in his possession as descended unto him from Ancestors.

John Kelly
John Óg Kelly is seized in his demesne of fee simple absolute of two third of the quarter of **Carrownecregy** containing 140 acres and was set in anno 1641 at twelve pounds and was then and since in his possession as descended unto him from his Ancestors.

Andrew Browne.
One third of a quarter in the quarter of Carrownecregy both parcels being Joynt in Mortgage with three half quarters in the parish of Moylough Conveyed and demised unto the said Andrew in consideration of four hundred pound sterling by **William Kelly (34), of Mullaghmore** redeemable unto the payment of the said sum of four hundred pounds by deed bearing date in 1629 and descended unto **Teige Kelly (35), son and heir of said William**
Upon payment of the said money both parcels containing 160 acres and set in Anno 1641 at fourteen pounds and then in possession of the said Andrew.

Moylough Parish in Barony of Tiaquin:

John Kelly
John Óg Kelly of Carrownebeg is seized in demesne of fee simple absolute of ye quarter of land of Carrownbeg containing 100 acres, and was set on 23rd of October 1641 at fifteen pounds rent and was then

and now in his possession, descended unto him from his Ancestors.

Teige Kelly
Donagh [reagh over caret] Kelly is seized and demised in his demesne of fee Simple [sic] absolute of the two third parts of a quarter of land in the two quarters of **Clonoraneighter** together with his proportion of the Castle thereof containing 130 acres and was set 23rd October 1641 at sixteen pounds rent, and then in the possession of the said Donogh's father and now in his possession.
Also the said Donagh is possessed of one quarter of **land of Clonoran** together with the moiety of the Castle thereof containing 200 acres and was [sett] in Anno 1641 at thirty pounds rent and **conveyed** and demised **unto his father Teige Kelly by Ferdorogh Kelly and Hugh Kelly** in consideration of £160 as by a deed bearing date 10th day of July 1641 doth appear - Redeemable by the said Ferdorogh and his heiress male - upon payment of the said sum, which quarter was in the possession of the said Teige on the 23rd of October 1641 and now in the possession of the said Donogh as son and lawful heir of the said father.
[Clonoraneighter does not survive among the modern townland names in this area, nor does the name feature on the extensive list of Galway castles of 1574 by J. P. Nolan in G.A.S.J. (See year 1574 below. J.M.K.). It may correspond in part with the modern townland of Castlebellew, which adjoins those of Cloonoranoughter and Cloonoran and where the remains of a castle survive.] [Clonoran is listed Cloyneoran in the 1576 list of castles]

James Darcy
Andrew Darcy fitz James is possessed by way of mortgage of one quarter of land at Tumrie conveyed and demised unto his father James Darcy by **Melaghlin Kelly** in consideration of the sum of £120 redeemable upon payment of the said sum. Also, one third of a quarter in Lachill Eighter mortgaged to Thomas Lynch for the sum of forty pounds and conveyed by him unto the said James for the said sum both parcels containing 378 acres and was set the 23rd of October 1641 at twenty pound rent and was then in the possession of the said James and now in the possession of the said Martin as son and lawful heir of the said father. The aforesaid quarter of land of Tomrie is claimed by **John Óg Kelly** as his lawful inheritance by right from his ancestors descended unto him.

1642
1. Charles Kelly (later Colonel) (39), son of Colonel John Kelly (38), of Aughrane Castle (later Castlekelly), who was educated in St. Omer, Spanish Netherlands (now in France), was called home, because of the unsettled state of the country, and was given command of a troop of horse, under the Marquis of Ormonde.

2. Ten O'Kellys attainted, in Counties Kildare, Meath and Dublin. Among the Confederate Catholics at Kilkenny were **Daniel O'Kelly of Colangeere and John O'Kelly, styled of Correybeg (near Aughrane).**
.
The Act of Settlement provided that **Colonel John Kelly (38) of Scrine (of Aughrane J.M.K)** should be restored to his estate; and the clause declaratory of Royal Gratitude for services beyond the seas, includes the names of **Ensign Kelly and Colonel Charles Kelly (39), of Scrine**

3. Civil War begins in England.

4. Colonel Malachy O'Kelly commanded one of the eight **Irish regiments** in the Imperial army, which distinguished themselves at the **siege of Leipzig,** against King Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden in 1642.

1643
A Catholic Confederate force which included **Tadhg O'Kelly (37), of Aughrim**, and **Tadhg O'Kelly (36), of Gallagh**, and other gentry, starved the fort of Galway into submission in June of this year.

2. In 1641 an insurrection broke out in Ulster in which many English settlers were killed and the property of many others was plundered. The revolt spread to Leinster in 1642. As a result an act was passed in the English Parliament promising land in Ireland in repayment for money advanced to finance the government's military campaign. The Catholic gentry in Munster joined the rebellion. In Connacht Clanrickard Burke though a Catholic did not join the insurrection. He held Galway City for the English government. This had the effect that there was a delay before they rebelled. A Catholic Confederate force was joined by **Tadhg O'Kelly of Aughrim (37) and Tadhg O'Kelly (36) of Gallagh** and other Catholic gentry of Connacht. They laid siege on Galway City and starved the Fort of Galway into submission in June 1643.

Colonel John Burke a distinguished soldier recently appointed Lieutenant General of Connacht by the Catholic Confederacy of Kilkenny came to Galway. He offered to maintain order if Willoughby the commander of the Fort to restrain his men and prevent further outrage. So Burke a soldier with a lot of experience in the Spanish Netherlands had no alternative but to capture the Fort. He called on the gentry of the county to come to his aid. His request was well received. Among those who answered his call were **the three Teige O'Kellys, of Aughrim, Gallagh and Mullaghmore,** each of them is called Captain**.** They were joined by the Berminghams, Blakes and several Burkes. General Burke found a force of 1,000 men was made available to him. He used some of his men to watch the garrison at Roscommon and he also placed a strong party in Athenry to watch Clanrickard who was opposed to him. On June 20th 1643, Willoughby surrendered Galway and was allowed to depart for England with the honours of war.

1644

A low altar tomb in Kilkenny in raised Roman Capitals in panelled lines at the top of the covering slab. Below the inscription is a plain segmental cross with other religious emblems. Over the tomb in the wall is tablet with a shield bearing two lions rampant support a castle, triple turreted, two ropes descending from the battlements, a crescent for difference, for Kelly; impaling a cross engrailed between four martlets, for Phelan. Beneath the escutcheon are the letters W.K. M.F.; The Motto Turris Fortis Mihi Deus; the date 1642 and the distich :-

Spiritus amborum versatur in avla
Infra Nune Quorm corpora terra capit.

The message translated from the Latin reads : -

Here lie William Kelly, burgess of the city of Kilkenny, who died on May 27, 1644, and his dear wife Margaret Phelan, who died on October 2, 1635. Have pity on me, have pity on me at least you my friends Job XX

[History of the Diocese of Ossory]

1646

1. At this time Laughlin O'Kelly (37) resided at Moylough Castle. His brother Teige (Thady) O'Kelly (37) was living at Mullaghmore Castle. Teige murdered his brother Laughlin on the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul on June 29, 1646. The inscription on the stone was "Pray for the soul of Loughlin O'Kelly and his wife **Benamoon (Beanmúmhan) Kelly** (37). He died (was murdered) on 29th June 1646.

And in Irish was also inscribed on it : -

"A dhaoine ciachonnaic aon díoltruaighe
Ó bhí na trí Muire a' faire na huaighe
Lan Caisleáin de mhnáibh uaisle
'Taobhadh le h-én fhear, agus a bhreith uatha.

Oh people who has seen so great a cause of pity
Since the three Marys were watching the grave
The full of a castle of noble women
Trusting to one man, and he was taken from them.

This alludes to number of persecuted ladies whom Loughlin protected in his castle against the cruelty of some neighbouring tyrant.

[John O'Donovan in his Ordinance Survey Letters says in 1838. "Laughlin's tombstone lay a long time where Moylough Church is now; and was removed to the old chapel of Lacht, at the insistence of a Friar of the name of Fowler, who, having become a convert, was appointed a Minister in the Church. Here the stone remained until about thirty years ago, when it was conveyed to Thomastown, Mr. Bodkin's place, the House of Moyloughbeg, now called Summerville. Mr Bodkin put it into some work. It is supposed he placed it in the steps that rise to his door. The name of it was Ail Leabhair) Lapis Libri?) And tradition says that whenever a murder was committed formerly, it was a custom to place a stone of this kind on the very spot whereon it was perpetrated, which stone was turned once in every month, so it might suffer no grass to grow on the spaces occupied on it."
"Mullaghmore Castle, the ruins of this castle was entirely removed by Mr. O'Rourke, the present farmer of this land." O'Rourke was the son of a Catholic priest who conformed and became a Protestant Minister. His son, mentioned above was as well as a farmer, a land agent for Landlords and was extremely unpopular. An attempt was planned on assassination but the wrong man was shot. J.M.K.]

2. John O'Donovan talking about **Cloontuskert (**Uí Máine) says "The only curious inscription with the Abbey of local interest is the following: - Here l(i)es the burial of the **Sept of Urchary (now Urraghry) Bria(n) O'Kelly , 2nd of May 1846. Hugh Kelly was K. I."**

1647

I. Theobold Butler in a letter from Timogue, Queen's County, to General Preston, at Carlow
There is no news in this country except that all the northern men and creaghts in these parts are this night gone, bag and baggage, beyond the fort of Lease with a report to go into Connaught. [S.P. Charles I]

2. In the same letter he says; George Barnwell, paymaster of the camp to reimburse the public £100 as soon as possible. The money was advanced as succour money to various companies.

3. He is also to pay **William Kelly** and six other members of Captain James Barnwell's troop, a fortnight's means from June 1, i.e. £4-18s. [From Kilkenny June 5]

4. A warrant to be prepared for **William Kelly** and five others to assist the Irish assessment collectors in Devon. Detrained goods to be sold at once and 1d in the shilling to be kept for expenses. [S.P. Charles I]

1649

1. In August the Parliamentary forces holding Dublin repulsed an attack made on them by a royalist alliance under the command of the Marquis of Ormond, who though a Protestant had thrown in his lot with King Charles. The Irish Catholics saw in him an Anglo-Norman their best hope of creating a united front against the Parliament forces**. Colonel Charles O'Kelly** of Aughrane, Co. Galway, was one of Ormond's officers. Kelly was promoted to the rank of Colonel.

2. The **Thaddeus Kelly chalice** was made for Kilconnell friary. [It was located in Tullamore in 1874].

3. Petition to the King by **Ferdinand Kelly** showing that his services in connection with the Irish army had been recognised and certified by the Lord Ormond and others. In reward he was given the reversion on Thomas Hill of the **office of craner** in the city of Dublin. [S.P. Charles I]

4. King Charles I was executed. The man who was the executioner was called Gunning and was said to have come from Galway. The period of the Commonwealth was to have very serious effects on the Kellys who were transplanted and many were exported displaced or died at the hands of the Cromwellians.

5. The "Forty-Nine" Officers which refers to arrears to the Commissioned Officers who served Charles II or Charles I, in the Wars in Ireland before June 5, 1649. Among the list **are the following Kellys. Charles, Dennis, Farrell, Lieut. Francis, Henry, James Jasper, John, Thomas, and William Kelly.** [The Irish and Anglo-Irish Gentry]

6. In a letter for the Governor of Bellisonan from Col. J. Hewson.
Sir,
I am marching the army to reduce that place you possess unto the obedience of the Parliament of England and it being apparent to the world that God making inquisition in Ireland for innocent blood how far you and those with you may be concerned therein, I shall observe by your answer her unto.
These are to require you to deliver that place you now possess to me for the end aforesaid : whatsoever your return hereunto may be, and the effect thereof, my Summons will justify the future proceedings.
You're Servant,
J. Hewson.

In letter to Colonel Hewson Commander in chief of the Parliamentary party now in the field of Ballysonan, Co. Kildare.

Sir,
I am now in possession of this place (Ballysonan Castle) by the authority of my King, how you may demand it by authority of the Parliament of England, I know not: England denying their King, therefore your power I disobey : And for God, my King and Country, will defend this place to the uttermost of my power.
Sir, your servant,
Donno Kelly
Propositions made by the Garrison which were rejected.

"We do herby employ **Governor Donno O Kelly**, for the delivery of the hereunder Propositions to the Commissioners General of the Parliamentary Forces in Ireland.
Imprimus that the party commanding this Garrison and Fort of Ballinasonon and all other that will adhere to them are ready and willing to join the Parliamentary Forces upon such terms as are hereunder written.
2. That the Colonel Lieth, Colonel and Major as well as the Captains and under officers, be employed of the said party, constantly in the standing of the Army of the Parliamentary Forces of this Kingdom; that in case any such officers come in.
3. That they may have free liberty of their Religion and two Priests admitted and employed for the serve the said regiment now intended.
4. That neither Dillon of Taaffe shall be accepted of in the Parliaments party.
5. That their estates wrongfully detained and enjoyed by the said Dillon and Taaffe and Bourne, may be allowed unto them by the state of the parliament.
6. That their arrears since May last may be allowed them, this and the aforesaid Propositions may be granted by the General, Lieutenant General, Major General and Commissioners General of the Parliamentary Forces of this Kingdome, that what those counties assigned to them for their pay are in arrear since their coming to Ballysonan, may be forthwith caused to be paid.
7. That this granted they shall obey any, deriving power from the State of the Parliament.
Signed
J. Gordon, **Charles Kelly, Connor Kelly** and M. Donogh.

Colonel Hewson's Last Summons

Sir,
Blood I do not thirst after, yet so far as a soldier, as not to neglect present opportunity, I shall for the end in your letter mentioned, send Captain Hewson according to your desire, provided you send one or two fully Authorised to treat and conclude, and all to be concluded within half an hour, provided you do not work at all to repair what my guns and Mortar piece have demolished; and to that end that Captain Hewson may remain in the Mount during that half hour. Sir, I shall be glad if your wisdom prevent what otherwise unavoidably will fall out, though not desired by Your Servant, I. Hewson March 1, 1649.

Articles agreed upon between the Honourable John Hewson and **Captain Donogh Kelly, Governor of Bellisonan in the County of Kildare**. March 1, 1649.

"Imprimus, That the Garrison and Fort of Bellisonan, shall be immediately delivered with all the ammunition and provisions therein, except as in the ensuing Article is agreed upon.
2. That the said Governor Officers and soldiers, shall continue in the Castle until tomorrow morning at ten of the clock if they please and then they are to march out of the said castle and Fort with a trumpeter for convoy Ten miles if they desire it, or to any of the next Irish Garrisons within ten miles as aforesaid, the Trumpeter returning without any prejudice. And the said officers are to march with their horses and pistols and with their colours flying and drums beating and the soldiers with their arms and matches lighted and each Musketeer one pound of powder and bullet and match proportional.
3. Whatsoever oats and Peace shall appear to be in the Castle belonging to Miss Fitzgerald shall be restored to her.
And lastly for the due performance of the aforesaid articles we do hereunto set our hands the day and year first above written,
John Hewson
Donno Kelly

1650

1651
1. Among the priest prisoners **on Boffin Island (Innishboffin)** off the west coast of Co. Galway was **Rev. John Kelly a secular priest.** Also there was **Rev Conor Keilly (?Kelly).**

2. When after the breathing space afforded in the reign of Charles I, priest hunting again became general under the Cromwellian regime under the Cromwellian regime, such men as **Father William O'Kelly** and

Fr. Cullen **O.P**., and other priests and lay brothers, bravely suffered martyrdom. [Irish Life in the Seventeenth Century by Edward Mac Lysaght quoting Diocese of Limerick by Canon Begley]

1652

1. June 30. "Articles between General Reynolds and Major Charles Kelly", agreed on by Captain Henry Sankey and **Captain William Kelly on behalf of Major Charles Kelly**, (39) **for the surrender of Roscommon**. Article 4. "That the said major and the said captains by his appointment shall be allowed to transport, for the service of any foreign prince or State in amity with the Commonwealth of England a regiment of foot consisting of a thousand men of the said persons laying down their arms, and such other of the family of Kelly and their friends as shall go with them, the said regiment to be transported within three months, or sooner if it may be, for which purpose it shall be lawful for them to employ a messenger into Spain (if they cannot agree with the Spanish agent here) and if they cannot effect the same within the three months aforesaid upon application to the commissioners of Parliament or others in chief command, a competent enlargement of time such as they shall think fit is to be given them etc."

2. Colonel John O'Kelly (38), father of Charles above was in command of the Confederate garrison at Jamestown on the Shannon during the Cromwellian war. He surrendered Jamestown on April 7. The sixth and final article in the terms of surrender said 'That Colonel John Kelly shall have liberty to reside in the castle of Aghrane.'

3. An Act of 1652 stated that all property owners who had not "manifested their constant good affection to the commonwealth of England" were to suffer partial forfeiture of their property and might be transplanted to a different part of Ireland "where they would receive other land of equal value to the proportion of their estate not forfeited". Excepted from pardon by the Act, were clergymen, and those who took part in the rebellion.

4. Captain Donogh Kelly was active around Athlone and Ballinasloe area at this time. Kelly captured Major Henry Owen of Reynolds's Regiment, as well as some of his prominent soldiers. Kelly hoped to get £400 ransom.
In the meantime the wives of Viscount Dillon, Lord Taffe and Sir James Dillon took refuge on an island on Lough Ree. The ladies were discovered by some Cromwellian soldiers who brought them to prison in Athlone castle. The Dillons decided to capture the castle. An informer gave their plans to the guardians of the castle who were prepared for them. Some fifty of the attackers were killed and Dillon was captured. Kelly who was a kinsman of Dillon agreed to exchange Owen for the ladies.

1653

1. It was decided that "delinquent landowners should remove to Connacht and Clare, before May 1, 1654, under pain of death. "To hell or to Connacht", was the cant, of the Cromwellians.

2. At the Examination concerning Delinquent Proprietors of the Precinct of Athlone. The first examination was of Anthony Brabazon of Ballinasloe. **Owen Kelly of Creagh,** near Ballinasloe was sworn in and examined re "the acting's and demeanour of Anthony Brabazon. The inquiry was informed that Anthony aided and abetted the Rebellion in Ireland in the first year and that he did kill and rob several of the English, and that he did join **Bryan Kelly, the son of Kedagh,** at the siege of the Castle of Athlone.

3. Bernard O'Kelly a lay Dominican Brother of the convent of **Roscommon** after enduring for a long time, the filth of a prison, the weight of iron chains, and hunger, such that he was forced to sell his clothes, to get food, was condemned to death, in Galway, and was publicly hanged, because he was a Catholic.

4. Anthony Kelly, Deputy Surveyor General, is mentioned in the Documents Relating to the Cromwellian Settlement and Acts of Settlement and Explanation. [Bowen Papers].

5. A petition of **Edmund Kelly** was referred to the Commissioners of Revenue, on October, 4.

6. Petition of **John Kelly Esq**., about appeal for 1653, of Killihan ½ Barony, Co. Galway.

7. Petitions of
Edmund Kelly, Moote, (Co. Galway)
Connor Kelly, 21 July 1653 and 30 December 1653.

Brian Kelly, of Co. Dublin, 28 June 1653**.**
Brian Kelly, claiming title to lands referred to Court of Wards, 9 Jan 1653.
Donogh Kelly's petition of 7 Nov. referred to Commissioners.

8. John O'Kelly, of Knock-an-power, thirty, dark haired, tenant with two cows and two acres**, Edmund Kelly, thirty**, middle height, a servant **from Shandon , Thomas Kelly,** thirty nine of low stature also **a servant from Shandon and** others were **ordered, to leave County Waterford.**

1654
1. The work of proving delinquency was handed to Sir Charles Coote a ruthless Parliamentarian who had been given the title of Lord President of Connacht. Early in 1654 the Loughrea Commissioners were set up to distribute land to those who were being transplanted into Connacht and Clare. They were also given the function of assigning lands to Connacht landowners who were to be transplanted within the province. In December the Athlone Court of Qualification was set up to determine what proportions of land were to be given to those who were to be transplanted across the Shannon. Some of the Kellys affected included; **Melaghlin O'Kelly of Aughrim** who lost Scarid (52 acres) to Luke Taaffe and **John Kelly** who had been transplanted from Ballagh, Co. Galway. Melaghlin also lost Annagh (482 acres); Derryleagh (579) acres which had been leased by Melaghlin from the Duke of Ormond in 1641 were transferred to Alexander McDonnell. About half of Ballymacward (513) acres belonging to **Teige McAedh O'Kelly** were also given to Alexander McDonnell. McDonnell whose ancestors were gallowglasses who came to Ireland from the Scottish Isles to fight for the O'Neill around the 15th century were settled in Co. Antrim. Alexander had commanded a troop of horse on the Royalist side and was therefore attainted by Cromwell. The Act of Settlement restored his fortunes and he was allowed to exchange his Connacht lands for the 35,000 acre McDonnell estate and the castle of Glenarm in Antrim.

Teige McAedh O'Kelly, William O'Kelly (47 acres) and Melaghlin O'Kelly from Aughrim (23 acres), in Kilminett, Moinin na hEilte, and Liscuib, all lost their land, to Peter Power of Galway.
In Moyarrode Edmund O'Kelly and two others lost 445 acres to John Barnwall and another.
Carona (175 acres) was lost by the O'Kellys to Alexander McDonnell.
Gurteen (241 acres), Creran (258 acres), and Corskeagh (388 acres) were lost by the **O'Kellys of Coill an Bhogaigh** and Lord Clanmorris.

Teige O'Kelly was given 181 acres in **Creran** in 1654. He had lost his share of Carretreane.

Hugh O'Kelly who in 1641, held about half of Killeuawn, lost his land, in the Settlement. **Edmund and Úna Kelly** from elsewhere in Co. Galway were given 121 acres in Kilmioodh.

2. Connacht Certificates re those Kellys, transplanted, 1653-54
In enrolment of the Certificates of the Commissioners appointed for hearing and determining the claims of Transplanted Persons, in the Province of Connacht and Co. Clare.
Sisley Kelley, Ambrose Kelly, Anabell Kelly, Bryan K., Bryan McMurtagh K., Bryan McShane K., Carbery K., Christopher K., Sisley K., Clashmony K., Coll K., Comor Grana K., Connor K., Conn Óg K., Cornelius K., Daniel K., Daniel McRory K., Donnagh K., Edmond K., Elizabeth K., Evellin K., Ferdorogh K., Feagh K., Farragh K., Fedagh K., Fergus K., Francis K., Hubert K., Hugh K., Hugh McDermot Óg K., James K., Joane K., Jo. K., John K., John MacBryan K., John Mac John K., Colonel John K., Kat. K., Katherine K., Kedagh K., Laughlin K., Loughlin K., Laurence K., Melaghlin K., Mary K., Mathew K., Melaghlin K., Owen K., Owen Roe K., Owney K., Richard K., Roger K., Rory K., Rose M'Teige K., Saragh K., Sarah K., Sisley K., Teige K., Thomas K., Turloc McCon K., and Captain William Kelly.

3. The **Kilconnell Chalice**, a tulip shaped silver gilt chalice, which was constructed in 1638, and presented to the Abbey of Kilconnell, which had been built and restored by the O'Kellys, was handed to Bryan O'Flaherty from Bunowen, Co. Galway, for safe keeping, as the Paramilitary Forces marched into Co. Galway. O'Flaherty fled to Brussels, and being hard up for funds, he sold it to the Friars Minor of Louvain, for 200 florins. The chalice was ultimately returned to Ireland and is housed in the Franciscan Church, Merchants Quay, and Dublin.

4. In the Civil Survey of Co. Wexford, made this year, **Kellys Town** is mentioned.

5. Lieutenant John Kelly made a petition for himself and his foot company and it was referred to a committee.

1655
1. Brian Kelly, of Dangan, Co. Galway, was convicted of manslaughter. He was pardoned, on February, 8.

2. Petition of John Kelly (38), of Corribeg, Co. Galway, Gent. that he sided with the English in 1641, with particulars. Order August 28, 1655, that he gets Corribeg, where he is living now and Aghrahan (Aughrane, later Castlekelly), Co. Galway, as part of his qualification.

3. Jonet Kelly's petition, of 13 Feb. 1654, was referred to the commissioners in **Athlone** to decide her qualification.
Jonet Kelly's petition was referred by the commissioners to the Judges in Connacht to decide.

4. On November 21. The Minister Provincial (of the **Franciscans**) "having been cut off by the fury of the heretics due to the Penal Laws) and the ordinary capitular elections being impossible, Father Bonaventure Maglin had been appointed vicar provincial on May 12, 1654. The triennial term of provincialship, however having long been expired, Father Francis is appointed minister, Fr Patrick Duffy to be custodian, Fr Bonaventure Maglin, theologian and ex-vicar, and Fr Anthony Garvin, S.T. Lector**, Fathers Bernard O'Kelly and James Crohan, preachers, to be diffinitors.** [Rawlinson MS. Presented by Charles McNeill. Anal. Hib. Book 2].

1656
1. Conor Kelly was a servant to Major Cheshire, at **Dundalk.**

2. Hugh O'Kelly of Ballyforan was born.

3. In the Burke Wills (4) 10/74
Thomas Burke Palace, Co. Galway, Esq.
March 17, 1655 (1657 V) February 4, 1656
Build a chapel to the Virgin near Abbey of Kinnelhein (See note below).
Wife Agnes French
Son & heir John
Son Jonack B. Decd. And his daughters Elizabeth and Mary
Daughter Sarah, wife of Miles Burke of Lopein
Cousin (Maurice?) Óg O'Kelly
Daughter Úna Burke
Several other relatives are mentioned. In another abstract of the same will Betham included his cousin Cormac Egan.
[The Abbey mentioned above is spelled several different ways in different documents. Frank Burke wrote a small booklet about the Abbey in 1997 called *The Abbey of Kilnalahan.* It is situated eight miles west of Portumna and ten miles south east of Loughrea, both in County Galway. It was Ireland's only Carthusian establishment and was built for Walter de Burgo 1243-1271). Later in 1371 it became a Franciscan house. During the reign of Henry VIII the Monastery was suppressed. Due to the good graces of the Clanrickard Burkes the Monks returned and were again driven out during the Cromwellian reign of terror. After the restoration they returned until the time of the Battle of Aughrim when once more they were driven from their place of worship.]

4. The act of priest hunting continued. Several Kelly priests and brothers were murdered by the English authorities in Ireland. The reward for taking priests (usually £5) between 1653 and 1556 will be found in "The Commonwealth State Accounts" (An. Hib., No 15, pp. 227-322). The names of the "apprehenders" prove that renegade Irishmen as well as Cromwellians engaged in this occupation.

1657
1. The following Kellys forfeited his lands, under the Cromwellian Settlement were transplanted to the poorer areas of Connacht and County Clare. The people occupying these areas were either moved to another area or had most of their land taken off them to make room for the new arrivals.
Luke Kelly, Cookestown, Co. Dublin,
James Kelly, Gowran, Co. Kilkenny.
Martin Kelly, do do
Philip Kelly, Jamestown, do

Patrick Kelly, Barony of Fort, Co. Wexford.
Conor Kelly, Barony of Tyrawley, Co. Mayo.
Walter Kelly, do
David Kelly, do
Edmund Kelly, do

Some of the descendants of John O'Kelly, Archdeacon of Tuam and Erenagh.

31. John O'Kelly, Archdeacon
32. David O'Kelly — **William O'Kelly, Mayo**
33. Edmond O'Kelly
34. Henry Reagh, Dunamona — **David of Dunamona** — **William of Dunamona**
35. Myler O'Kelly, Dunamona (-1627). — **William, Dunamona** — **David "of the Pig", Tyrawley**
36. David, Dunamona — **William, Tyrawley**
=Cate Bourke
37. Edmund of Dunamona — **David "of the Mire", Tyrawley**
38. — **Richard O'Kelly, Augustinian Friar, Tyrawley**

32. William O'Kelly, Mayo
33. William Boy O'Kelly, Mayo
34. Walter Boy O'Kelly, Mayo

35. Tibbot O'Kelly (fl. 1632), Mayo
36. Edmund O'Kelly, Tyrawley
37. Edmund Óg O'Kelly, Tyrawley

2. A petition of **John Kelly,** complaining that John Bellew had ploughed his land contrary to the order of the commissioners appointed to set out lands in Connacht and Clare. [April 6]

3. A petition of **Teige reagh Kelly**, and his mother, **Arable Kelly**, referred to Judge of Assizes, to decide if he has been disturbed in lands, decreed at Loughrea. [March 17]

4. The work of setting out and distributing lands in Connacht to transplantees was carried out by a second commission which was located in Athlone from 1655 to 1657. Governor Brayfield with five others formed a further commission which investigated 363 cases of alleged Irish delinquency in the Athlone precinct, commencing with Anthony Brabazon of Ballinasloe who had joined with **Brian Kelly Mackedagh at the siege of Athlone Castle in 1641.** [Commonwealth Records]

1658
1. Cromwell died, and Gaelic Ireland rejoiced.

2. Daniel Kelly of Kilkea and James Kelly of Clane, were both Yeomen in Co.. Kildare.

3. Denis Kelly, of Kinsale, an Irish Papist, one of several who were expelled from the town by the order of the Lord Deputy and Council, and who returned to reside and to trade therein. The order was to be enforced. [Manuscript of the Old Corporation of Kinsale].

4. Petition of **Teige reagh Kelly and Arable Kelly**, claiming lands under Athlone decree. [June 28, referred]

5. Colonel John Kelly's petition on April, 6, 1658, was referred to Commissioners of Revenue at Athlone.

6. John Kelly, claimed a house in Thomas Street, (Dublin).

7. Philip Kelly, a prisoner at Drogheda, "for not transplanting, to be released on engaging to transplant." [18 Feb. 1658]

8. Philip Kelly, to transplant into Connacht, 18 Oct. 1658.

9. Count Palatine William O'Kelly was born in Aughrim.

10. Stone in Knockadangan Cemetery, Co. Roscommon says Built by **Con Kelly and his wife Mare** in remembrance of their parents and themselves. [Roscommon Historical Journal 1988]

11. ---------- Forwarded message ----------
From: **Pablo Torrebiarte** <pablo.torrebiarte@gmail.com>
Date: Fri, Mar 16, 2012 at 5:03 AM
Subject: newsletter
To: Kelly Clan <clankellyinfo@gmail.com>

Bernie
I received today the newsletter by mail. Thank you!
I also learned recently about the founder of the O'Kelly family in Guatemala.
According to our sources, he was Dr. Thaddeus Theodore O'Kelly, born around 1658 in Lothgal (modern Loghgall?) in county Armagh, Ulster.
1o. Dr. T. T. O'Kelly was the father of D. Balthasar de O'Kelly and Friar Ignatius.
2o. D. Balthasar de O'Kelly was married to Da. Thomasa García in 1723 in Quezaltenango, Guatemala.
3o. Their daughter, Da. Micaela Gerónima O'Kelly y García was married in Quezaltenango to D. Lázaro Escobedo.
4o. Their daughter, Da. María Eusebia Escobedo y O'Kelly was married around 1765 in Quezaltenango to D. Agustín Parrilla y López de Marchán.
5o. Their son, D. Florencio Parrilla y Escobedo (b. 1774) was married around 1792 to Da. Petrona Josefa Robles de Mirantes y Muñoz (b. 1770).
6o. Their daughter, Da. Manuela Josefa Parrilla y Robles (b. 1795) was married in 1819 in Quezaltenango to D. José Casimiro Rubio y Garín (b. 1800).
7o. Their daughter, Da. Margarita Manuela Parrilla y Rubio was married in 1841 in Quezaltenango to her cousin, D. Mariano Eustaquio Peláez y Rubio (b. 1820).
8o. Their son, Lic. Fermín Peláez Rubio (b. 1843, d. 1905) was married in 1869 in Quezaltenango to Da. Juana Ariza y Balverde.

9o. Their eldest daughter Da. María Cristina Peláez y Ariza (b. 1871, d. 1943) was married in Quezaltenango to D. Gustavo Aguilar y Valenzuela.
10. Their youngest son, Prof. Ricardo Aguilar y Peláez (b. 1910, d. 1997), was married in Guatemala to Da. Evelina Mazariegos y Carranza (b. 1905, d. 1974).
11. Their only daughter, my mother, Da. Nora Aguilar Mazariegos (b. 1933) was married in 1955 to D. Miguel Torrebiarte y Sohanin (b. 1910, d. 1965).
12. They are the parents of D. José Antonio (b. 1958) and Fr. Juan Pablo.
I hope that this will help find relatives in the old Country. As for the DNA, our last male O´Kelly was Fr. Sebastian, who died around 1795. I could possibly locate his graveside, but I do not dare to take any relics from him for analysis.
Fr. Juan Pablo de Jesús

1659
1. Captain John Kellie was retoured heir, in certain lands in Berwickshire.

2. There was **only one Catholic bishop in the country.** The rest had been either killed or banished. The one remaining was in very poor health and had been the only Prince of the Church left in a country which was predominantly Catholic for the past five years. In 1649 Cromwell declared his intention of banishing the Mass. To achieve this, the Catholic priests were hunted and had a price on their heads. Despite this many priest remained and celebrated Mass on Mass rocks in remote areas. [See 1661]

3. In Extracts of Wills and Bequests from Documents Relating to the **Irish in the West Indies,** collected and edited by Rev, Aubrey Gwynn, S.J., M.A.
"May 8 1659. Kelly, Cornelius. Whereas Darby Daniel is bound by indenture to serve nine years, it is his desire that he be free in seven years. And Katharine Wilson, though bound for seven, be free in five years."

4. In the 1659 Census of the ½ Barony of Moycarne (Moore and Creagh), the following people had land.

Townlands	Irish Acres	Names of gentlemen.
Ardcarne	17	**Daniel Kelly**
Creagh	12	**Owen Kelly**
Atiferaie	7	**Bryan Kelly**
Moore	33	**Loghlin Kelly**
Clunerallagh (Now Thomastown)	31	**Owen Kelly**
Falty	*7*	**John Kelly**

5. The number of English in Athlone in 1659 was 544 which barely exceeded the 531 Irish who resided there despite a policy of excluding the Irish from the town. Among those who possessed a title of honour, office profession or holding **Walter Kelly.**

1660
1. Charles II was summoned to the throne of England thus ending the short lived Republic of England (1649-1660).
The persecution of Catholics under Cromwell continued but improved slightly. The number of vocations for the priesthood increased despite the Penal Laws. The Catholics who had been dispossessed under Cromwell thought they would soon get their land back again. Most did not, a number got some got some of their property restored and a small number got all of their lands back. Many Kellys had lost their property but only a few were restored.
Among the names mentioned by Charles II in his famous Declaration, who were to be restored to their former estates in Ireland were the following Kellys:

Captain Charles Kelly (later Colonel Charles O'Kelly), of Screen, Co. Roscommon
Ensign Philip Kelly
2. Two Lieutenants Edmund Kellys' were officers with King Charles II in Spain

3. Abbot James Lynch, abbot of Cong, and Vicar-General of the diocese of Killala, wrote a letter to the Synod being held in secret in Tuam, apologizing for his absence. There was no bishop present as some sees were without a bishop and those bishops who had been assigned dioceses were on the continent due to the penal laws. One of the subjects discussed was the decision of John Dooley, Vicar-General of Tuam, reversed a ruling by Lynch, in favour of **Rev. Bernard Kelly**, against Dean Richard Size, both priests, from the Killala diocese. The Vicar General of Killala obstructed the decree. Dooley issued a mandate, but Lynch refused to attend the place assigned by the mandate. The synod decided to request Dooley to revise his decree, in order to procure reconciliation, between the two warring clerics.

4. Denis O'Kelly, son of Thomas and grandson of Daniel a bharca O'Kelly, died.

1661
1. In a list of inhabitants of Wexford who were captains at sea, owners and adventurers in the frigates employed in the King's service (Charles II), was **Captain Michael Kelly,** who was killed in service, and **Captain Hugh Kelly**, as well as **Patrick Kelly**. [S.P.]

2. Certificate by the Marquis of Ormond at the request of **Colonel John Kelly, of Corribeg, Esq.**
I certify that Kelly raised a company of foot under the command of the Marquis of Clanrickard in 1641. He did good service and assisted the King's Protestant subjects in Connaught. At the peace at Sigginstown in 1643, he was included by name in the quarter assigned for the Marquis of Clanrickard, with the party under his command, as adherents to the King's Protestant subjects. He continued there until I left Ireland in 1647. When I returned to Ireland he served under me in command of a troop of horse and was with me in camp in Dublin. He was constantly loyal. January 15, 1661. [S.P. Charles II]

3. Richard Kelly was one of the recorders and bailiff of **Athlone Corporation.** He was also among those who had to execute the poll-money ordinances of 1660.

1662.
1. Archbishop Loghlin O'Kelly was Archbishop of Tuam around this time. The dreaded Penal Laws against the Catholics and especially against their clergy were being actively pursued. The Archbishop was constantly moving from one house to another to avoid capture. Little is therefore known about him.

2. Thomas Kelly was a tenant, in a slated house, in Bride Street in Wexford. The house was owned by William Sinnott. **William Kelly** owned property, in the town of Wexford, valued at £14. It was leased to William Taylor.

3. On 10 June 1662, **John Bane O'Kelly, of Curraghteskin, Co. Waterford,** petitioned that in 1647, a skirmish or fight took place at Curraghteskin, Co. Waterford, of which he was a tenant, and that some persons of the Parliamentary Party, then commanded by the Earl of Inchiquin, were killed there and that he has lately been indicted as an accessory to the murder of them. A true bill was found against the petitioner on the evidence, as he says that he was seen standing beside a dead person unknown and that some that stood beside him had the horses, arms, and clothes of the said dead person. You shall examine into this case, and if you find the facts as stated, grant a pardon to the petitioner. [S.P.]

4. John Kelly was in the Lord Deputy's [Fleetwood's] regiment of foot. [S.P. Charles II]

5. David Kelley, --Prays for the restoration of a small estate in Ireland lately possessed by Lord Carey [Carew Papers].

1663
Laurence Kelly was renting a house, in Carrick Lane, **Kells, Co. Meath** for an annual rent of £3.

1664
Nicholas Kelly, paid 4 shillings hearth-money, for a house in Gowran, Co. Kilkenny, and **Joseph Kelly and Mark Kelly** paid 8 shillings for houses in the same town.

1665

1. The **title of Lord Mayor was introduced in Dublin** to replace the title Mayor which had replaced the title Provost in 1229.

2. Colonel John Kelly (38) of Scrine, in the Barony of Athlone, was under the Act of Explanation, restored to all his estates. [Ancestor of the Kellys of Aughrane (Castlekelly)]

Other Kellys restored, were, Bryan Mac Shane Kelly, Con Óg Kelly, Cornelius Kelly, Donogh Kelly, Farragh Kelly, John Kelly, Laughlin Kelly, Owen Kelly, Richard Kelly, Sarah Kelly, Sisley Kelly, and Teige Kelly.

3. John Kelly "That the petitioner being lately **tried** in his Majesty's Court **for killing one Richard Roe** not out of any malice but by sudden provocation, the petitioner was found guilty of man-slaughter and having the benefit of his clergy was to be burned in the hand, for which your Grace hath been pleased to grant him his Majesty's pardon, upon the report of the Right Honourable the Lord Santry and an ample certificate of the Lord Mayor of the city of Dublin; Sir Theophilis Jones, Sir Thomas Worship and many Aldermen and other persons of good credit, of your petitioner's civil demeanour in the said city. But so it is, may it please your Grace, that the order given by your Grace for pardoning the burning of the land does not carry worse in it for restoring the petitioners goods and chattels, the forfeiture whereof being an effect of the said fact, the punishment of which your Grace hath been pleased to pardon. The petitioner therefore most humbly prayeth that your Grace's said order may be enlarged so as the same may extend to the restitution of his said goods and chattels. And he may pray, etc."

- We pray our very good Lord, the Lord Baron of Santry, and Lord Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of Chief Place, to consider of this petition and to certify us his opinion of the petitioner's request thereby made unto us. Ormond. [Marques of Ormonde MSS]

1666

1. The Pedigree of the O'Kellys of Hy-Maine
from the Book of Duad Mac Firbis
Compiled 1666 Page 321
Hugh and Fearadach the sons of Brian, son of Fionnachta, son of Melaghlin O'Kelly.

2. The Great Fire of London.

3. The **Hearth Tax** was approved by the parliament of Charles II (1660-1666) as a method to provide additional revenue for the king. It was an annual tax of two shillings per hearth, payable by all householders, and was a great burden on the poor. To avoid paying the tax the poor built their cabins without chimneys. They had the fire in the middle of the room and the smoke was supposed to go out through a hole in the middle of the roof.

1667

Petition of **Colonel John Kelly, re a bridge, over the Suck,** at Garrura**.** [His. Manuscripts Commission Vol. 6]

1668

1. Quitclaim by Robert Dillon Clonbrock, Esq. and Luke Dillon of same, gent., to John Donnellan of Cloonigny, (later Mount Talbot), Co. Galway., gent for £20; of their interest in a carton in the quarter of Lissnegeeragh and another cartron in the half quarter of Coolnagarr and Gortnelahy, in the part of Kilgerrill, Co. Galway. One of the witnesses was **John Kelly**. (DP)

2. A **letter in the Vatican Library,** written by Rev. **Daniel O'Kelly, Vicar General of the diocese of Clonfert as** well as from the Vicar Generals of Kilmacduagh and Elphin, to Cardinal Rospigliosi, states in Latin :
There is a danger that the religion will be extinguished in this country, unless a bishops are sent, who are diligent and learned, who will oppose those who are trying to destroy the religion.

3. Subsidy Rolls for Co. Galway, for 1667 and 1668.

Tiaquin Barony.	**Loghlin Kelly of Grange.**
	Conor Kelly of Clough.

Edmund Kelly of Fedane.
John Kelly of Killm 'jehill.
Teige Kelly of Ballagh duff.

Clare Barony **William Kelly of Ballina, in Clare.**

Clonmacknoane ½ Barony. **William Kelly of Creggan (later Mountbellew).**
Leitrim ½ Barony **William Kelly of Killeen.**

4. Petition of John Kelly to be relieved of troops quartered at his house.

5. Edmund Kelly a Dublin tailor petitioned the authorities on May 23 for moneys due to him from soldiers.

6. A petition was received from **James Kelly** and others for payment of ten months arrears for service in Sir William **Meredith's troops**.

1669.
When England was at peace with the Continent, and stories of popish treason could not be so easily concocted, recourse was made to the ancient statutes of *Praemunire.*

Lord Roberts wrote to Edward Wooley, Bishop of Clonfert (Protestant).
"We desire your Lordship to use such means as you judge fit for the apprehension of **Daniel Kelly** who seems to assume the place of titular popish **vicar general of the Diocese of Clonfert** and he been apprehended be committed to safe custody in the shire gaol and cause such examination to be taken as shall be necessary for proof of the matter contained in your letters of June 4th, last.
Priest hunting appears to have lessened with the departure of Ormond this year. Lord Berkeley would adopt neither the policy of persecution nor intrigue practiced by his predecessor.

1671
In the Irish Army List, **Ensign Andrew Kelly was in Lord Wentworth's Regiment of Foot**

1672.
In a letter Henry Lynch of Galway, who was in Dublin, wrote to his wife, Lady Mary Lynch**, the Mace near Galway.**
My dear Heart,
I did intend to write to you by the last post but there came into me so many friends . . . . I am to remove my lodgings (**in Dublin) to Mr Kelly's the Attorney's** where there are rooms capable to receive you for some time by way of visit or sojourning, which I intend to afford you the comfort of sometimes here until my practice with God's Blessing prove such as I may be able to maintain you here for good.
. . . . . .
Your dear husband till death,
Henry Lynch

1674
1. Colonel John Kelly, of Aughrane, eight Lord of the manor of Skreen, died, and was buried in Kilconnell Abbey. He was son of Captain Colla O'Kelly who fought at Kinsale with the English at Kinsale (see 1615). He was married to Isma daughter of Sir William Hill, Bart. As a child his wardship was granted to Donogh O'Kelly, of Gallagh, to be brought up in the established religion, and in the use of the English tongue. He was Colonel of infantry of his own of his own raising in 1641. He was very active and zealous in supporting the King Charles the First's cause. He "acquired so distinguished a character for his services, both under the Marquis of Ormonde and Clanrickard, that he was restored by a particular clause in the Act of Settlement, to all the estates which he either had in possession or in reversion in the year 1641". Kellagh O'Kelly of Aughrim, who was the reputed chief of Hy-Many, sent a short time before his death, a formal deputation to Colonel John Kelly, devolving to him all his right to the ancient honours of O'Kelly. He had issue Colonel Charles O'Kelly of Aughrane, and Captain John Kelly of Clonlyon.

2. In a list of **Irish Dominicans** who studied in Holy Cross College, **Louvain,** July 6, 1675 were the

following:-

Guillelmus O'Kelly, praedictor of the convent of Strad, Diocese of Tuam.

Dominicus O'Kelly, predicator et confessarius. He was sent to Ireland in 1668 by the Canon Agretti to carefully consign some letters of Cardinal Barbareni and of the same Canon Agretti, in order to make known the falsity of the Brief invented by Fr. James Taffe. Father Kelly discharged this mission with great ability and with the desired result. But as he on that account incurred the mortal enmity of the cabal of Peter Walsh, he cannot safely remain in Ireland, and on that account remains in London as chaplain of the Minister of the Republic of Venice.

Dominicus O'Kelly, praedictor generalis et exprovincialis, died in Dublin.
[Spicilegium Ossoriense being a collection of Original Letters from the Reformation to 1800, by Dr Patrick Moran, Bishop of Ossory. 1878]

1676
Will of **Edmund Kelly, of Correndrowe**, (Co. Galway), proved in 1676, and is owed a debt of £20, by Johnyne McJonyne.

1677
The **Irish College** (College des Lombards), is **founded in Paris by the Rev. Malachy Kelly.**

1679
1. Rev. Dominick O'Kelly, of Ballinlass, County Galway was **prior of Louvain.**

2. Whereas with the consent of the Most Reverend the Provincial of the Order of S. Francis, Fr Owen Callaghan, the Most Reverend Guardian of Kilconnell, William Cuniham, the Most **Rev. Bryan Kelly** I have taken away a parcel of timber set on the wood of Kellimore belonging to **Col. John Kelly of Aghrahen (Aughrane**, later Castlekelly) designed for the reparation of the **Abbey of Kilconnell.** I do hereby promise assume and undertake to set for them in the same wood, or in the woods contagious thereunto as much timber of the same length and latitude and proper for the same purpose of the seasonable time of the year and the same to leave in the same place where the said timber lent me now lieth before the latter end of February next. As witness my hand and seal the 9th day of February, 1679.
Present: **Hy. Kelly and William Kelly**. [Parliamentary Papers, Record Office Y. 6. Bund. 73, 357.]

1680
1. **James O'Kelly,** son of Denis and grandson of Thomas O'Kelly of Clogher, died

He was survived by his son John O'Kelly ancestor of the O'Kelly de Galways of Belgium.

2. **Simon Alcock of Dublin, married Rose Kelly in August 1680.**
[Burkes L.G. of Irl. 1904.]

1681
1. After some of the noble families of Ireland had been dispossessed of their lands during the Cromwellian period and had failed to have them restored after the return of the monarchy, some of their sons became highway men. One of the better known followers of this way of life was Redmond O'Hanlon, who preyed on the rich especially the English rich in the area called the Fews Mountains, near Dundalk. Various attempts were made to surprise him and large bribes were offered for his capture. He was shot as he lay asleep.

In the south of Ireland was another highwayman called Daniel O'Keefe, who functioned in County Cork. He was informed on by his sweetheart **Mairead O'Kelly**, but O'Keefe was forewarned and made good his escape, but not before wreaking his revenge on the informer. The incident gave rise to a poem in Irish which is translated below.

No more shall mine ear drink
Thy melody swelling;
Or thy beaming eye brighten
The outlaws' dark dwelling;
Or thy soft heaving bosom

My destiny hallow,
When thine arms twine around me,
Young Mairead Ny Ceallaigh.

The moss couch I brought thee
To-day from the mountain

Has drunk the last drop
Of thy young heart's red fountain
For this good *skeane* beside me
Struck deep, and rung hollow
In thy bosom of treason,
Young Mairead Ny Ceallaigh.

2. Rev. Malachy Kelly, D.D., was Superior of the Irish Lombard College, Paris. [See 1684]

3. Archbishop Oliver Plunkett, Archbishop of Armagh was tried in London, on trumped up charges, and was beheaded for his religion. He was born in County Meath in 1629. In 1645 he went to Rome to study for the priesthood and was ordained there in 1654. He was appointed professor in the College of the Propaganda. In 1669 he was appointed Archbishop of Armagh and was consecrated in Ghent rather than Rome, in the hope that this might cause fewer problems with the authorities in Ireland**. When he arrived in Ireland he found the church both religious and lay in poor religious health**. He set out to remedy this, which made him very unpopular with other clerics who had slipped into bad ways. They even wrote letters to Rome to say that he was having an affair with a **Mary Kelly.** Another letter suggested that he was having an affair with Mary Kelly's younger sister.

Another Kelly who was sometimes referred to as O'Kelly caused the Archbishop much anguish. This was the **Rev. Terence O'Kelly, Administrator of the diocese of Derry.** O'Kelly had been one of the first students at the Irish College in Rome. Sometime after returning to Ireland he had taken to himself **a mistress** and he had a number of children by this woman. Plunkett tried first to persuade Terence to put aside the woman. When this approach failed he ordered him to do so with the same result. Death intervened and one detects from the tone of the Archbishop's word in his letters to Rome that he did not shed many tears. [Dr Plunkett was canonized by Pope John Paul II, at the end of the 1990s.]

1682
Phelim Kelly occupied a house and lands in Kilbeggan, Co. Westmeath. [N.P].

1683
1. A map of Galway made during the Petty Survey, showed that in Ballinasloe, only the castle and a few houses near the bridge existed at that time.

2. Rev. Ignatius Kelly was **guardian of the Franciscan Friary, Athlone** from 1681 to 1683. [See 1687]

1684
1. Rev Malachy Kelly, founder of the Irish College in Paris, died. According to the epitaph engraved on a white marble table. The coat of arms of the O'Kellys of Aughrim, were incised with golden line engraving. It read Malachy O'Kelly d'Aughrim, Abbot of St. Mary of Owny, in Ireland. He had been confessor to Mary Gonzaga, Queen of Poland. After moving to Paris he was appointed almoner, at the court of Louis XIV. He obtained a rundown college in Paris and having restored it, he transformed it into The Irish College. The object was for the education of Irish students, who were prevented from being educated at home, by the Penal Laws against the Catholics. He was at first a professor at the college and was superior from 1681- to 1684. Kelly embraced Jansenism, which spread like wildfire in France. Jansenism was a movement in the Roman Catholic church, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, which was based on the teachings of Cornelius Jansen, which stressed the predestinarian aspects of the Augustinian teaching. It brought the Jansenists into conflict with the Jesuits, and was condemned by the church as a treat to traditional sacrementalism. Among other points the Jansenists argued that the efficiency of the sacraments depended on the moral character of the recipient. Jansenism was condemned in 1653, by Pope Innocent X. One of the most famous of the Jansenists was Pascal. Port Royal, a Cistercian Nunnery near Paris, became the centre of Jansenism under Abbess Angelique Arnault. Malachy Kelly thus never was

appointed a bishop at home, which had been widely expected. He died April 22, 1684, and is buried in the crypt in the Irish College. (The college was recently [1990's], restored by the Irish Government, and is now used for conferences).

2. A tombstone in Knockmoy Abbey, Co. Galway has the following inscription**: -** Pray for the souls of **Cornet Edmund Kelly, Daniel Kelly late of Kelnagnok** their wives and children (plot 1).

3. Barnaby O'Kelly of Cadamstown, Co. Kildare, died on November 5, 1684. He was the grandson of **Ferdinand O'Kelly of Irry O'Kelly and Dunamace in Queen's County.** He was married to Ellinor O'Moore, daughter of Col. Roger O'Moore of Ballyna, Co. Kildare and his wife Jane Barnwall who was the daughter of Sir Patrick Barnewall of Turvey, Co. Kildare. Barnaby had five sons who were slain in battle. A sixth son **Lieutenant Gerard O'Kelly was in O'Moores Regiment**. Gerard was married to Elizabeth Baggot daughter of James Baggott of Rathjordan, Co. Limerick. Her mother was Sheelagh Power granddaughter of Sir William Power, who died in 1649. Her maternal grandfather was Cormac "Óg" McCarthy of Blarney, Co. Cork, and Lord of Muskerry who died in 1640.
The O'Kelly slab in the Cadamstown Churchyard which is situated by the side of the road, a mile to the south of Balyna (Ballina) in the Meylerstown direction. The slab is built on the inside of the church ruins on its west end. The O'Kelly crest and coat of arms sculptured on the stone is that of the O'Kellys of Hy-Many. It says that the coat of arms was granted to **Ferdinand O'Kelly** in 1603 by John Sin George. Apparently there was no Ulster King of Arms of that name but there was a Sir Richard St. George who was Clarenceux King of Arms from 1603 to 1635. The coat of arms was in no way connected to the O'Kellys of Queen's County.
[(Charles O'Moore, father of Col. Roger, had been given lands at Ballyna, Barony of Carbury, Co. Kildare, instead of those his father had been dispossessed of in Queen's County.), (Journal of the Co. Kildare Archaeological Society, Vol. 2, article by Lord Walter Fitzgerald.)].

4. Charles II in his **Commission of Grace granted lands to** a number of people including **Edmond Kelly.**
[Irish and Anglo-Irish Landed Irish]

5. Martin D'Arcy (d.1690) made a deal in 1684, with his cousin James, of Kiltullagh, and 'signed this engagement to pay half the cost of recovery of lands which he had mortgaged to **Edmund Kelly' (probably of Fiddane,** also in the parish of Kilkerrin). This agreement which involved the division of lands at 'Carrowtrahane, Morganure and Killasmuggaun, otherwise Killasmuggaun, Clonfure and Morganure', was acted on in another agreement between their respective descendents, James and Patrick, in 1751. [Darcy Papers]. [See Edmond Óg O'Kelly, 36, of Athleague and later Fiddane in Main Hy-Many Family Tree.]

1685
Book of Survey and Distribution of County Galway

Clonmacnowen Barony -------- Killallagton Parish

Proprietor in 1641	Area	Unprofitable Acres	Profitable	To whom disposed of to
Walter Kelly & Thomas Kelly	Cloonkeene	79	167	John Eyres Esq. and John Donnellan
Walter Kelly, Edward Kelly & Connor Kelly	Cloonkeene	54	154	Bryan Donnellan & others
Teige Óg Kelly of Aughrim	Clogh Mc keelis	109	216	Duke of Ormond
Richard Martin & Edmund Kelly	Killaghmore	201	379	Edmund Donnellan
Laughlin Kelly Esq.	Sylihane	129	138	Duke of Ormond

Laughlin Kelly, Daniel Mc Reagh, John Mc Reagh, Teige Mc Reagh, Laughlin Mc Reagh	**Reaghall**	**52**	**504**	**Duke of Ormond**
Laughlin Kelly Esq.	**Killoghboy**	**79**	**140**	**Duke of Ormond**
Daniel Mc Reagh	**Lisduff & Lismaceely**	**47**	**158**	**David Roch**
Edmund Kelly Redmond McGrath	**Ballentubber**	**36**	**47**	**James Heffernan &**
Edmund Kelly Of Lisnabaltagh	**Gorteteor**	**31**	**52**	**Redmond McGrath**

Parish of Cloontuskert, same Barony

John Kelly, Walter Kelly Ferdorogh Brasil alias Teige O'Kelly & Daniel Mc Rogan	**Killerin**	**43**	**719**	**Col Carey Dillon and others**
John Kelly & 2 others	**Lisnarvagh**	**16**	**108**	**Nicholas Archdeacon et al**
Walter Kelly & others	**Carrowmore**	**51**	**152**	**do**
Hugh Ballagh O'Kelly, Daniel Glass McRogan, Owen McRogan & Anthony Brabazon	**Tristan**	**12**	**510**	**Peter Kelly 73 acres John McBrian Kelly 16 acres Hector Vaughan 421**
Margaret Kelly & others 3 others	**Crossconnell**	**173**		**Duke of Ormond and**
Lord Clanmorris als William Kelly, Cornelius Kelly, Conor McHugh Thomas O'Kelly, Owen McDonnell Kelly & Earl of Clanrickard John Bodkin	**Gortecarne**	**24**	**576**	**Col Carey Dillon, Daniel Kelly, James Kelly, Sir Newcomen &**
John Donnellan, Walter Kelly, Teige Bane O'Kelly, Murtogh Óg O'Kelly	**Gortekarne**	**63**	**363**	**Marcus Lynch**
John Kelly & 2 others	**Tuam-catrin**	**751**	**306**	**James Keally**
John M'Owen Kelly, Walter Kelly, Feogh	**Mackneigh**	**145**	**280**	**Thomas Kealy, Pierce Archdeacon,**

O'Kelly, Ferdorogh als Daniel Kelly, James McTeige O'Kelly & Daniel O'Coffy				**Bryan Kealy James Keally**
Killcloony Parish, same barony				
Walter and James Kelly Gerard and Thomas M'Owen Kelly, William ffarow and ffarow Boy O'Kelly, Chayer and Rory Kelly	**Calterehard**	**92**	**349**	**William Spencer**

NOT COMPLETED

2. At their outset of King James II's reign, **Athlone** was mainly a Protestant town with relatively few Catholic freemen there. Among the eighty six members of **the corporation** were**: - Edward Kelly and Laurence Kelly, both merchants.** Most of the other members bore English names. [Ath. Hist.]

1686

1. A tablet was placed in a wall in the Franciscan Church in Meelick (nr. Eyrecourt, Co. Galway. It reads - *Pray for the souls of Laughlin Madden and his wife **Ellen Kelly** and Bryne Madden and his wife **Rose Kelly of Ballinacoilly** who raised this monument for themselves and their posterity. VI FEB. 1686.*
[Meelick is believed to be the oldest Catholic Church in Ireland in continuous use for public worship. It was established by Eoin O'Madden in 1474 for the Franciscans. The Meelick Chronicle compiled by one of the monks, gives an account of their activities from 1635 to 1853. Fr Reynolds the last resident Franciscan to live here died soon after the Chronicle ceased to be written and the Parochial church then assumed pastoral duties for Meelick. The church was beautifully restored in the early 1990's by the local community and their parish priest Fr. Christy Glynn.]

2. Ferdinand Kelly, of Newtown, parish of Tuam, Co. Galway, gent, by his will dated June 21, 1686, bequeathed to pay his debts: - £20 out of what rent Mr. Thomas Skerrett owes me or will owe me or my heirs out of my land in Trusternagh sequestrated to my **brother Connor Kelly**.

3. John O'Kelly (39), of Clonlyon, Co. Galway, was Sheriff of County Galway

4. Hugh Kelly was an attorney in 1686. [King's Inns Admissions 1607-1867]

1687

1. Edward Kelly was Sheriff of Dublin.

2. Rev. Ignatius Kelly O.F.M. was appointed **guardian of the Franciscan Friary, Athlone** this year. He had been previously guardian from 1678 to 1680. [Hist. Ath.]

3. Thomas Kelly and Richard Dillon were the **bailiffs of Athlone**.
Among the burgesses were Edmund Kelly, merchant; Laurence Kelly, merchant; Colonel Charles O'Kelly, (of Screen and Aughrane); and John Óg O'Kelly, Esq.

1688

1. John Moore of Dublin took out **a mortgage of £100** on his lands at Drum, Co. Roscommon, **from Laurence Kelly** of Athlone. This mortgage was to haunt the Moore family for years to come.

2. Among a large number of **Grantees who were granted lands** in Ireland from the estates forfeited in the Williamite confiscation's of 1688, were **Bryan Kelly and Joseph Kelly.**

3. Nicol Kellie was burgess of Dunbar, Scotland.

4. Dr. Walter Kelly and his father Thomas Kelly of Gowran, Co. Kilkenny were appointed Burgesses of Gowran, by the Charter granted July 4th. (see 1718).

5. King James II granted a **new charter to the borough of Roscommon,** increasing the number of **burgesses** from twelve to nineteen; and extending the jurisdiction of the manor court from five marks to five pounds, which alteration was adopted by the corporation. The provost named by the charter was John Burke, Esq.; and the nineteen burgesses were Richard Earl of Ranelagh, Theobold Viscount Dillon, **Colonel Charles O'Kelly, (39), (Skreen, who lived at Aughrane)**, Owen O'Conor, Theobald Dillon, James Talbot, John Dillon, William Talbot, **Colonel John Kelly (39, brother of Charles, who lived in Clonlyon)** , John Crofton, Thomas Lovelace, **Edmund Kelly**, John Fallon, Christopher Irwin, John Hynes, Christopher Geraghty, **Hugh Kelly**, Peter Pelly, and James Moore.

6. In King James's Charters, Kellys were on the Municipal Rolls of Dublin, Carlow, Athlone, Tuam, Athenry, Castlebar as well as Roscommon.

7. Denis Kelly was one of the burgesses of Galway

8. On King James's Irish Army List, there were Kelly Officers in Colonel Henry Lutrell's Horse, in Lord Donegan's, and in Sir Neil O'Neill's Dragoons, and in the Infantry Regiments of Lords Bellew, Boffin, Clanrickard, Slane and Galway, Sir Maurice Eustace, Colonel O'Gara, Sir Michael Creagh, and Heward Oxburgh.

9. King James brought half of his Irish Army to England to help him defend his throne.
Later that year public opinion hardened against the Irish Papists when it was learned that many of them had joined with papists in Lancashire where they became known to be involved in the Lancashire Plot. The story of the plot was told by a certain **John Kelly** who had come to England with the Irish troops. He claimed the 500 were ready in Lancashire to assist King James in an insurrection. Kelly resided with the Papist Lord Molyneaux and accused him of harbouring Irish troops. [Irish Sword Vol. 9, p. 307]

10. Towards the end of the 17thth century **John Kelly, a native of Co. Mayo, obtained a lease of Castle Island on Lough Cutra** from Sir Roger Shaughnessy. Kelly refurbished the castle and lived in it. It had been built many centuries earlier as a place of refuge for the Chiefs of Cinel Aodh (the O'Shaughnessys).

1689
1. On March 12, King James II landed in Kinsale with the French ambassador Count D'Avaux Lord Melfont who was King James's Scottish secretary as well as two of the king's illegitimate sons and 200 Irish and French officers among them was Patrick Sarsfield the Earl of Lucan.
The army marched on Derry but it did not surrender. **A Lieutenant Kelly** was killed at the siege.
After the defeat of the Jacobites at the battle of the Boyne by King William, James returned to France.

2. Colonel John Kelly(39), of Clonlyon, son of John Kelly (38) of Aughrane was a Lieut.-Colonel and captain of a company in his brother Charles's regiment of foot. Col. John sat in King James II's parliament as member for the Borough of Roscommon.

3. Hugh Kelly (36) of Ballyforan, Co. Roscommon. died in July 1689. He was survived by his wife Elizabeth Harbour and their six children, Bryan, Hugh, Edmund, Daniel, Denis and Robert. Bryan had two daughters and Edmund had two sons and a daughter. The others died without issue. Hugh's widow married secondly Rev. Hudson, Rector of Belturbet.

4. **John Kelly of Kelly in Devon, died.** He had succeeded his father William Kelly to the title of Kelly of Kelly, and the estates in Devon and Cornwall. William was living in 1620. William was married to Phillippa Conock. John was succeeded by his cousin, Francis Kelly, who was son of Rev. Arthur Kelly and his wife Maria Conock.

5. Among those who sat in the Irish Parliament of King James II in 1889 were the following Kellys: Charles Kelly represented County Roscommon. John Kelly represented the borough OF Roscommon.

1690

1. Wexford Castle had a narrow escape from destruction. The town had declared for William III**. Captain Kelly** was in charge and was holding the castle with one Company of Foot. Colonel Butler the Lord-Lieutenant of the County on hearing of the flight of King James to Duncannon posted a letter to Captain Kelly ordering him to leave at once and to go to Duncannon with his Company of Foot and to set fire to Wexford Castle before he left. This letter on route to Kelly fell into the hands of an English merchant. The merchant ascertaining its purport did not deliver the letter, but instead he gave a verbal message that the Captain and his men were wanted at once. No mention was made about burning the castle. As soon as Kelly and the company were gone, the project of the burning was disclosed to the Protestant inhabitants of the town, who thereupon rose, disarmed the Papists and seized the castle. They sent messengers to King William for assistance.

2. Francis Kelly of Kelly in Devon (see 1689), died in December and was succeeded by his son Arthur Kelly as Kelly of Kelly.

3. At the **siege of Limerick** the Prince of Orange ordered a detachment of his troops to attack a small fort called Stonefort. It was defended by about 100 Irish. **Captain Edmund Kelly** was killed during the attack.

1691

1. **Battle of Aughrim occurred on July 22nd.** This battle was one of the bloodiest ever held on Irish soil. King James II's Irish-French army was commanded by General Charles Chalemont, Marquis de Saint-Ruth, who was one of Louis XIV's most experienced generals. Opposed to him was King William III's English-Dutch army, commanded by General Godard van Reede, Baron Ginkel. Patrick Sarsfield, Earl of Lucan, who was second in command on the on the Irish-French side. There is differing opinions as to how many were in each army, but it is generally reckoned that there were about 20,000 in each army. St. Ruth had tried to hold Athlone and prevent Ginkel's army entering Connacht. Having failed to do so he had withdrawn his army to a small village about five miles west of Ballinasloe, called Aughrim. Aughrim had been an O'Kelly stronghold from time immemorial. Patrick Sarsfield who had successfully succeeded in defending Limerick the previous August tried to dissuade St. Ruth from engaging in a battle there as he felt that a lot of the Irish were raw to battle and that they would not be a match against the battle hardened Dutch army. He was overruled. St. Ruth who had allowed the Williamites to capture Athlone decided to try and salvage his honour by fighting a major field battle so he assembled his men on Kilcommaden Hill, and to show his displeasure with Sarsfield dissention, he sent him away far from the field of battle and also made no provision for altering the chain of command should anything happen to him.. Ginkel assembled his men on the slopes of Urraghry Hill. In between the two armies lay a low lying marshy bog, part of which is now known as the Bloody Hollow. St. Ruth's position was the superior one. This was cancelled out by Ginkel's battle hardened troops who had seen much action in the Netherlands. The battle, which started about five o'clock in the afternoon, appeared to be going the Irish-French way, when a stray cannon ball with chains attached hit St. Ruth who was mounted on a white horse, and decapitated him. The chain of command failed. Able officers such Patrick Sarsfield, were at some remove from the action, could not be summoned in time. Belatedly he tried to rally the Jacobite forces but it was too late. Once more what appeared like a victory for the Irish was turned into a rout. The Irish and the French dropped their weapons and fled. They were butchered as they fled. **Capt. Denis Kelly (40) of Aughrane, son of Colonel Charles O'Kelly (39),** had a horse shot from under him. Colonel Charles O'Kelly although a man of sixty eight years of age took part in the battle. His description of the battle was the only one by an Irish Catholic officer. **Among the many O'Kellys** who took part in the battle was
   John (Shane Mór) O'Kelly (37) commanded a force of Athleague men, the Gallagh men were commanded by Loughlin O'Kelly and Donogh (Reagh) O'Kelly (37). Most of the great O'Kelly families from Hy-Many participated on this fateful day. When the battle was over about 9,000 men lay dead. Most of these were Irish. This number included several **hundred O'Kellys who were killed**. Among the better known O'Kellys who lost their lives were **Donogh O'Kelly of Bally**, **Donogh of Gallagh, Donogh of Kilnuit, Brian of Agheragh, Brian (37) and his brother Robert (37) of Ballyforan.**

A Kelly, who had his sheep confiscated by the Irish-French army, is alleged to have pointed out the enemy's position to the English-Dutch army.

When the battle was over the Williamites had lost 2,000 men and the Jacobite losses were over 7, 000. These figures were comparable to those at the Battle of Lutzen, in Germany, in 1631, the biggest battle in the Thirty Year War.

After the defeat at Aughrim what remained of the Irish- French army withdrew to Limerick where after a spirited defence against the Williamite army which had invested the city, they surrendered. By the terms of the Treaty of Limerick (which **Colonel Charles O'Kelly of Aughrane**, Co. Galway had counselled against), those who had fought against William III were allowed to leave Ireland for France, where these battled hardened troops formed the core of the Irish Brigade who won great distinction over the next fifty years fighting for France.

This loss of the battle of Aughrim and the subsequent flight of the Wild Geese was the pivotal event in the decline of Irish resistance to English power in Ireland. Many parts of the Treaty of Limerick were broken by the English "ere the ink with which 'twas writ was dry". The Penal Laws soon followed. Almost all resistance was quenched for a hundred years. Many O'Kellys fled from their homes in Hy-Many for fear of reprisal. Some went to Co. Clare. Others went further west in Co. Galway. Some went into Mayo; others went as far north as Trillick in Co. Tyrone (O'Kellys of Mullaghmore).

Aughrim was the scene of an earlier battle in 1603. **Donal O'Sullivan Beare** who after the defeat at Kinsale had tried to hold his ground in west Cork until help arrived from Spain. When it did not he lead his people from Dunloy Castle on a long march north to join with O'Rourke at his castle in Dromahire. Harassed by various groups on the way north including the O'Maddens, the O'Kellys and the English. Reduced to only 300 men he turned on his attackers at Aughrim and routed a much superior force of English and their allies, and killed their leader Captain Malby.

2. The Williamite confiscations resulted in **Laurence Kelly** a merchant from **Athlone** lost nineteen acres and a house near the bridge in Athlone.

1692.

John Kelly from Dublin, graduated from Louvain University.

1693

1. **John Kelly (39) of Clonlyon (near present town of Ballygar), Co. Galway, died.** He was the younger brother of **Colonel Charles O'Kelly, of Aughrane**. Their father was Colonel John Kelly of Aughrane and their mother was a daughter of Sir William Hill, of Ballybeg. John was married to Mary the daughter of Nicholas Mahon of Strokestown, Co. Roscommon, (ancestor of Lord Hartland). He was High Sheriff for County Roscommon in 1686 and was appointed by commission, bearing the date August 1st. 1689, lieutenant-colonel and captain of a company in his brother Charles's regiment of foot. He sat in King James II's parliament as member for the borough of Roscommon. By his will made in 1692 and proven in 1694, he ordered his body to be buried in the Abbey of Kilconnell and bequeathed to the monks of that abbey a donation to pray for his soul. He also left many other charitable legacies. He was succeeded by his son John Kelly of Clonlyon. He also had a daughter Sarah who during his lifetime eloped with James Leslie, nephew of the Bishop of Raphoe. The Leslies lived in Kerry. The fact that Leslie was a Protestant was anathema to her father and she was disowned.

2. Edmond Kelly, age 22, native of Limerick was in the Hótel Royal des Invalides in Paris, (the old soldiers home founded by Louis XIV), on January 15, 1693. He was a soldier in Mahony's company, Limerick regiment, where he says he had served for 5 years. His knee and left leg are crippled by two musket shots which he received: one at the siege of Limerick and the other in a detachment near Briancon. He was a butcher by trade. [Limerick men in the Hotel Royal des Invalides by Eoghan Ó hAnnraracháin NMAJ Vol. 42] [See also 1704]

1694

Rev. Hugh Kelly, parish priest, of the parish of Killa(s)ob (? Kilinascobe), by his will dated May 26, 1694, bequeathed £55 to John Skerrett.

1695

1. Colonel Charles O'Kelly (39), scholar, soldier, and writer, died in Aughrane Castle. He was born in 1621 or 1623 and was the eldest son of Colonel John Kelly and his wife Isma Hill. Charles was educated in

St. Omer, near Lille, in France, where he acquired a great reputation for Belles Lettres. Because of the troubles in Ireland (the civil war) he was called home in 1642 to support the royal cause. He got the command of a troop of horse under the Marquis of Ormond he distinguished himself on the royal cause on many occasions during the civil war. After the king was beheaded and Ireland reduced by Cromwell, O'Kelly lead a regiment of foot, consisting of two thousand men, into the Spanish service. He served the interests of Charles II, whom he afterwards followed to France, where a regiment was formed chiefly of O'Kelly's officers and men which was commanded by Charles O'Kelly. After a treaty was signed between the English and the French. He had to go to Spain once more with the King to seek protection there and stayed there until the restoration of the King in England. O'Kelly then went to England where he stayed until his father John died in 1674 and he returned to Ireland on succeeding to his father's estate.

In the new Charter granted to Athlone in 1687, by King James II, Charles O'Kelly was nominated one of the Burgesses, and in the Parliament of 1689, he sat as one of the members for County Roscommon. In the summer of that year he was commissioned to raise a Regiment of Infantry for King James, to be commanded by himself with his brother John who was at that time one of the Representatives of the Borough of Roscommon, as his Lieutenant Colonel. His regiment does not appear in the Army List, nor was it long kept up.

When the war in Ulster was not going James's way, Colonel Charles although sixty eight years of age was chosen by Brigadier Sarsfield, to oppose the enemy in Connacht, with such a force of country militia as he could collect. With this object he advanced to Boyle but was defeated by Colonel Thomas Lloyd (the little Cromwell) who had marched from Sligo over the Curlew mountains on September 19 with a select party of cavalry and infantry and on the following morning at sunrise encountered O'Kelly's men in a fog near Boyle and overthrew them with considerable loss. Colonel O'Kelly with the rout of his infantry escaped with his horse and were pursued for seven miles. The enemy among their booty obtained the Colonel's portmanteau with a letter from Brigadier Sarsfield which was forwarded by Colonel Lloyd to Marshall Schonberg at Dundalk. Nevertheless the campaign in Connaught was terminated by Sarsfield recapturing Sligo and clearing the province of the enemy.

From this period of the Irish war there is no mention of Colonel O'Kelly or his family until the battle of Aughrim on July 11, 1691. At this engagement Charles's son Denis, then a Captain in Lord Galmoy's regiment had a horse shot from under him.

1. Battle of Aughrim occurred on July 22nd. This battle was one of the bloodiest ever held on Irish soil. King James II's Irish-French army was commanded by General Charles Chalemont, Marquis de Saint-Ruth, who was one of Louis XIV's most experienced generals. Opposed to him was King William III's English-Dutch army, commanded by General Godard van Reede, Baron Ginkel. Patrick Sarsfield, Earl of Lucan, who was second in command on the on the Irish-French side. There is differing opinions as to how many were in each army, but it is generally reckoned that there were about 20,000 in each army. St. Ruth had tried to hold Athlone and prevent Ginkel's army entering Connacht. Having failed to do so he had withdrawn his army to a small village about five miles west of Ballinasloe, called Aughrim. Aughrim had been an O'Kelly stronghold from time immemorial. Patrick Sarsfield who had successfully succeeded in defending Limerick the previous August tried to dissuade St. Ruth from engaging in a battle there as he felt that a lot of the Irish were raw to battle and that they would not be a match against the battle hardened Dutch army. He was overruled. St. Ruth who had allowed the Williamites to capture Athlone decided to try and salvage his honour by fighting a major field battle so he assembled his men on Kilcommaden Hill, and to show his displeasure with Sarsfield dissention, he sent him away far from the field of battle and also made no provision for altering the chain of command should anything happen to him.. Ginkel assembled his men on the slopes of Urraghry Hill. In between the two armies lay a low lying marshy bog, part of which is now known as the Bloody Hollow. St. Ruth's position was the superior one. This was cancelled out by Ginkel's battle hardened troops who had seen much action in the Netherlands. The battle, which started about five o'clock in the afternoon, appeared to be going the Irish-French way, when a stray cannon ball with chains attached hit St. Ruth who was mounted on a white horse, and decapitated him. The chain of command failed. Able officers such Patrick Sarsfield, were at some remove from the action, could not be summoned in time. Belatedly he tried to rally the Jacobite forces but it was too late. Once more what appeared like a victory for the Irish was turned into a rout. The Irish and the French dropped their weapons and fled. They were butchered as the fled. **Capt. Denis Kelly, of Aughrane, son of Colonel Charles O'Kelly,** had a horse shot from under him. Colonel Charles O'Kelly although a man of sixty eight years of age took part in the battle. His description of the battle was the only one by an Irish Catholic officer. **Among the many O'Kellys** who took part in the battle was **Shane Mór O'Kelly,** who **commanded a force of Athleague men, the Gallagh men were commanded by Loughlin O'Kelly and Donogh O'Kelly**. Most of the great O'Kelly families from Hy-Many participated on this fateful day. When the

battle was over about 9,000 men lay dead. Most of these were Irish. This number included **four hundred O'Kellys who were killed**. Among the better known O'Kellys who lost their lives were **Donogh O'Kelly of Bally**, **Donogh of Gallagh, Donogh of Kilnuit, Brian of Agheragh, Brian and his brother Robert of Ballyforan.**

A Kelly, who had his sheep confiscated by the Irish-French army, is alleged to have pointed out the enemy's position to the English-Dutch army.

When the battle was over the Williamites had lost 2,000 men and the Jacobite losses were over 7, 000. These figures were comparable to those at the Battle of Lutzen, in Germany, in 1631, the biggest battle in the Thirty Year War.

After the defeat at Aughrim what remained of the Irish- French army withdrew to Limerick where after a spirited defence against the Williamite army which had invested the city, they surrendered. By the terms of the Treaty of Limerick (which **Colonel Charles O'Kelly of Aughrane**, Co. Galway had counselled against), those who had fought against William III were allowed to leave Ireland for France, where these battled hardened troops formed the core of the Irish Brigade who won great distinction over the next fifty years fighting for France.

This loosing of the battle of Aughrim and the subsequent flight of the Wild Geese was the pivotal event in the decline of Irish resistance to English power in Ireland. Many parts of the Treaty of Limerick were broken by the English "ere the ink with which 'twas writ was dry". The Penal Laws soon followed. Almost all resistance was quenched for a hundred years. Many O'Kellys fled from their homes in Hy-Many for fear of reprisal. Some went to Co. Clare. Others went further west in Co. Galway. Some went into Mayo; others went as far north as Trillick in Co. Tyrone (O'Kellys of Mullaghmore).

Aughrim was the scene of an earlier battle in 1603. **Donal O'Sullivan Beare** who after the defeat at Kinsale had tried to hold his ground in west Cork until help arrived from Spain. When it did not he lead his people from Dunloy Castle on a long march north to join with O'Rourke at his castle in Dromahire. Harassed by various groups on the way north including the O'Maddens, the O'Kellys and the English. Reduced to only 300 men he turned on his attackers at Aughrim and routed a much superior force of English and their allies, and killed their leader Captain Malby.

(see also 1642 and 1652). He **althoug**h a man of **sixty eight** years of age **took part in the battle of Aughrim**. He ***wrote two books***. One called ***Macaria Excidium (The Destruction* of Cyprus**) which was ***a history of the Williamite wars*** in Ireland using false names of people and places. He said as he wrote of the slaughter of Aughrim his tears mingled with the ink, as he remembered the lamentable condition of his friends and the calamity of his countrymen. **The other** book was ***A History of the O'Kellys***. It was lost during the French Revolution, while in the keeping of his cousin Count O'Kelly Farrell. A history was written by O'Kelly Farrell which probably used material from the missing book.

He was **married to Margaret O'Kelly** of the house of Gallagh. She was **daughter of Teige O'Kelly** (see 1612), who had married first Mary daughter of Henry, son Sir Hubert Burke. She had a brother, John O'Kelly.

Charles was succeeded by his son Captain Denis Kelly, who had a horse shot from under him at the Battle of Aughrim in 1691.

2. Bryan Kelly, Rathenolloge, conformed in August.

1696

Among the Index to attainters 1689-1696, is **Oliver Kelly (39), of Fiddane.**

1697

1. A list of the **Romish clergy in the Diocese of Dublin**, taken on March 2nd. included :

Ignatius Kelly a Franciscan who was out of the country.

Thady Kelly P.P., of Rathfarnam and Tallagh, who lived for the most pat in the union of Tallagh.

In Co. Kildare **Fr John Kelly was P.P. of Kilcullen**. He lived at Nickolstown.

2. Tuam Grant 23 June 1697 of administration of **James Kelly of Cluddagh** (? Claddagh), Clonbeirne parish, Co. Galway and Tuam diocese, gentleman deceased interstate made to **his widow Honor Kelly**.

3. Simon Kelly, age 85, a native of Galway, a soldier in Conor's company, Dublin regiment, where he

served 5 years and previously 7 years in Navarre, 2 years in Bretagne, 3 years in Plessis Praslin, 7 years in Laferté, 7 years in the French Guards (*les Gardes francoises*), 3 years in *Campagnie franche* of de Fabert in Crete (1669 where he was enslaved, and nine years in Flaherty regiment. His certificate shows that he served 60 years. His great age his wounds and his disabilities caused by a large hernia made him unfit for service.

He was an inhabitant of Hótel Royal des Invalides which had been built by Louis XIV on the left bank of the Seine.

On October 13, 1797, Kelly renounced his rights and was given 15 livres to help him on his way.
[Wild Geese, E. Ó Hannracháin, G.A.H.S.J., Vol. 54, p. 16][See 1693 (2), 1704]

1698

1. William O'Kelly of Aughrim settles in Vienna**.** He was born in Aughrim, Co. Galway about 1670. He was studied humanity in the College of Louvain in Flanders (now Belgium) and philosophy and law in Paris. He afterward visited and was very conversant in several other Universities in Europe, particularly those in Germany (see 1699 & 1701)

2. The Banishment Act which required the exile of all regular Catholic clergy was introduced.
3. On March 14th. it was agreed by the Guardian of Kilconnell Abbey, Co. Galway, **Friar John Kelly** and discreets Friar Bonaventura Burke and Friar A. Kelly that the goods of the convent are disposed of.

4. **Tuam Grant 15 September 1698** of Probate of Will of **Ferdinand Kelly of Newtown, Tuam parish** and diocese, Co. Galway**,** gentleman deceased, **made** to **his brother Cornelius Kelly** an executor saving right of Florence Egan and Patrick Egan the other executors.

5. It is agreed by the consent of ye Guardian and discreets of ye Convent of Kilconnell that ye rest goods of the convent may be disposed of as follows.

1. A chest full of books to Mr. Frank Blake of Balindery.
2. A chest full of books to Mr. Hugh McKye of Athregan.
3. All our vestments to Mr. Charles Dally, Collie.
4. To sell our brewing pan and Keerwess pewter dishes and brass candlesticks, black pots, spits, tripitts and one brass Kittle to Madam Ann Daly, Collie.
5. To sell all our timber to James McGuiff, our chests, a cupboard as also our girnells, besteads, tables and chairs.
6. That all friars may sell their oats and have it for to bear their charge and the same to be decided by the Guardian to each of them respectively.
7. To sell all our barrels big and small to James McGuiff.
8. That all ye chattels and provision may be sold and distributed to the friars respectively with the price of our penn and all the rest of our household stuff, which distribution is to be done by ye guardian and discreets.

All the above acts were agreed on this 15 day of March 1698, by us.

Fr. John Kelly, Guardian of Kilconnell.
Fr. John Burke, Disc.
Fr. A. K. (? Kelly), **Disc.**

[Parl. Pap. Records Office. Y. 6 bund 73, 361.]

6. A list of the wooden vessels belonging to the Convent of Kilconnell.

1. A large brewing Keene and three small Keenes.
2. Five large barrels, four small barrels, four small barrels
3. Four large stanns, four small stanns, eight small firkins.
4. Three keeles, two churns, two tankards.
5. Four long girnells, four large chests, seven smaller chests and three lesser and a hutch in the mill.
6. Nine framed chairs, eight bulrush chairs, and four forms.
7. Fourteen bedsteads.
8. Nine large pewter dishes, two plates, two pewter flagons, one tankard, and four porringers.
9. Eight brass candlesticks and another broken, two brass small candlesticks.
10. Eighteen linen napkins, for deiper napkins and one tablecloth and three rolls.
11. Two pairs of fine sheets and one pair of coarse linen.
12. Twelve feather beds, fourteen ploods, twelve coddas, eight bolsters.

13. Three black pots not broken, three broken, one brass Kittle, on frying pan, two spits, one mortar with its mortar pestle, one pair of Rocks, a pepper box, one copper mug, five spade for ye garden, two shovels, two pitchforks, and a flesh fork, a pair of tongs, a shoveling *(chaffing)* dish, one pewter basin and one pewter chamber pot.

14. One cupboard in the hospitsia, a long wooden cutch *(hutch)*.

30th March 1698.

[Parl. Pap. Record Office, Y. 6 bund. 73, 362.]

1699

1. Sir William O'Kelly formerly of Aughrim, Co. Galway was **appointed Professor at the court of Leopold I, at Vienna**. Here O'Kelly held the chairs of Philosophy, History and Heraldry at the Imperial Court, in which faculties he was also chosen by the states of Austria for the Academy founded at Vienna for the said states for the noble youths of that province. Leopold was Holy Roman emperor from 1658 to 1705, during which Austria emerged from a series of struggles with the Turks and the French to become a great European power. [See 1698 & 1701.]

2. Tuam Grant of 27 June, 1699, of administration of **John Kelly of Failty in Moore parish,** Co. Roscommon, in Elphin diocese, gentleman deceased interstate, made to his brother. Kelly of the same address.

3. Tuam Grant of 27 June, 1699 of Probate of Nuncupative Will of **John Kelly of Failty, in Moore parish**, Co. Roscommon, Elphin diocese, made to **his widow, Shelly Kelly.**

4. Irish Jacobites Lists from Trinity College Dublin, Manuscript No 1.3.

Presented by J. G. Simms, Ph. D

Outlaws, early in 1689 William III issued a declaration calling on the supporters of James II in Ireland to surrender, failure to do so would result in their estates being forfeited. The declaration met with virtually no response, and the Williamite authorities subsequently proceeded to take judicial proceedings for high treason, against James's supporters. The first prosecutions were launched in autumn of 1689 in London, as a result of which 57 Jacobites were declared to be outlawed.

After William's victory at the Boyne in 1690 further proceedings were taken in the Irish courts.

The **list of outlaws** was in Latin.

1. Brian Kelly, gent., Portumna, Co Galway.
2. Brasil Kelly, Limerick. 26/6/1699
3. Charles Kelly, Esq., Athlone.
4. Charles Kelly, Esq., Roscommon.
5. Constantine Kelley, Gent., Oldleighen.
6. Captain Thomas Kelly, Ballyboghill, Co. Dublin. 13/6/1694.
7. Lt. George Kelly, Dublin 13/6/1694
8. Dennis Kelly, Gorte, Co. Roscommon. 14/12/1694.
9. Captain Dennis Kelly, Athleague. 14/7/1694.
10. Capt. William Kelly, Killnehiskragh, Co Galway. 7/12/1694.
11. Capt. Hugh Kelly, Co. Galway. 7/12/1694.
12. Capt. John Kelly, Co. Galway. 7/12/1694
13. Dominick Kelly, Corraghnasallagh, Co. Roscommon. Gent.
14. John Kelly, Gort, Co Galway, Gent., son of the said Col. Kelly.
15. Laurence Kelly, Bunnevally, gent.
16. Edmund Kelly, Athlone, Merchant.
17. Thomas Kelly, Clonbruske, Calicar, [? Shoemaker].
18. John Kelly, Esq., Athlone.
19. Garrett Kelly Cadamstowne, Co. Kilkenny.
2O. Garrett Kelly, Gent., Fetherd, Co. Wexford.
21. Hubert Kelly, Gent. Waterstowne, Co. Carlow.
22. Hugh O'Kelly, Drumbellyrony, Clerk.

23. Cornet John Kelly, Moylough, Co. Galway, 29/6/1699
24. Loughlin Kelly, Moylough, Co. Galway. 26/6/1699
25. Ensign William Kelly, Lislea, Co. Galway. 26/6/1699
26. Lt. Hugh Kelly, Killminode, Co. Galway. 7/5/1699.

27. Oliver Kelly (39), Fedane, Co Galway, son and heir of Edmund.
28. Patrick Kelly, Gent., Leggygon, Co Down.
29. Philip Kelley, sailor, Waterford.
3O. William Kelly, Yeoman, Cooleneback, Queen's County.
31. Terrence Kelly, Yeoman, Ballyrahan, Queen's County.
32. Thomas Kelly, Yeoman, Ballyrahan, Queen's County.
33. John Kelly, Gent., Athlone.
34. John Kelly, Esq., Athlone. ? in already.
35. John Kelly, Gent., Lowgrange, Co. Kilkenny.
36. Hugh Kelly, Drumbellrony, Clerk.

5. Michael Kelly, "a native of Ireland", in c. 1699, was commissioned by the Council of Rhode Island to prepare "defensive works" against Indian Attacks. [I.N.]

1700
1. Conveyance by John French of Derry, Christina his wife, John Burke of Lismore, Owen Madden and Ambrose Madden, his son and heir, of Kilmacshane, all in Co. Galway, to **Denis Kelly of Lisduff, Co. Galway**, part of the lands of Curraghboy, 129 acres I.P.M. profitable, and of Ballinehescr[a]gh, 36 acres, in the barony of Longford, Co. Galway. Consideration £200. [Dunsandle Papers].

2. Claims at Chichester House Dublin, 1700

Timothy Kelly,	**Milleran in Ballintubber barony in Roscommon.**
John Kelly,	**Caltragh, Galway.**
Daniel Kelly,	**Kellican, Galway.**
William Kelly and wife,	**Galway and Roscommon.**
Francis and Mary Kelly,	**Galway and Roscommon.**
Mary Kelly alias Daly,	**Roscommon**
Denis Kelly,	**Killeghan, Roscommon.**
Denis Kelly,	**Killeghan, Roscommon.**
Edmund Kelly,	**Ballancan, Galway.**
John Kelly, junior,	**Garrisk, Roscommon.**
John Kelly, senior,	**Garrisk, Roscommon.**
Capt. Hugh Kelly and wife,	**Fidan (Fiddane).**
Hugh Kelly,	**Calreaghbeg, Roscommon.**
Hugh Kelly and wife,	**Kilmont, Galway.**
Hugh Kelly a minor, son of Hugh Kelly of,	**Ballyforan.**
Bryan Kelly a minor, son of Hugh Kelly (36),	**Ballyforan.**
Bryan Kelly of,	**Creggan, Galway**
Capt. Hugh Kelly and wife,	**Fidan.**
Mary Kelly, wife of John Kelly (39)	**Fidan.**
Edmund Kelly, a minor son of John Kelly,	**Fidan.**
Anne and Mabel, minors' daughters of John Kelly of	**Fidan.**

3. Claims at Chichester House, Dublin, in 1700.
Claim number 2332 of **Bryan Kelly, of Creggan (later Mount Bellew)** in Tiaquin barony in Galway County, gent, brother and heir of **Hugh Kelly who died without issue and who was heir of Laughlin Kelly** who owned in fee, Carrownelena ½ quarter and Carrowcar 2/3 qr. being 188 in Tiaquin barony in Galway county, which Laughlin Kelly 3 June 1659, mortgaged for £40 to **John Kelly of Carrownbeg, Co. Roscommon, Esq., deceased.**

Laughlin Kelly died in September 1664, leaving his son a minor then only 9 or 10 years old and a will which was proved in Tuam diocesan Court by one **Edward Kelly a Protestant** who in 1685 took out a certificate and Patent in his own name and died leaving **a son John Kelly** who is in danger of being attainted.

Claim Number 2394 of **Hugh Kelly (37), a minor, 2nd son of Hugh Kelly (36) (Captain), of Ballyforan,** Co. Roscommon, gent, deceased
Appearing by his guardian James Barlow that Claimant's father Hugh Kelly on 6 and 7 April 1685 settled

Clonshee, Iskermore**,** **Mucklone (Mucklon),** and Derine, all in Kellyon Barony in Galway, Ballyforan, Ballymehan, Ballagh, Ganavines, Sothnederry (? Spelling), Colenecaltry, Cargan, and Cloonrelagh all in Athlone barony in Roscommon, Killenemulrony and Gostresharavoye in Moycarnon barony in Roscommon county, by assigning them to **Charles Kelly,** Edward Madden and **William Harborn** as trustees for himself for life then for the eldest son **Bryan Kelly (37), and then for his second son Claimant Hugh Kelly (37)** and then for his remaining son. That said Hugh Kelly, senior, died July 1689 and was attainted 5 years after his death. (Claim allowed). [Captain Hugh Kelly's wife was Elizabeth Harborn. J.M.K]

Claim 1973.
Claim of **Hugh Kelly of Caltraghbeg** in Athlone barony in Roscommon Co, gent that by Decree and Final Settlement and Certificate Claimant is owner in fee of said Calltraghbeg 47 acres in Camann parish in Athlone barony in Roscommon Co. And has been in possession for at least 40 or 50 years. That one Hugh Kelly of Ballyforan, Co. Roscommon, deceased was attainted and owned lands of Clatraghugh alias Costnedarry in parish Raheny in Athlone barony in Roscommon county. Claimant fears that he and his lands may be confused and so has lodged this claim as a precaution. (Claim "Dismissed" as not necessary lands but being forfeited).
M.S. Volume 11, 2, 9, or Number 1298 in printed Catalogue of M.S.S. in T.C.D. Library.
Pedigree of O'Kelly of Henry-Mary.

4. Joseph Kelly was a member of the King's Inns in 1700. [King's Inns Admissions 1607-1867]

1701

1. Sir William O'Kelly was born in **Aughrim**, Co. Galway in 1670. He studied humanities at Louvain University (present Belgium), and philosophy at Paris. He settled in Vienna in 1698 and was soon a friend and **adviser to Emperor Leopold**. He usually signed his name in Latin Guillermo (or Giulo) o Kelly, Hibernia, ex familia o Kelliorum ab Aghrim. and sometimes William O'Kelly of Aughrim, chevalier of the Holy Roman Empire, hereditary Lord of Culagh and Ballinahown, Count Palatine Imperial and Inspector of Arms of His Imperial Royal Majesty. In 1701 he published his great work dealing with Logic, Ethics, Physics and Metaphysics. In the preliminaries there are a number of neo-Latin poems by O'Kelly giving some autobiographical and family information which confirmed his love for Ireland and his ancestors who were kings of Hy-Many, covering East Galway and South Roscommon. [For further information see Ware page 287, also 1698 (1), and 1699 (1).] On October 19th and 20th the James Fenning Sale of Antiquarian Books took place at Whyte's Molesworth Street, Dublin. There were two Items of special interest to the O'Kellys. The first of these was a work by Professor Sir William O'Kelly de Aughrim on Philosophy in Latin was on offer. The estimate for this First Edition was between 1,000 and 1,200 Euro. Perhaps the readers might be interested in this very famous O'Kelly scholar.

Sir William O'Kelly was born in **Aughrim**, Co. Galway about 1670. He studied humanities at Louvain University (present Belgium), and philosophy at Paris. He settled in Vienna in 1698 and was soon a friend and **adviser to Emperor Leopold**. He usually signed his name in Latin Guillermo (or Giulo) o Kelly, Hibernia, ex familia o Kelliorum ab **Aghrim**. and sometimes William O'Kelly of Aughrim, chevalier of the Holy Roman Empire, hereditary Lord of Culagh and Ballinahown, Count Palatine Imperial and Inspector of Arms of His Imperial Royal Majesty. In 1701 he published his great work dealing with Logic, Ethics, Physics and Metaphysics. In the preliminaries there are a number of neo-Latin poems by O'Kelly giving some autobiographical and family information which confirmed his love for Ireland and his ancestors who were kings of Hy-Many, covering East Galway and South Roscommon. He died about 1744. [For further information see Ware page 287, also 1698 (1), and 1699 (1).].

Sir James Ware wrote in 1745 in his The Works of Sir James ware concerning Ireland page 287 Volume 2 wrote "William O'Kelly was born in the County of Galway and the parish of Aghrim and was descended of the O'Kellys of Aghrim. He quit his native country very young some years before the Revolution and applied himself to the Study of Humanity in the College of Louvain in Flanders and of Philosophy and Law in that of Paris. He afterwards visited and was very conversant in several other Universities of Europe, particularly those of Germany. About the year 1699 he settled in Vienna, where the Emperor Leopold gave him the chair of Philosophy, History and Heraldry at the Imperial Court, in which Faculties he was also chosen by the States of Austria for the Academy founded at Vienna by the said States for the nobleYouths of that Province. About that time he published the following Treatises.

A Compendius System of Philosophy entitled, *Philosophia Aulica,* Vindebonae 1700 written for the use of young Gentlemen of the Province of Austria.

Historia Bipartita Hibernia is written in Prose and Verse and grounded on O'Flaherty's *Ogygia.* He tells me himself in a modest letter from Vienna, dated the 12th of February 1741 written in answer to one of mine to him "that he could not expect any applause from this piece, since he was well persuaded of his then insufficiency on that subject."
From that letter I have formed my account of his Education, Writings and Preferments.
He wrote An Abridgement of History, Chronological and Geographical under the title of:

Institutiones Academica , intended both for Public use and for the Halls when he was obliged to lecture on those matters.
Speculum Imperiale Historica-Chronologicum.
Speculum Heraldicum
All these tracts were published in Latin.

The three last Emperors (besides very decent Emoluments for his Profession of Sciences and inspection of Arms in the respective Chanceries throughout the greater part of Hereditary Dominions) conferred on him the honourable titles of *Consiliarius Imperialis, Comes Palatinus, Sacri Romani Imperii Eques,* and *King of Arms*. Though men are for the most part fond of their own children, yet he had little regard for the issue of his own brain; since it is manifest from the forgoing account that he did not keep by him even copies of his own works, so that I have not been able to set down the times when they were printed. I am informed that he is lately dead and that he has left behind him the Character of a good Latin Poet, and a facetious Companion, and a trusty friend. It was his genius in Poetry that brought him first into notice. For his *Panegyricks* upon some great Families in that Country met with such a general Approbation, that they procured him Recommendations to the Imperial Family, which were the foundations of his Preferments.
[The above has been written down by me in the archaic writing and the use of capitals as in Ware's Works.]

2. Claims lodged 1701, on lands forfeited in 1689 (by Kellys)
No 352, **Teige Kelly,** son and heir of **Hugh Kelly,** who died in 1685, claimed 74 acres in Millerame, in Ballintubber Barony, Co. Roscommon.
No 588 **Margaret Kelly alias Daly, claimed Cloonlagh etc, Co. Roscommon**
Forfeited by **Fergus Kelly**.
No 1451 &1453 **Denis Kelly, of Killichan, and his wife Bridget,** claimed Agraneclare, Carnagh, etc. forfeited by **Colonel Kelly.**
No 2017 **John Kelly, of Carrig, Co.. Roscommon,** gentleman.
John Kelly, junior by John Kelly his father, sought a remainder for years in Roscommon lands forfeited by **Loughlin Kelly;** while **John son of Daniel Kelly** claimed and was allowed the fee of said lands.
No 1973 **Hugh Kelly, of Caltragh-Beg, in Athlone Barony, Co.. Roscommon,** gentleman, claimed said Caltragh-Beg, forfeited by **Hugh Kelly, Ballyforan,** but his petition was dismissed**.**
No 2416 **Bryan Kelly**, **eldest son of Hugh Kelly, Ballyforan**, deceased claimed forfeited by Hugh Kelly.
Timothy Kelly claimed a fee in County of Roscommon lands forfeited by **Hugh Kelly, - dismissed**.

No 2947 **Rose Kelly,** spinster claimed £10 yearly, out of **Moyvannon, Co.. Roscommon.**
No 869 **William Kelly, Fethard, Co.. Tipperary,** claimed in Fethard, Co.. Tipperary, forfeited by Everard.

No 2136 **Waldron Kelly,** a minor, by Dr. Slerry Price, Dean of Cathedral, claimed part of estate in **Queen's County**, forfeited by Trant.
No 1799 **Edmund Kelly, gent., and his wife Margaret,** widow of John Jennest, claimed Dromeene, Co.. Louth, Platter etc Co.. Meath.
No 390 **John Kelly, of Calragh, Co.. Galway,** gent., claimed Calragh, in Tiaquin barony, Co.. Galway, forfeited by Clanrickard, - dismissed.
No 449 **Daniel Kelly, and his wife Catherine, claimed Killuan** 225 acres, in Tiaquin barony, Co.. Galway.
No 459 **William Kelly and his wife Clare, claimed Kilsalagh etc, in Co.'s Galway and Roscommon, forfeited by Laurence Kelly,** - dismissed.
No 465 **Frances Kelly and Margaret Kelly, Minors,** claimed same as in 459 and premises in Dublin, forfeited by Laurence Kelly - disallowed.
No 1513 **Edmund Kelly of Ballaneane, Co. Galway,** gent., son and heir of **Colonel Edmund Kelly,** claimed and was allowed a lease of tenure etc. in Athenry and Leitrim baronies Co.. Galway, forfeited by Lord Viscount Galmoy.
No 2332 **Bryan Kelly of Creggan**, in Tiaquin Barony, Co.. Galway gent., brother and heir of **Hugh Kelly son and heir of Eoghan (another version says Loughlin) Kelly** claimed (equity of redemption) mortgage on Carrownelena etc. in Tiaquin Barony, Co.. Galway, forfeited by John Kelly son and heir of Edmund Kelly.
No 2421 **Captain Hugh Kelly** of Fedane (Fiddane), and his wife claimed Carrownaclassons etc. in Killihan, Co. Galway, forfeited by O'Shaughnessy.
No 2394 **Hugh Kelly** a minor, appearing by John Barlow, **claimed and was allowed a remainder in tail of lands at Ballyforan, Glenshee,** etc., Co. Galway, forfeited by **Hugh Kelly of Ballyforan.**
No 2462 and 2463 **Anne, Mabel and Edmund Kelly, minors, appearing by their father, John Kelly of Fedane, Co.. Galway.**
No 2464 **Mary Kelly alias Donnellan**, appearing by her **husband John Kelly of Fedane**, claimed Carioven Tobber (Carrownetobber), Co.. Galway, forfeited by **Hugh Kelly**. [In another place it said forfeited by **Edmund Kelly**.
Mary Kelly alias Donnellan, claimed jointure of Galway lands forfeited by **Edmund Kelly**, - dismissed.
Mary Kelly claimed and was allowed her jointure of **Roscommon lands** forfeited by **Fergus Kelly**
No 3096 **Hugh Kelly of Killininot, Co. Galway, gent**., **and his wife Jane** claim 50 acres out of Cartrony etc in Rachcline, Barony of Longford, Co. Galway.

Denis Kelly claimed a leasehold in County Roscommon lands, -disallowed.

3. On a flat stone in the centre of the chancel of Kilconnell Church, Co.. Galway, " .....the bodies ...**Michael Kelly of Girran Esq**., who died the 2nd day of June 1701, aged 63, and his wife Margaret Kelly, alias Daly and his brother Anthony Kelly, for them and their posterity."

4. Tuam Grant June 26, 1701 of administration of **Loughlin Kelly of Shans in Kilkerrin parish**, Co.. Galway, and Tuam diocese, gentleman, deceased interstate, made to his widow **Shelly Kelly alias Martin** and his brother **John Kelly of Kiltullagh**, in the same parish.

5. On February 1, 1702 the Austrians and Germans made a surprise attack on the French at **Cremona** in Northern Italy. The French commander of the army in Italy was captured by the Austrians and led away. The Irish troops of Dillon and Burke spearheaded a counter-attack and drove out the Austrians and Germans with heavy casualties on both sides. **John Kelly** lost his left arm in the fight with the Austrian cavalry. Kelly was aged 35 and a native of County Clare. He was a grenadier in **James Dillon's company, Irish Regiment of Dillon**, where he served for 10 years per his certificate. North Munster Antiquarian Journal, Clarmen in the Hótel Royal des Invalides by Eoghan Ó hAnnracháin]

1703
1. During the Williamite Confiscation's in Ireland among a large number of people who had their properties confiscated and were sold in Chichester house, Dublin, in 1702 and 1703, were **Laurence Kelly and Hubert Kelly.**

2. Among the names of Purchasers of Estates, forfeited in Ireland during the Williamite Confiscation's, were:-

Joseph Kelly of Kellymount, near Paulstown, Co. Kilkenny (see 1749). Another purchaser was **Bryan Kelly.** Only Protestants could purchase these lands confiscated from Jacobite supporters.

3. Settlement of Robert Dillon of Clonbrock on Thomas Daly of Kilcleagh, Co. Westmeath, Esq., and James Daly, son and heir of Dominick Daly (in trust for **William Kelly (38) late of Gallagh**, Co. Galway, gent and Ellis Dillon his wife);
of four quarters, containing 638 acres of Killasolan, in the parish of Killasolan, barony of Tiaquin, Co. Galway. (DP) [Captain William O'Kelly built a house in Tycooly. J.M.K.]

4. In a lease between Charles Daly, Cloghan, King's Co.., and Denis Daly of **Carrownakelly**, and Hyacinth Darcy, of Kiltullagh, of several pieces of lands in Counties' Galway and Mayo, the witnesses were **Edmund Kelly**, Hugh Ruane, and **Darby Kelly.** [Dunsandle Papers].

5. Richard Jonyne, late of Killerynan, parish of Kilmainemore, Co.. Mayo, gent., deceased ..... granted to **"Cornelio" Kelly, of Cloondrambu** ? spelling, parish of Killervin, Co. Galway, and **Honora Kelly**, alias Jonyne, Richard's daughter, Mary Jonyne, consenting Jan. 1703.[See 1676].

6. Lease for a year by John Burke, Esq., commonly called Lord Bophin (second son of William, the late Earl of Clanrickard); Edward Madden, of Leanne, Co. Roscommon, Esq., and John Stanton, of Dublin, Esq., Councillor at law, : to **Bryan Kelly, of Ballyforan, Co. Roscommon, gent.;** of the farm, town, and lands (816a. Profitable) of Castlegar, in the half Barony of Killyane, Co. Galway, as held by Bryan Maghan or Roger Shaughnessy. [Mahon Papers. See 1705]

7. The Act to prevent the further growth of Popery in Ireland, was passed in 1703.
The Act made it obligatory on converts from the Catholic faith to the Protestant faith to provide proof of conformity. A Protestant according to the Act was a member of the Church of Ireland only. The legal disabilities in relation to property, professions etc imposed on the Catholics by the Act ceased to operate when he became a Protestant. As a result of this Act and the various other anti Catholic Acts which constituted the Penal Laws, several Kellys who had property or who wished to join most professions or who wished to be officers in the army, conformed. Many of these were lukewarm Protestants but often their sons or grandsons became involved in proselytising.

This act was introduced into the Irish House of Commons by Ormond the then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, with a prayer that it might meet his support and recommendation. Ormond entered warmly into the views of the petitioners; the bill received his decided approbation, and although the sacramental test clause had been thrown in as a dead weight, Presbyterians as well as high-churchmen gave it their support: it passed the Commons and obtained the royal assent (from Anne, daughter of James II, who had succeeded William III in 1702) on March 4, 1704. The Commons declared "that the prosecuting and informing against papists was an honourable service."

8. Edmond Kelly, age 37, a native of county Conock (Connacht apart from Co. Roscommon which was the first county in the province of Connacht to be Shired. J.M.K.), soldier in St. John's company, Dillon regiment, where he served for 12 years per his certificate. His right side is very inconvenienced by a musket shot which he received at the affair at Chiary which together with other wounds, renders him unfit for further service. He was admitted to the Hótel Royal des Invalides on May 11, 1703. [*Wild Geese*, by E. Ó Hannracháin, G.A.H.S.J., Vol. 54, p. 23]

9. Among a number of beneficiaries of the will of William Blake of Drum signed on November 8, 1703**, were Teige Kelly and his son £2.**

1704
1. Hubert Kelly, was one of the witnesses at the signing of an agreement, between Thomas Lyster of Grange, Co. Roscommon, gent., and Thomas Magan, Togherstown, Co. Westmeath, gent., for a mortgage of £450 pounds of a mortgage of Derrylea and other lands in the barony of Athlone. [D.P.]

2. Owen Kelly, age 48, lived at Killeglan, near Taughmaconnell. He was ordained in Kilconnell in 1678 by Bishop Teige McKeogh.

3. Hugh Kelly, Ballyforan, Co. Roscommon, conformed in April.

4. The registration of "Popish Priests" of (the diocese) of **Ferns** in 1704.
John Kelly of Monoplim, age 49 working in the parish of Kilruid (nr Ferns) ordained in 1680 in Potuet, France by the Bishop of Hyancinthus. His sureties were Dudley Colclough of Mocorry and William Doran of Cullentroupe. John Kelly was P.P. Of Kilruid from 1686-1718. He was supposed to be a Jesuit.
[Hist. of Diocese of Ferns by W. H. Flood (1916. The book had belonged to Fr Sean Ó Ceallaigh)]

5. On October 3, 1704 **Theodore Kelly, age 34, a native of County Limerick,** a soldier in David Barry's company, Clare (formerly Talbot and Clare) regiment where he says he served 15 years, was an inmate of **Hotel Royal des Invalides in Paris**. His left arm is disabled by a falcon shot received at the cannonade of Filingen.
[In October 1719: He being a sieur de Lermuzeau's company on detachment to the garrison of le Harve deserted the company on August last. The governor, having being informed by a letter dated September 1, wished to give him respite until the feast day of St. Denis to enable him to re-join the company which he has not done; hence on October 8 1719, he was denounced as **a deserter.]** [NMAJ Vol. 42][See 1693 (2)]

1705
1. On December 8th, an agreement between Robert Dillon of Clonbrock, and Luke Dillon his son and heir, Harry Dillon his second son, and William Kelly of Gallagh (?), Co. Galway.
Provides for securing portions of £1,000 for Harry Dillon and £400 for **William Kelly and his wife Ellis Kelly** alias Dillon; of which James Daly, Esq. and his father Denis Daly, Esq., are to be trustees. (DP)

2. Lease for a year, of Castlegar, by **Brian Kelly**, to Dennis Daly, of Frenchbrooke, Co. Mayo, and William Lyster of Athleague, Co. Roscommon
Signed and sealed. By. Kelly. [*Armorial seal*] [Mahon Papers] [See 1703 (6)].

3. October 30, 1705. Mortgage by **(Brian) Kelly** (who finds himself "very weak and infirm") to Daly and Lyster, for £800 (owing to Bryan Mahon of Castlegar, gent) ; of the said lands, they paying Mahon the interest of the £800 during the continuance of the lease.
Signed and sealed Bryan Kelly ; William Lyster

1706
The **battle of Ramillies, Flanders**, took place, on May 12. (May 23) 1706. The allies were under the command of the Duke of Marlborough and the French were lead by Marshall de Villeroy. Marlborough had 73 battalions and 123 squadrons while Villeroy had 74 battalions and 128 squadrons. The allies were far superior in artillery The French had been pushed back by the English army. All looked lost. With a last throw of the dice, the French commander threw the Irish in the form of Clare's Dragoons into the fray. The Irish with the broken treaty of Limerick fresh in their mind went into the fight against far superior forces and turned imminent defeat into victory. Lord Clare Lieutenant General fighting alongside his dragoons lost his life in the battle. Not for the first time the Irish showed the oppressors of their kin how men should fight. Sadly it was on foreign soil under a strangers flag. **A number of Kellys fought in the battle** under Charles O'Brien, 5th Lord Clare.
" When on Ramillies bloody field,
The baffled French were forced to yield.
The victor Saxon backward reeled,
Before the charge of Clare's Dragoons."

1707
1. An act was passed in the Irish Parliament compelling the priests who were registered to take the Oath of Abjuration under the severest penalties. Of the 1,080 priests in the country only 35 took the oath.

2. Joseph Kelly, of Kellymount, married in 1707 Elizabeth Monck, of Grange Gorman, Co. Dublin, daughter of Henry Monck and his wife Sarah Stanley of Grange Gorman, Dublin. Elizabeth's sister Rebecca Forester, was mother in law of Bishop Berkeley of Cloyne. Her sister Rebecca married Chief Justice John Foster and had with other issue a daughter who married George Berkeley the celebrated Bishop of Cloyne in 1728. [Burkes Commoners, 1834-1838, Vol. 4]

3. "We the undersigned Mother Abbess and Discreets of the Monastery of the Poor Clares of the town of Galway doe hereby promise and declare both in our own and in our successors name that whatever the

fathers of the convent of Kilconnell, or any of them will produce a more apparent and just title to this Remonstrance now by them delivered and by us received and formerly left by **Sister Mary Kelly** to this our monasteries as the testimony of Fr. Daniel Muldune makes out. We the said Mother Abbess and Discreets will restore again and deliver up to the said fathers of the convent of Kilconnell the above mentioned Remonstrance without controversy, or delay. Given under our hands this day, 7th September 1707.
Cecilia Frances Kirwan, Abbess
Mary Anthony Skerrett
Mary Gabriel Skerrett
Margaret Clare Kirwan
Mary Frances Lynch
Elizabeth Clare Lovelock
Clara Anthony Nolan
Mary Augustine Lynch
Bridget Anthony Daly
[Parliament. Pap. Y. 6 bunch 73, 498] [See 1698 (4) & (5)].

1708
Sir Ulick Burke, Bart., of Glinsk, Co. Galway, died this year. He had been included in the Articles of Limerick, married **Ismay, daughter of Colonel John Kelly of Screene, Co. Roscommon and Aughrane Co. Galway.** As they had no issue, the title and estates reverted to his half brother Sir John Burke. [Burke P. & B.]

1709
1. At a meeting of the Corporation of New borough (Gory), Co. Wexford, on November 4th., several poor labourers, including **Daniel Kelly**, were excused their six days work on the road.

2. Mr Coll Kelly, of Aughrane, in the parish of Athleague, **conformed** in July, 1709**.**
William Kelly of Turrock, Co. Roscommon**, conformed** in July 3, 1709.
Bryan Kelly, Rathvalley, Roscommon, conformed in December, 1709**.**
Conor Kelly, Esq., of Galway, conformed on December 15, 1709.
Denis Kelly, Esq., of Galway, conformed on December 15, 1709**.**
Edmund Kelly, gent., of Galway, conformed on December 15, 1709.
John Kelly, Esq., of Fiddane, Co. Galway, **conformed** on December 15, 1709.

3. The Augustinian Friars came to Dunmore about 1425 at the request of Walter Mór de Bermingham, 9th Baron of Athenry. Through the intercession of Lord de Bermingham, the friars escaped suppression under Henry VIII although they had to adopt secular dress. Their house was confiscated and leased in 1569. They remained in hiding until they were able to wear their habits again in 1641. Four years later they were forced into hiding once more at Mayfield, just outside Dunmore. There their community was made up of a prior and four friars. By 1720 they had a commodious chapel and house, of which nothing now (2003) remains. The community had increased to seven by 1785.

On September 30, 1809, Bishop French sent a formal invitation to the friars in Dunmore to transfer their foundation to Athlone. This caused future problems. Dunmore was in the diocese of Tuam and could not be transferred to another diocese according to church law! The bishop did sign a permit for the foundation on his death bed - in pencil on a torn scrap of paper - but no canonist would regard this as a legal document.

In 1809, Fr. Hussey and Fr. John Kelly, Augustinians came to Athlone and settled on a site in College Lane near the present (223) car park in Connaught Street. Bishop French's brother Christopher, sold the site to them for £220 with a rent of £15 per annum. They built a convent and chapel for £130. A Fr Gately who was probably the prior soon joined the first friars. He may have known Bishop French in his youth and persuaded him to sign the scrap of paper mentioned above. [J. Old Athlone Society, Vol. No. 7 2003].

3. **The battle of Malplaquet** took place on September 11, 1709. This was one of the bloodiest battles in the War of the Spanish Succession and took place south of Mons near the modern Franco-Belgian border. The fate of France hung in the balance, the reputations of Marlborough (1650-1722) and Prince Eugene (1663-1736) were at stake, France was virtually bankrupt and a decisive outcome in favour of the Allies would have led to the occupation of Paris. The Irish regiments in the pay of France played an important role in this battle, as they did in other major

encounters during the War of the Spanish Succession.
Many Kellys fought in these battles. Among those invalided in the battle were:

Edmond Kelly a 48 year old man a native if Iveagh, Co. Down, a soldier in colonel-general's company, Lee [formerly Clare] Irish regiment where he served 32 years per his certificate dated October 20, 1723. He received a gunshot wound to the small of the back at Malplaquet which with his other wounds and rheumatic pains, made him unfit for service. He married at Douai and was admitted to the invalid hospital on October 21,1723 and was struck from the register as a deserter on August 31, 1724.
Theodore Kelly, a native of Kerry, Co. Limerick [sic] a 62 year old soldier in Barrett's company, Rothe [formerlyDorrington] Irish regiment where he said he served for 32 years and six months. His discharge was dated April 6, 1723. His right leg was badly injured by gunshot wound at Malplaquet which with his other wounds made him unfit for service. He was admitted as an invalid on April 15, 1723.
[The Irish Sword Vol. XXVI Winter 2009 No. 106]

1710

1. At a meeting of the Corporation of New borough, (Gory), Co. Wexford, on October 6th., Widow Kelly and others were excused the fines imposed on them "in consideration of their extreme poverty, for suffering their Hogs to go about the streets."

2. Tuam Grant, November 11, 1710 of administration of **Cornelius Kelly, of Newtown, in Tuam** parish and diocese, Co. Galway, gentleman, deceased interstate, made to his uncle and principal creditor, **Cornelius Kelly of Cloonlagh, in Dunmore parish**, Tuam diocese.

3. The Duke of Ormond sold the Manor of Aughrim, (up until the battle of Aughrim, it was in the possession of the **O'Kellys of Aughrim),** to John Cotton of London.

4. Scrap of paper in the Percy Paley collection refers to Patt Kelly, Carrowreagh , Co. Galway, (J.M.K. ? Carrowroe nr Dunsandle) and Bryan Kelly of Glantane Co. Galway

1711

1. Arthur Kelly, of Kelly in Devon, died and was succeeded by his son, Arthur (see 1690).

2. William (Giulo) O'Kelly, de Aughrim (Co. Galway),who was working at Prague University, published a book about the Roman Emperors from the time of Julius Caesar. The occasion was the arrival in Prague of the Emperor, for his coronation in that city.

3. In a letter from Luke Dillon (from Dublin), to (his father in law) Sir John Bourke, Bt., (Glinsk, Co. Roscommon)
[concerning a debt which he owes jointly with Captain French and the settlement he wished to make]
"Thom Daly told me . . . though: I could grant to my wife or to **Captain Dennis Kelly** and Harry Talbot lands in Jointure yet. she was not worthy for her to accept a grant she being a papist; and that the only way to secure her by lease within the act against popery - By all this you may see what a design there is to keep me in brangle for the sake of my unfortunate Brors. fees . . . . the parliament adjourned till Tuesday next and will then hold to business."

4. The Anglican Church at Castleblakney, County Galway was built this year. A decision was made that the parish church be moved from Kilasolan where the old Pre Reformation church was " in a ruinous condition in a place 'onbironed' with bogs and where the road was impassable. On February 9th it was decided to 'Remove all the material of the old church to the new church.' John, Lord Archbishop of Tuam and Elphin on February 26th decided 'Timber and stone from the old Church to be brought to Castleblakeney but to be used to no other use whatever than for the Church in Castleblakeney.' Among the members of the **Vestry and Church Wardens was Hugh Kelly, of Ballyforan,** just over the river Suck. He and some other members of his family had conformed to the Established Church (Anglican).

1712

1. Gilbert Ormsby was very angry because of failure to take in priests. On March 12th, in a letter written, from Tobervady, he wrote,
Sir-- **Mr. Roger Kelly** a very honest papist and a fosterer to the Blakes whose sheep have been houghed has been eminently serviceable. I hope the Government will take notice of it and rather that I find these

barbarities dispose him to renounce his scurvy religion for I reckon that all our unhappiness and misfortunes proceed from the Priests to whom the greater men communicate their designs and they stir up the common people to execute them. Nor do I believe we shall ever be safe or quiet 'til a wolf's head and a priest's be at the same rate. Such a time I remember and there was not a quieter populace in the world.

Gilbert Ormsby.

On March 20th a proclamation was issued that all priests surrender themselves in a week.

In another letter from Ormsby and William Caulfield,

Sirs----- In obedience to the late proclamation we summoned **Carbery Kelly** a registered popish priest for the parish of Ballinakill to take the Oath of Abjuration. He refused to appear, the summons being left in his chamber and is a person generally supposed to be qualified for conferring holy orders and exercising ecclesiastical jurisdiction though as yet we could not find any legal evidence. But on all occasions he absconds though between times of searching for him he is daring to a fault and depends on the shelter he has under the roof of Mr. Feogh Burke at Glinsk.

2. John Kelly, of **Aughrane** (later Castlekelly), High Sheriff of County Roscommon, wrote to J. Dawson at Dublin Castle, "I have been active as possible since the first order, in having the popish priests taken up, and shall by next post observe to you**,** what number will be in my custody, with the Gaolers certificate.

The reply from Dublin Castle, on March 4th,

Sir---- I received your letter of the 1st instant, and have commended it to the Lords Justices and Council. Their Excellencies and Lordships are very pleased with the account you give of your intention to execute their orders in committing to Gaol the popish priests and they expect by tomorrow's post to have an account how many and what priests you have committed pursuant to their orders.

J. Dawson.

In a letter dated March 5th, from Roscommon, John Kelly, sent a list of eight priests whom he had sent to jail. Among the names was **Rev. Edmund Kelly Parish Priest of Fuerty**, Co. Roscommon.

3. The examination of Charles Feeney, Constable of the Parish of Fuerty, Co. Roscommon, taken before Sir Edward Crofton Bart. Sir Arthur Shane Bart. Gilbert Ormsby, and William Caulfield Esquires who were four of the Magistrates for Co. Roscommon, on October 21st., 1712.

Having been sworn in Feeny related that he had been present on or about February 28th, when **Father Edmund Kelly P.P. of Fuerty** celebrated mass according to the usage and custom of the Church of Rome at a place called Kilmully in the Parish aforesaid. And further said that one Richard Corr of the said Parish about three weeks before being very sick and indisposed and he sent for the said Edmund Kelly to attend him in his sickness and the day sent for him happened to be a Sunday he was personally present when Father Kelly a regular Friar did officiate and celebrate mass at and in the place and parish aforesaid in the stead of the said Father Edmund Kelly. And said he doth believe in his conscience that the said Father Edmund Kelly never did take the Oath of Abjuration as required by an Act for the Prevention the Further Growth of Popery.

He said that Father Edmund Kelly's abode is at Aghagower in the parish of Fuerty.

4. On October 28th, depositions were taken of the popish inhabitants of the **town of Sligo** before Percy Gethin, William Ormsby, and Robert Lindsay Esquires, who were her Majesties Justices of the Peace. Among those from whom depositions were taken was **Peter Kelly**, who having been duly sworn etc said that the last Mass he heard was at Bundroos, Co. Donegal and that the same was celebrated by Father Patrick Levaney priest of the parish of Fennor in the said county.

5. During 1712, Edward Tyrell, formerly of Park, Co. Galway, was commissioned by the authorities to make several expeditions throughout the country in search of priests. Tyrell said I did take in August last one Terence Conway a popish friar that went up and down the kingdom as a spy for the Popish bishops managing their affairs. He was committed to the jail of **Dundalk**, Co. Louth by James Tidal Esq. and John Barron Esq. One **Thady Kelly** upon a summons of John Barron Esq. made Oath before the said Barron that the said Conway offered and said Mass in the said Kelly's house in the town of Ardee. John Barron bound the said Kelly to prosecute Conway at the next Assizes.

6. The examination of Thomas Feaghry taken on the 4th. day of November 1712. Who being examined said that about fifteen years ago he left this kingdom and went with one **Fr. Anthony Kelly** a Franciscan Friar, landed at Harve Grace in France, went through Paris to Prague, Bohemia and there began his study which

he continue about one year. That he then returned to Paris where he continued his study of philosophy, humanity and physic in the Jesuits College till near Christmas last then left Paris, went to Nantes there took shipping with one Dowdall of this kingdom and landed at Dublin about St.. Thomas Day. That he stayed in Dublin till about Easter last year and then came into the Kings County (Offaly) to the widow Coughlan near Bannagher in the said County where he stayed for some time, and then went and resided in the house of Mr.. Owen Mooney of Doone in the said County till about two months ago when he was sent for to Kilcorr in the said County to the house of Felix Coughlan Esq. till he continued till about six weeks ago when he went with the said Felix Coughlan's Lady to Cartron in the County Westmeath where he was yesterday apprehended.

7. Robert Blakeney of Castleblakney (formerly **Gallagh Castle of the O'Kellys),** who was very anti Catholic wrote in 1712 that the priests were responsible for organizing the houghing (cutting the Achilles tendon) of cattle which was common in his area in 1711- 1712 as a protest against the expansion of pasture in his area. This resulted in land clearances of the peasant tenant farmers from their small holdings.

1713
A decree of £294-5-0, obtained in Kinsale against **William Kelly** and William Condon (Popish inhabitants), by James Nagle. Nagle's house had been burned three times. (see 1731). [Ms of the Old Corporation of **Kinsale**].

1714
1. John Kelly, son of Colonel John Kelly of Aughrane, died, and was buried in Kilconnell Abbey. He had two sons John Kelly of Aughrane, and Denis O'Kelly Farrell ancestor of Count O'Kelly of France, who was born eight months after his father's death His wife was a daughter of Iriel O'Farrell of Cambo.

2. Cecilia Kelly, cook and cellar-keeper at the **Irish College** at **Alcala de Henares, Spain**, took legal action against the college authorities. There is no information of the alleged offence, but it appears that judgment was given in her favour, and sums of money are recorded as having been paid to her over a period of time.

3. Rev. John Kelly was P.P. in **Templeboy** and Kilmacshalagan, Co. Sligo, died. He had been ordained in September 1683, in Kilkenny, by Bishop Whelan of Ossory. The sureties of his good behaviour were Edward Braxton of Ballisodare and Robert Hillas of Dunycloy.

4. Rev. Peter Kelly, replaced Thady Higgins as Parish Priest of **Emaghfad, Co. Sligo.**
William Smith Mayor of Sligo, said that the hunt for priests had not been very successful this year because the Papists are so numerous, in this county that without the assistance of the army there is no good to be done.

5. At Quarter Sessions held in Aughrim, on July 7th., a great number of priests were presented for celebrating mass not having taken the Oath of Abjuration, the said presentments are now in the hands of the Clerk of the Peace but no process as yet issued. And we make it our humble request that your Lordships would immediately issue particular directions to the High Sheriff of this County to be diligent in apprehending the said persons.
Rev. Fergus Kelly, Registered for Ballinakill, succeeding Walter Costelloe, of Addergole, deceased.

1715
1. Her Majesty's justices were successful in discovering students sent out of the country to be educated because of the Penal Laws against the Catholics. At a Grand Jury held in County Galway in Spring 1715, among the names of persons who had transgressed the Act against foreign Education, were :
"Ulick Burke son of the Earl of Clanrickard went out of the kingdom to France about November 1713, in the company of **Carbery Kelly** a popish clergyman and Regular priest from the parish of Ballinekill in the **half** barony of Ballymoe at which time John Burke son of Sir John Burke Baronet went to France in the company of the said Carbery Kelly and not since returned to the kingdom."

"**Edmund Kelly son of William Kelly of Ballinlassy** is out of this kingdom and is missing".

2. The rent-roll of part of the estate of the Earl of Clanrickard, circa 1715, includes :

Clare Barony
John Kelly of Clogneowr, had 768 acres at a rent of £60.
Portumna town and Lands
Mr. Denis Kelly of Lisduff, 602 acres, at rent of £60-4-0.
[ ] **Kelly of Shanbuoly**, 42 acres, £6-9-0.

3. The Grand Jury for the Co. Roscommon, at a General Assizes, held on March 25th., was informed that **Edmund Kelly P. P. of Fuerty** Parish was dead.

4. Denis Kelly, was a Freeman of the town and a member of the Council and Tholsel of **Galway**.

5. James Kelly, was a baker in Galway.

6. Brian Kelly was **an Inn-keeper in Athlone.**

1716
1. An indenture between Luke Dillon of Clonbrock, Ulick Burke of Colemanstown, Co. Galway, Esq., Gerard Burke of Temple, Co. Galway, Esq., Henry Talbot of Mount Talbot, Esq., and **Denis Kelly of Aghrim (Aughrane)**, Esq., and Mallaghlin Donnellan, of Ballydonnellan, Esq. (DP)

2. In this year the town of Ballinasloe with other lands together with its fairs and markets were sold by Ed. Spencer (gr. son of the poet Edmund Spencer to Frederick Trench. These lands had formerly belonged to the **O'Kellys**.

1717
1. The Dillon papers contain a declaration of trust, by **Fergus Kelly,** to Sir Arthur Shaen, of Kilmore, Co.. Roscommon, Bt., about the redemption of a mortgage, on certain lands, in the barony of **Erris,** Co. Mayo, and in Termonbarry, Co. Roscommon.

1718
1. Bishop Edmond Kelly, **appointed to** the See of **Clonfert**. He was educated in the **Irish College, in Paris**, and the Sorbonne, and later became Dean of Clonfert. He was ordained bishop, in Dublin.
A letter in Latin, in the Vatican Library, states : "Edmond Kelly, an Irish priest, has been chosen as Bishop of Clonfert, on the 10th day of this month (month not included). Monsignor Batelli has been asked to order the breve for today - the breve that is required by the King of England, for the appointment".

2. Dr. Walter Kelly of Gowran, Co. Kilkenny, died in 1718. His will dated March 27th. and proven August 6th. He was the eldest son and heir of **Thomas Kelly of Upper Grange**, who died between 1697 and 1700.
He qualified as a Medical Doctor and practiced in Gowran, Co. Kilkenny. He and his father were made a Burgess of Gowran, in 1688, by a Charter, granted July 4th. After the overthrow of King James, Dr. Kelly lived quietly in Kilkenny, until the time of his death. He was married to Anne 2nd daughter and co-heir of Edmund Blanchville, of Blanchvillestown. Dr. Kelly left one daughter, Marianna.
According to family tradition **Maurice O'Kelly** fled from King's County (Laois), after the massacre of the Irish at Mullaghmast, in the reign of Elizabeth, and settled in Gowran. He married a daughter of O'Moore. He **had a son called Maurice, who was father of two sons one called Patrick ancestor of the Kellys of Kellymount (Ballymaclaughan), and James whom we will deal with shortly. [see 1749].**
John of Kellymount, was born in 1642 and died in 1678. He was at the time of his death High Sheriff of the county. He was married to Elizabeth daughter of Captain Joseph Cuffe, of Castle Inch, M.P. for Knocktopher in 1655. They had two sons and two daughters.- (1) Joseph his heir. (2) John went to Portugal and married Miss Stephney of Lisbon. They had with a son and daughter who died young, a son **John Baptist Kelly**, who died without issue.
(1) Joseph Kelly, his heir, of Kellymount, was born in 1673 and died May 21st. 1713. He was **M.P. for Doneraile** 1703-13. He was elected **recorder for Kilkenny** June 2nd. 1705, and also held the position of **Attorney-General of the co. Palatine of Tipperary.** In 1707 he married Elizabeth the daughter of George Monck. [See 1761 (2)].

3. Malachy Kelly, clerk, entered the King's Inns, Dublin in 1818**.** [K. I. Admis. 1607-1867].

4. Patrick Kelly, a Dublin Surgeon, was one of six surgeons who **founded the Charitable Infirmary Cook's Street, Dublin**. This was the **first hospital founded in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland** being founded one year before the Westminster Hospital was founded in London. [The Charitable Infirmary Jervis Street, by Eoin O'Brien. See also 1987 (12)]

1719

1. Timothy "Tadhg an Oir" O'Kelly, of Cloughanbeg, married in 1719, Honora Mahon, daughter of Edmund. Timothy was called "Tadhg an Oir" (Timothy of the gold), because he was reputed to be the wealthiest Catholic landowner, in Munster, which was an amazing feat, during the time of the penal laws. Tim held large tracts of land, from Mullagh, to Killmihil. As a small boy he had been brought by his parents to West Clare, to avoid the increasingly difficult times incurred by the people of Hy-Many in the aftermath of the defeat of the Irish at Aughrim. About four hundred of their name died at that battle. The ones that had most property suffered worse. It is possible that Tim's family had gold with them when they went to Clare.

2. Timothy "of Cragaknock" Kelly, Co. Clare, married in 1719, Mary daughter of Edmond Mahon, and sister of Honora, above. The two Kellys were not related but had shared a common history by migrating from Hy-Many after the battle of Aughrim. Timothy's parents were Patrick Kelly and Elizabeth Reid. Patrick Kelly had been a captain in the Irish -French army, which had been defeated by the Dutch-English army at Aughrim. Patrick was slain on that sad day. Patrick's first wife, Miss Plunkett, is believed to have been a sister in law, of the then Lord Clare. Tradition also has it that it was Lord Clare who brought the (O) Kellys to County Clare.

3. Daniel Kelly of Turrock, conformed in May. **Daniel Kelly, Dublin conformed in June.** [C.R.]

1720

1. Dr. George Kelly of Kilkenny, whose ancestors are believed to have come from Hy-Many, graduated as a medical doctor from Dublin University. He was ancestor of four British admirals and a general.

2. Castleblakney Castle formerly **Gallagh Castle, burned down.** It was the home of Robert Blakeney, colonel in the Galway Dragoons, and a very bitter anti Catholic. He leased Abbert from the Protestant Archbishop of Cashel**.**

3. Mary Kelly ancestor of the future Al Gore, Vice President (1997-2001**) of the U.S.A.,**, flourished.

4. Kelly of Fedane

Suppliants **Hugh Kelly of Fedane (Fiddane), Co. Galway and Helen his wife** and William Moore of Clooncoran, Co. Roscommon, Esq., show the suppliant Helen was seized for life of the lands of Ballisidy, Beagh and Coolreagh, enjoying there out a jointure from her first husband Roger O'Shaughnessy, Esq., deceased, and being so seized the said Helen married Hugh Kelly. Said Hugh Kelly being seized of said lands in right of his said wife demised from to Francis Forster, Esq., by deed dated 28th April 1707 for the term of 13 years, who enjoyed same and paid the rents thereof to said Hugh Kelly excepting only last May gale. Said term of 13 years being expired 1st May last, said Hugh Kelly and his wife demised the lands to Suppliant William Moore for a certain term or so long as said Helen should live. After the determination of the said term of 13 years, **Hugh Kelly** went to Francis Forster and demanded possession of the lands in order to give same to Moore, which he refused to do. And Hugh Kelly also demanded said lands from John Nilan, William O'Brien, Murtogh Donoghue, Thomas Lahey, Penelope Crow, Dermot Kilkelly, Owen Royne, John Kilkelly, Donogh Donoghue, Donogh Hayes, **Cicely Kelly Burke**, John Bane Neilan, Teige Geigan, Laurence Glean Conor Donoghue and Hugh Flaherty, who were tenants to Forster on said lands, which they refused to give up either to Hugh Kelly or William Moore. Now said Francis Forster combining with the tenants mentioned above will not give up possession of said lands to the plaintiffs. Pray that a writ of injunction may be granted to compel Defendants to give up the lands.

Entered 8th November 1720.

5. Abstracts if Chancery Bill : -
Hugh Kelly and his wife Helen, and William Moore, Esq., Plaintives.

John Nilan, William O'Byrne, Thomas Lahey, Penelope Crow, Dermot Kilkelly, Owen Royne, John

Kilkelly, Donogh Donoghue, Donogh Hayes, **Cicely Kelly Burke,** John Bane Neilan, Reige Gegan, Laurence Geigan, Conor Donoghue and Hugh Flaherty **Defendants.**
Bill entered 8th November, 1720. No answer.

1721
Michael Kelly, gent., of Dublin, conformed in March**.** [C.R.]

1722
1. Rev. William Kelly of Dublin, a Catholic priest, conformed in April. [C.R.]

2. Hugh Kelly, of the parish of St. Weyburg, Dublin, conformed in April. [C.R.]

3. A number of Abstracts of Wills from the Quaker Records Dublin, involving Kellys, edited by P. Beryl Eustace and Olive Goodbody and published by the Irish MSS Commission in 1957 are grouped here as they are related.

Philip Kelly, Dublin, linen weaver.
My friends Joseph Inman, Dublin, clothier and Peter Judd, Dublin, tallow chandler, executors. To my **son William Kelly £5. To my wife Mary Kelly** the little new slate house that I built for myself [situation not mentioned], one half of all household goods and one quarter of the rest of my estate. To **my other three children, Joseph Mary and Susanna** all remaining part of my effects when 21 or on day of marriage. My friends Abell Strettell, Dublin, merchant and Thomas Bewley, Dublin, tallow chandler, overseers.
Dated October 9, 1713.

Inventory by Thomas Gorsuch, appointed by Thomas Boreman and William Waile. Valuations of household goods, linen and furniture. “In the workshop eight looms, reeds and harnesses, three wheels and a mill £9”. linen yarns, “fine Scotch yarns” at from 18d. to 12d per pound, “spittle washed “ at 10 ½ d. per pound, “Irish Bleach” at 7d. per pound, 16 pounds of dyed Indigo at 17 d. per pound, 61 pounds dyed logwood at 10½d. per pound. “Linen cloth in the house and Bleach in the yard” includes “linen cloth for shirting” 9½d. per yard, “ell wide sheeting” at 14d. per yard, “brown sheeting” at 10¾d .per yard. Utensils in the “bucking house” “boylers”, tubbs, etc. Two tunne of coales £1-10-0. Account of Thomas Gorsuch exhibited 1715.
D 4. 303

Mary Kelly, Marrowbone Lane, in the Liberty of Thomas Court, Dublin, widow.
To Peter Judd’s eldest daughter £5**, my son Joseph Kelly to pay this. To my stepson William Kelly one shilling.** To my said son Joseph Kelly one shilling. To **my daughters Mary Fuller and Susanna Jenkinson** all remainder for their lives and then to their children, and for want of such issue the same to go to my surviving grandchildren. Executors Joseph Inman and Peter Judd.
Dated September 10, 1722.
Witnesses John Scott, William Sumner, public notary.

Inventory in possession of Peter Judd, made by Michael Mitchell and John Butler, February 19, 1730. Lists of debts due and debts desperate and valuation of household goods. Hearth money for nine hearths 18/-.
D. .5. 47

Joseph Deane, Dublin, clothier.
My wife Jane Deane executor. My three children John Abigail and Mary. **My sister Mary Kelly.** My friends John Stevens, John Deaves, both of Dublin, executors. Overseers “fathers” John Boles, James Johnson.
Dated October 25, 1724.

Ann Martin, Dublin, widow.
To my cousin Ruth Kelly £10, £5 to clothe and apprentice her, the other £5 to be given at reaching age of 21 or on the day of marriage. To my old servant Dorothy Parker £1. To my sister Sarah Fox £10 per annum. To my son Philip Martin, to my son-in-law Robert Clibborn all the residue to be divided

equally.
Executors Philip Martin and Robert Cliborn.
Dated Jan 11, 1733.
Witnesses : John Pemberton, Jane Fitzsimonds.
D. 5, 76.

Samuel Fuller, Meath Street, Dublin, bookseller and Printer.
Legacies left by my own mother Bridget Fuller and my mother-in-law Mary Kelly to be paid up. £5 towards the building of a Meeting House on part of the burying ground in Cork Street. To my sister in Philadelphia if living £25, if dead to be divided among her children. My daughter Abigail Barnes wife of William Barnes. To my wife Mary Fuller, executrix, £400 and all linen plate etc. To my sons Joseph Fuller and John Fuller and my daughters Mary Fuller, Anna Fuller and Susanna Fuller, all under 21 and unmarried, securities, leases, printing materials, stocks of books bound or in quires, paper, mathematical instruments etc.
Dated June 21, 1736
Executors Joseph Inman and Philip Martin of Liberty of Thomas Court and Donore, clothiers.
D. 5. 85, 161.

Mary Fuller, widow, bookseller.
To my niece Abigail Kelly £1-1-0. My sister Susanna's three daughters. To my friend Isaac Jackson of Meath Street "for his trouble" £100. To my daughter Mary when of age or married all table linen. To my three children Joseph, Mary and John, all underage and unmarried, the residue unless they marry outside Quakers, in which case it to go to **my brother Joseph Kelly and sister Susanna Jenkin's children.**
Executors Philip Martin, Pimlico, and Isaac Jackson.
Dated July 30, 1737.
Witnesses John Palmer, John Garmonsay, Isaac Jackson.
Codicil leaving large silver cup and cover with cipher on it with my name to Isaac Jackson. Dated October 10, 1737.
Inventory
Valuation of stocks of books, including many Quaker books, Bibles and Testaments. 100 volumes of novels and other books. School books e.g. 2,600 Arithmetic £23 -12-5;
Latin and Greek Primers, Ovid with notes, Horace etc.; Histories e.g. History of Ireland, 3,500 History of America; Guides, Mathematics, Navigation and Astronomy. 15 Common Prayer and Psalms. 11 doz. Gilt Horn Books. Pamphlets. Inventories of stationary, ink etc. 2 Printing Presses £11.
D. 5. 199

Edward Fawcett, Dublin Linen Draper.
To my son Edward Fawcett, unmarried, all real and personal estate to him and possibly children with reversion to child or children of my brother Thomas Fawcett, deceased, and my granddaughter Hannah Judd, by Peter Judd, deceased. To my daughters Hannah and Sarah, 5/- each and no more because they have been disobedient daughters. Executor son Edward Fawcett.
Dated May 22, 1752.
Witnesses : Luke Kelly, Robert Stanford and John Lloyd.
D. 5. 250.

1723
1. John O'Kelly (43), from Co.. Galway, whose ancestors owned Clonbrock and Clogher (later Castlefrench) went to Belgium in this year. He was the **ancestor of the O'Kelly de Galway family, in Belgium.**

2. Joseph Kelly, a **servant with Irish Quakers**, who had settled, in Aston Township, which is now called Delaware County, was left £10 in the will of his master. [? Related to Dublin Kelly Quakers. See 1722 (3)]

3. Laurence Kelly, Dublin, conformed, in August. [C.R.]

4. The Dominicans who had been in Athenry for many centuries were forced out of their monastery. They sought and were granted a site at Esker by Denis Daly. So remote was Esker at that time that when Thomas Molyneaux made his historical journey through Connacht, he did not know of their existence. The monks'

means of existence was meagre and times were very hard. In 1723 they were forced to pawn eight of their chalices. One of these **chalices has the inscription : "orate pro anima Myler Burke et Honore Kelly eius uxoris 1639."**

1724
1. One of the first "chapters" held by the Irish Augustinians, since the Reformation, was held in June of this year. Among the attendance was **Fr Francis Kelly.** From the days of Henry VIII, when Grey and Brabazon seized the monasteries, the Augustinians gradually disappeared until by the beginning of the seventeenth century they had almost become extinct. Later in more peaceful times a few gathered in the neighbourhood of urban priories. Now as the penal era appeared to be passing away they began to make claim to places that had not known them for two hundred years.

2. Rev. Francis O'Kelly O.S.A. and Rev. Edmund O'Byrne O.S.A. On November 16th petitioned that Rev. Ambrose O'Callaghan O.F.M. be made Bishop of Kildare. [Arch. Hib. Vol. 16, page 62-98.]

3. Nicholas Kelly, of Dublin, conformed in November. [C.R.]

4 Here lies the body of **Bryan Kelly** who departed this life on March 4, 1724. **Tisrara Medieval Cemetery**, Four Roads, Co. Roscommon. [Tisrara by Jim Higgins]

1725
1. Bishop Edmund Kelly, of Clonfert, wrote a pastoral letter to his flock, on July 5th. This is the only pastoral letter from these times that have survived. In these calamitous times it was not considered safe to make a second copy. It was handed around from priest to priest according to the direction annexed, "you may direct this upon sight to the neighbour."

2. Brother Marcus Kirwan writing from Rome to Peter Mulligan the provincial of the Augustinians in Ireland, mentions in his letter "Old **Fr. Peter Kelly** died in Caplea the beginning of this lent."

3. Bryan Kelly, was born in Loughrea, Co. Galway became a hedge school teacher and later settled in Tooreen, near Crossmolina, Co. Mayo. He was the **ancestor of the Kellys of Tooreen, Crossmolina, Gorthletila, and Belmullet** (all in Co. Mayo)**.**

4. Thady Kelly of Galway, saddler, conformed in January. **John Kelly, gent., Carrowshanbally, Co. Galway, conformed** in April. [C.R.]

1726
Ignatius Kelly (40), son and heir of Edmund (Edward) Kelly (39), of Castleruby (near Tulsk), Co. Roscommon, and his wife Catherine Kelly formerly of Turrock, Co. Roscommon, became a Barrister. G.I., August 22, 1720. M.T., June 5, 1725. E. 1726. [King's Inns Admis. 1607-1867][See Main Hy-Many Family Tree]

1727
Richard Kelly of Blanchville's Park, Co. Kilkenny, died on October 1, 1727. He was born on Palm Sunday 1659, to **Thomas Kelly** and his wife, of Upper Grange Co. Kilkenny**.** He married February 20th., 1698, Joane, eldest daughter of Captain John Purcell, of Conaghy. They had twelve children. For the eldest child Anne born on December 28th. 1699, the sponsor was **Richard's brother Dr. Walter Kelly**. [See 1718 &1784 (2)].

1728
1. Patrick Brehon, a militant Augustinian friar who because of the penal laws used the alias Johnson, was ordained in Spain in 1685 and returned to Ireland in 1715. He was prior of Dunmore in 1721 and subsequently in Galway. He was removed by the provincial in 1723.
In 1728 he was in trouble once more, on this occasion with **Carbery Kelly, Bishop of Elphin**, who wrote to the provincial, Father Mulligan, on September 14th. Very Rev. Father----Though I had no great encouragement from the last Request I made you, that you grant me another, yet before I proceed further I think fit to complain to you of one Fr. Patrick Brehon that styles himself prior of Dunmore who signed the following propositions in conjunction with two or three other friars that I have no acquaintance with. As for Fr Brehon he had no opportunity to know my life and conversation and much less my sentiments of any

Doctrine. I therefore desire that he produces his proof of what he writes against me or else I shall not own him as Prior of Dunmore nor receive his obedience, but look upon him as one of the blackest of Calumniators. I must own my low circumstances won't allow me to stretch my hand often to the Mendicants but it's beyond exception true that no man of my station in Ireland has their interests more at heart and recommends it with more zeal and discretion to the pastors and flocks of this district than I do, and this is what I have for my pains. In a word Sir, I'll expect you'll do me justice before I send my complaint to Rome. Fr. Brehon will oblige the Church if he proves the truth of any word that he signs against me. And if he does not, I think he renders himself unworthy of the place he represents. I expect your thoughts on this matter by the bearer and am in the meantime in spite of malice and calumny, Your very affectionate and humble servant, Car. Kelly.
This appeal had the desired effect. Brehon was brought to heel and in his reply to the bishop "By my subscription I never intended to level at you but that my only design was to stand in conjunction with other Regulars for such privileges are were granted to Religious Orders."

2. John **Kelly, clerk, entered the King's Inns**, Dublin in 1728. [Kings Inns, Adm. 1607-1867]

1729
1. Thady Kelly, of Athlone, was a hat maker. He was a member of the Felters Society, which had its headquarters in Dublin.

2. Daniel Kelly, and Mr William Kelly, both of Dublin conformed in February. **John Kelly, of Clonlyon (near present Ballygar), conformed** in September. [C.R.]

3. James Kelly, age 19, a mason, a native of Turoe, Co. Galway was indented for 4 years service **in Jamaica.** London January 22, 1729.

4. Dominick Killikelly, of St. Mary, Dublin, Merchant, and Helen Kelly, of same, spinster obtained a Perogative Marriage Licence on July 12, 1729.

5.
I found another piece of information on the corsair Henry O'Kelly. It was printed by the newspaper of the time
(la Gazeta de Goathemala, December of 1729) as the last article of the issue.
"Las cartas de Puerto Caballos havisan,
que el Capitan Enrique Okelii entró en este puerto el mes pasado con un bergantín, y dos balandras inglesas, que apresó con su armamento cargadas de palo de brasil, y fierro, y en ellas doce negros".

Translation follows: "The news from Caballos Port tell us that last month captain Henry O'Kelly

brought into this Atlantic port a brig and two sloops of the English flag. They were captured

with all their guns, and loaded with brazil wood, iron and twelve black slaves".

It was quoted by F. P. García Peláez, in his History of Guatemala.

Fr. Juan Pablo

1731
1. Bishop Gabriel (Carbery) Kelly, Bishop of Elphin, died. He was educated on the Continent and was

appointed bishop during the Penal Times, when clergy had a price on their head, and consequently were constantly moving to avoid capture. His handwritten pastoral letters were handed from person to person.

2. At April Assizes, **William Kelly, a baker in Kinsale,** presented a bill to the Grand Jury for £88-5-0, for supplying bread for prisoners, since last assizes. Was this the same William Kelly who was responsible for Nagles house been burned three times?. The baking oven may have been responsible for the fires.
At August Assizes, a further bill from Kelly, for bread to prisoners of £47-18-0 since the last assizes. [Ms. of the Old Corporation of Kinsale].

3. Redmond Kelly of Dublin, conformed in November 1731. [C.R.] [Probably the ancestor of the same man who took a lease of Carraroe House and land from Lord Dunsandle.]

1732
1. John O'Kelly (38) of Keenagh, died on November 26, 1732. He was the son of **James O'Kelly (37) of Aughrim Castle, (**who was **killed in** the battle of **Aughrim on July 12, 1691),** and his wife, Elizabeth Osborn. John had two wives Susan Harris and Anne Ormsby and they had five sons, **James O'Kelly (39) of Keenagh and Bishop John O'Kelly (39), Oliver O'Kelly (39), Mathias O'Kelly (39) and William O'Kelly (39) of Buckfield,** as well as three **daughters, Hannah, Frances, and Elizabeth.**

2. John O'Kelly O.F.M., a native of Mullaghmore, Co. Galway**, a professor in the Irish College in Prague published a book in 1732.** [The Monastery was suppressed by a decree of Emperor Joseph II on February 12, 1786 and their buildings confiscated. The Friars were given 300 guilders.][See 1922 (10)].

1733
1. Bishop Edmond Kelly of Clonfert, died, and was buried in Cloonkeenkeril, near Monivea, Co. Galway. He was appointed bishop in 1718 and wrote to Rome (Propaganda), on May 14th. to announce his consecration, which had been performed in Dublin, with three bishops assisting. His faculties as bishop were granted on November 15th. 1718 His ministry as bishop, coincided with one of the harshest periods, of the Penal Laws in Ireland. He had a price on his head, and had to move constantly, from one safe house to another, in order to avoid the priest hunters, and the English authorities.
His tomb stone at the back of the ruined medieval church in Cloonkeenkeril, nr. Monivea, Co. Galway, has an effigy of a bishop on it and the following words :
'Here Lieth ye Rt. Rev. Father in God Edmond Kelly, Doctor of the Sorbonne, Formerly Dean and Vicar General of ye Diocese, First Almoner to the Elector of Triers, Envoy to ye Court of Vienna, and Late Lord Bishop of Clonfert. Requiescat in Pace.'

2. John Kelly, Templetogher, diocese of Tuam, conformed, in March. [C.R.]

1734
1. Rev Owen Kelly died this year. He was born in 1664 and was ordained in 1688 at Garriricin, near Callan, Co. Kilkenny by Bishop James Phelan, Titular Bishop of Ossory. This was the time of the Penal Laws and there were very few bishops in Ireland. In 1718, Fr. Kelly resided at **Ardroe in Creran, Co. Galway**. In 1718 he is listed as a tenant of 17 acres in West Creran on lease from Thomas Burke.

2. The returns of the Catholic clergy of Queens Co. (Laois), for this year **Rev. Patrick Kelly** was Parish Priest of **Stradbally.**

3. James Kelly, Dublin, conformed in November. Edmond Kelly, Roscommon, conformed in February. **Patrick Kelly, of the diocese of Elphin, conformed** in February. [C.R.]

4. John Kelly and Malcolm Kelly were attorney Exchequers, in 1734. Another **John Kelly was attorney King's Bench** this year**.** [King's Inns admission list 1607-1867]

5. Walter Kelly, a sailor, was hanged and quartered, near St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, for the murder of Vastin Turnburgh, a Dutch skipper. Kelly's speech from the dock, was published soon afterwards.
"I am brought here this Day, to Dye a base and ignominious Death, for the murder of Vastin Turnburgh, a Dutchman, nor can I say that I was innocent, since all persons that are present at the Transaction of so horrid a deed, are guilty alike according to the law; therefore I can make no excuse for myself, yet I will lay before you my spectators.

Mr Tobin, my present fellow sufferer, and I being intimates, and but just returned from a voyage, we both agreed to go to *Bagnio Slip,* in order to get a whore; and there being some Dutchmen there who had a falling out among themselves; we alas! Very presumptuously went to their room and took both their pipes and candles from them, I must confess it was very ill done; but they being reconciled went their way, but one of them took the bar of the door with him, in order (as I suppose) to defend themselves, in case we should follow them, but as God is my Judge we had no such thought until one of the cursed women cried out, 'one of the Dutchmen has taken the bar of the door, pray follow them and take it off them.' We being in Liquor, and hot-headed with all, pursued them to Aston's Quay, among us there arose a quarrel in which the Dutch skipper received his death; but how or by what means I know not, for my part I had neither sword nor knife, nor am I any way sensible that I struck anyone. But Oh! My God, I must confess I deserve this death, for many innumerable offences I have committed otherwise against Thy Divine Majesty; but will not despair of thy mercy, and I do firmly hope you will say to my soul as you did to the penitent thief 'this day though shall be with me in Paradise; grant this O most Heavenly Father, through the intercession of our blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ amen.

Having no more to say, but beg all your prayers to God for our poor souls, I dye an unworthy member of the Church of Rome, in the 25th year of my age, Good Lord have mercy on my poor soul amen.
Newgate July 26, 1734.

Walter Kelly

[Gallows Speeches by James Kelly, Dublin 2001]

6. John Kelly, attorney Exchequer c. 1734 and John Kelly, attorney King's Bench c. 1734. [King's Inns, Adm. 1606-1867]

1735

1. Mrs. Katherine Kelly died in childbirth in Norfolk, England. She was only 34 inches tall and weighed only 22 pounds. She was known as the ***Irish Fairy***.

2. The Nugent Papers contain papers relating to the case of The Earl of Westmeath v Very Rev. Dr. John Madden, Dean of Kilmore; Sylvester Reilly; John Reilly; **William Kelly**; and James Rogers. The case was about the Earl's entitlement of income from 11 rectories.**1738.**

3. Turlough O'Carolan, Composer, Harpist (1670-1738).

Turlough O'Carolan, sometimes called Carolan without the O, was the last of the great wandering minstrels, of Ireland. He was a composer as well as a harpist. He lived during one of the most turbulent periods in Irish history. The penal laws forced the Catholic gentry to conform or end up as beggars. Carolan a Catholic, was made welcome in all the "Big Houses", both Catholic and Protestant. In former times all the great native Irish houses had their own harpers. The gradual decline of the importance and wealth of the native families and the embracing of the English way sounded the death knell of the old ways.
Turlough was born in Nobler, Co. Meath, but the family moved to the Carrick-on Shannon, when he was a child. The family later moved to Ballyfarnon, Co.. Roscommon, where his father worked for the McDermott Roes. Mrs... McDermott Roe, spotted the intelligence of the young Terrence as he was the known, and allowed him to be educated with her own children, who had a private teacher. Turlough absorbed knowledge like a sponge. Unfortunately he contacted smallpox, when he was eighteen years old, and as a result he became stone blind. Mrs... McDermott Roe sent him to a harpist called McDermott Roe who taught him to play the harp. He continued as a pupil until he was twenty one years old. Mrs... McDermott Roe, like a fairy god mother provided him with a horse to ride and a footleader and set him on the road with money in his pocket. He visited the great house and wrote music about members of their families as well as the great disasters that had befallen his country. He had many friends among the Kellys and was a regular visitor to their houses. He was regarded more as a friend than as a wandering minstrel. His visits were regarded as favours conferred and his departure never failed to cause regret. Among the Kelly homes that he visited, and stayed at, was Aughrane, later Castlekelly (P), Cargins (P), Churchboro (P), Ballymurray (RC), Kellybrook (RC), Kiltoom (P), Mucklon (P), Turrock (RC), and Tycooly (RC). Though a Catholic himself he was made equally welcome in both Protestant and Catholic homes. Among the many tunes written by Carolan was one used for, ***The Star Spangled Banner.***

He wrote many pieces of music and words, in praise of his Kelly hosts. **Only seven have survived**.
1. Daniel Kelly; 2. Hugh Kelly; 3. John Kelly; 4. Mable Kelly; 5. Patrick Kelly; 6. Susanna Kelly and 7. Planxty Kelly.

1. Daniel Kelly

It is believed that the subject of this tune was Daniel Kelly of Turrock. Daniel's daughter Elizabeth married Ignatius Kelly of Cargins (south of Cargins, Co. Roscommon) in 1745. Ignatius was son of Edmund Kelly of Castleruby, (three miles west of Tulsk, Co.. Roscommon). Ignatius and Elizabeth had a son Daniel Kelly and other issue including two daughters Helen and Elizabeth. Turrock is in the parish of Taughboy, about four miles north west of Ballyforan. The old castle of Turrock is long gone and was replaced by a house, now restored but much reduced in size. It was sold by the Kellys at the beginning of the 20th century.

2. Hugh Kelly

This has been a most popular tune and has appeared in many books, including Select Collection of Irish Airs, (1816). It was arranged by Beethoven, and appeared as Planxty Kelly. There is also a version of it in Hook's opera, *The Siege of San Quentin,* (1808), set to the song *What Tho' Tis True I've Talked of Love.* An earlier version of this air was sung in Shield's opera, *Robin Hood.*

The verses were composed for Hugh Kelly **of Ballyforan**, Co.. Roscommon, which is situated beside the river Suck, ten miles west of Mount Bellew. Hugh was the son of Hugh Kelly of Ballyforan (1656-1719), who was a brother of William Kelly of Turrock, who died in 1719, leaving a son Daniel Kelly of Turrock (the subject of tune 1 above.

3. John Kelly

This tune was written for **John Kelly of Aughrane (**later Castlekelly), who was Lord of the Manor of Screen. He was son of John Kelly of Clonlyon castle, (a few miles south west of Aughrane). Both are very close to the present town of Ballygar, Co. Galway. John the subject of this tune married Honora, daughter of the Earl of Clanrickard. He was the first of the family to conform to the Protestant faith. He was brother of Denis O'Kelly Farrell, who had adopted the additional name Farrell as a condition of his acceptance of the estate of his maternal uncle. Denis the father of Count James O'Kelly Farrell.

John the subject of this Carolan piece had inherited the Aughrane and its vast estate from his uncle Denis O'Kelly of Aughrane. Denis's only son had predeceased him. John had a daughter called Fanny Kelly who is the subject of a poem by Carolan. He brother William is also mentioned in this poem.

4. Mable Kelly

There is a dispute as to who this Mable was. Hardiman says that this tune was composed while Carolan was on a visit to Aughrane (later Castlekelly), Co. Galway. Another tradition has it according to Dr. Douglas Hyde that Mable was one of three beautiful daughters of **Kelly of Cargins (just south of Tulsk). Neither of these traditions can be supported by such** genealogical evidence as exists, for no Mable can be traced in the two families that are mentioned, during Carolan's lifetime. The more likely candidate is Mable Kelly, daughter and heiress of **Laughlin Kelly of Lismoyle**, Co.. Roscommon. She died unmarried on December 22, 1745, and her father died in 1750. Lismoyle is in the parish of Cam, in the barony of Athlone, which is close to Lough Funshinagh, west of Lough Ree. This poem was translated from the original Irish by Dr. George Sigerson in his *Bards of Gael and Gall.* Earlier it had been translated by Miss Brook in her Reliques of Irish Poetry (1789). Mable O'Kelly in its original Irish is considered the best of Carolan's poems. Its metrical effect is heightened by the double rhyme on the seventh line of each stanza.

***O'Carolan's Mable Kelly*.**

He for whom it is decreed
His arm thy head to rest upon
In my belief need not fear death
For ever, nor the pangs of sickness
O thou of the head-clustring ringlets fair
Thou of the side like the swan upon the wave
The beloved and admired of the assembly
Mable, the gentle O'Kelly
Of teeth the finest set in her heads chamber
And there are not in music sounds to man known
That to her are not familiar and of easy performance
Her cheek is like the blooming rose
With lilies sweet for ever entwined
Her eye more purely blue than azure sky
And the poets who praise the land of Niall assert

That her sweet voice brings calm to the oppressed
Of this we have no doubt thou of the silvery sound
And now let us merrily drink thy own good health
Since the distinguished beauties have died
Whom the world has not ceased to celebrate
Tis certain we have no one in their place
But Mable in fame and dignity
The beloved for every one for manner and mind
How happy the Poet whose privilege is her praise
Hair of fairest ringlets, touch of strings the sweetest
Hue of the whitest swan of neck and of side
No wonder indeed that every man who sees
Should of reason bereft to the wildness fly
Since he who sees not her light
Is filled with interest in this child

She who shine in intelligence above the women of the Gaels
Of prettiest feet and hands arms and mouth
Of sharpest eye and of hair to the ground descending
Her praise is to us a privilege
Which to the sons of song has been denied
An advantage to me ever most **dear**

Another translation, was done, by Thomas Furlong
He entitled it;

Mild Mable Kelly
Oh ! blest is the youth by kind fortune selected,
Who clasps to his bosom my own blushing maid,
By him may the warnings of fate be neglected,
Nor sickness nor sorrow his joys shall invade.
How richly, how softly thy young tresses fall, ---
Thy shape seems more light than the swans on the wave,
The love, the delight, the gay idol of all,
The spur for the sluggard - the spell for the brave;
Oh ! Mild Mable Kelly, how lovely art though,
Thy Skill in each strain let the minstrels avow --
Thy soft cheeks disclose
The mixed lily and rose,
And thy breath comes like blossoms just plucked from the bough.

The bard of the chieftain - the bard of O'Neill
Will say that thy song seems more sweet to his ear,
Than the murmur of waterfalls heard thro' his vale,
When the heart - parching heats of the summer are near.
Oh ! gaze but for once ! -- in the soul speaking eye --
Show ! show me the spot where the suspicion could reign;
But come ! fill the glass, fast round let it fly --
And here's Mild Mable Kelly again and again !
There were maidens all lovely, in days that are o'er,
Whom the warm and young might to madness adore;
But there never was one,
Whom the sun shone upon,
That could match Mable Kelly the light of our shore.

Oh ! who can behold this young flourishing flower,
And still in dull soul-sinking coldness pass on ;
Even he doomed to blindness till death's dreary hour,

Must own all her beauty till feeling is gone.
Oh ! fairest of maidens---gay flower of the Gael !
All bright is thy fame o'er the bounds of the land !
But here stands the bumper--and ne'er may we fail
To pledge the mild Mable with heart and with hand.
Till life's latest moment how blessed shall I be,
To sing, oh ! my mild Mable Kelly, of thee ;
And proud may I deem
My heart soothing theme,
For the praise of the loveliest falls upon me.

Mable Ni Kelly
(translated from the Irish by George Sigerson)

Whomever Fate may favour
To have his right hand 'neath thy hand,
For all his life, he never
Will never think of death or danger dread.
O head of the beauteous curling hair!
Love and hope of lover,
All the island over,
Fairest maid is Mable, here and everywhere !

No song the sweetest,
No music meetest,
But she sings its melody, full, soft, and true ;
Her cheek the rose a-blowing,
With comrade lily glowing,
Her glancing eyes, like opening blossoms blue.
And a bard has sung how herons keen
On hearing her victor-voice slumber serene.
Her eyes of splendour
Are wells of candour. --
Here thy health, go leor, a stor, our beauty bright queen !

Since they have passed death's portals
Those heroines of world-wide name,
Methinks, their place 'mid mortals
Is Mabel's now right and fame.
Lively and lovely all hearts she has won,
Fortune of Song and its sweet paragon,
Curling Cooleen fairest,
Down-white shoulder rarest,
Chord of music ringing, after she has gone !

None can espy her,
Such charm is nigh her,
But she will startle, and will flutter, like wings in the air----
And the lamp will lose its light
Before the maiden bright,
Of all the Gaelic nation most winsome and most fair :
For foot or hand or eye or mouth, nothing can compare !
Her tresses like a sunbeam, to the grasses fall,
Then let the palm be mine
Of minstrelsy divine,---
Because I sing the Sovereign of all !

5. Patrick Kelly

The subject of this piece is thought to be Patrick Kelly son of John Kelly of Scregg Castle in the parish of Killinvoy, Co. Roscommon. John died in 1740. Carolan was a frequent visitor here. The castle was replaced in 1745 by a modern house, by John's son Edward.

6. Susanna Kelly

Another son of John Kelly of Scregg was Edmund Kelly who settled in Churchboro, close to Scregg. Both are a few miles south of Knockcroghery, Co. Roscommon. He is believed to have had a daughter called Susanna .

O'Carolan's song about Susanna Kelly, (translated from the Irish by Eugene O'Curry).
In the Barony of Athlone
Lives the maid that has caused my moan
The beautiful mild Susanna O'Kelly
The flower of Erin's daughters.
As sparkling stars her eyes and her hair as amber shines
And long and slender is her snowy waist
'Nor in falsehood or romance thy praise do I advance
O charming Susan of the glittering pearls.
Whoever frequents the place where dwells the stately maid
May feast upon her sweet conversation,
Receive the finest proof all that I assert,
And of much more than I have stated
The work of her white hand on flowered silk how grand
Who could desire sight more pleasing
For there is not on land or sea an object that she
Embroiders not full time to mature.

7. Planxty Kelly

Nothing is known of the identity of the subject of this tune.

A poem by O'Carolan about Fanny O'Kelly also exists

Tis better we go forth to see her
Than here remain on mountain wild
To view the beauties of the virgin
Who abides with thee William O'Kelly
Come fill for us the flowing can
Till we drink good health to Fanny. When at early morn she sallies forth
She scatters health and joy around
'Mong those who can view her fair forehead
Or have a glimpse of her charms
In manners bland and beauty rare
In looks enchanting and modest air
This heavenly maid all maids excels
The humid lip the rosy cheek
The graceful step the lofty ease
The beauty of face and the sweetness of voice
Which have vanished of mortals a thousand
She is the noble child exceeding,
The saintly torch the branch from heaven.
The ambrosial breath, the pretty teeth
She is God's own gift in innocence and love
For munificence and rare intelligence
She is awarded the Palm and Torch
Like a singing thrush of divine note
From saintly paradise come down
She is the greatest glory of her country
And to the whole world who see her

She is a pure plant from the seed
Of the tree of great renown
Ah fairest creature who delighted all
By the thrilling touches on the timeful harp
Thy fame and worth are above all maidens
In beauty and accomplishments as well as honour.

Turlough O'Carolan, died at the McDermott Roe home at Alderford on Lady Day 1738 and was laid to rest in Kilronan cemetery. The great historian Charles O'Conor wrote at the time in Irish. The following is a translation of his not. Saturday 25th March 1738. Turlough O'Carolan, the wise master and chief musician of the whole of Ireland, died today, and was buried in O'Duigenan's church of Kilronan, in the sixty-eight year of his age. May his soul find mercy for he was a moral and a religious man.

4. Thady Kelly, Elphin, conformed in July**.** [He is **bracketed with Francis Kelly**]. [C.R.]
Francis Kelly, Elphin, conformed in May. [C.R.]

1737
1. William Kelly was found guilty on March 17, 1737**, at Queen's County Assizes,** of the crime of **Grand Larceny,** and was sentenced to be **transported.**

2. Hugues (?Hugh) Kelly, died in Peronne on detachment**, age 66. A native of Carnach, Co. Roscommon,** he was a soldier of Meagher's company, Lee regiment, formerly Mountcashel, where he served 30 years as shown on his certificate dated November 11, 1726. His weak eyesight and other disabilities made him unfit for service. He had married at St. Germaine en Laye.
[**200,000 Irishmen** enlisted in the Irish regiments **in the service of France under Louis XIV and Louis XV**
Hótel Royal des Invalides, founded by Louis XIV to lodge disabled and worn out veterans. Their ledgers give short biographies of 2,000 Irishmen; Some Roscommon Wild Geese, by Eoghan O'hAnnracháin, in County Roscommon Historical and Archaeological Society Journal.]

1738
1. Garret Kelly, Dublin, conformed, in October. **Richard Kelly, of the diocese of Meath, conformed** in February. [C.R.]

2. Michael Kelly, from Co. Meath, at the assizes of April 10, 1738, was ordered to be transported for Grand larceny.

3. Patrick Kelly was found guilty of being a vagabond, at the **County Kilkenny Assizes** on July 22, 1738, and was sentenced to be **transported.**

1739
1. Mary Kelly, daughter of Arthur Kelly of Kelly in Devon, England, died. She was born in Kelly in 1709 and was only two years of age when her father died. She married Rev. William Kelly Vicar of Breward.

2. Captain Denis Kelly, (from Ballyspellon?), in a letter to Thomas Dillon, banker in Dublin, writes, ". . . . Is my Lord Devlin, (Christopher Nugent, eldest son of the 4th Earl of Westmeath), in Dublin? . . . let me know if Bob Nugent be in Town . . . or gone to drink goats whey at Dundalk." [Vigors Papers].

3. Bridget Kelly, of Loughrea, conformed in July.

4. Laurence Kelly, born in 1721, a vintner in Dublin, was indented for 4 years service in Jamaica. London October 16, 1739.

5. Patrick Kelly, was found guilty of **Grand larceny**, at the **Drogheda Assizes,** and was sentenced to be **transported.**

6. James Kelly, was convicted at the **Kildare Assizes, of Petty Larceny,** and sentenced to be **transported.**

7. Daniel Kelly, was found guilty of **Grand Larceny** at the **Queen's County Assizes,** on August 2, 1739, and was sentenced to be **transported.**

8. Andrew Kelly, Francis St., Dublin, meal man, is in the list of Prerogative Wills of Ireland.

9. Hugh Kelly, poet, playwright and novelist was born in Killarney, Co. Kerry**.**

10. Prerogative Grant Book states Comn granted between Eleanor O'Brien alias Davies, alias Kent, the widow of Nicholas O'Brien, Clonlinogue (spelling), **Co. Galway,** gent deceased, directed to **Bryan Kelly, William Kelly,** Geoffrey Davies and William Egan, gent**, June 5, 1739.**

1740

1. Rev Thomas Kelly (-1740), died. He was **Abbot of Mayo Abbey** ('Mayo of the Saxons'), during this very difficult time for Catholics. Priests had a price on their heads and were constantly been pursued by priest hunters during the Penal Times.

2. Captain Denis O'Kelly (-1740), son of Colonel Charles Kelly, died without issue. His only son had who died at an early age, had predeceased him. He left his entire estate to his cousin John Kelly of Clonlyon. Denis was married to Lady Mary Bellew, a daughter of the second Lord Bellew. Lady Mary's mother was Lady Arabella Wentworth, sister to Thomas third Earl of Strafford.

3. Patrick Joseph Kelly, born about 1724, was educated at **Loughrea** and was the **son of Patrick French Kelly of** Loughrea, aged under 17 Patrick entered the King's Inns in 1740.

4. John Kelly, at the Co. Meath Assizes of April 16, 1740, was found guilty of being **a vagabond**, and was sentenced to be **transported.**

5. Maurice Kelly was found guilty at the **Wexford Assizes** on July 19, 1740, of being a vagabond, and was sentenced to be **transported**.

6. In the **Will of John Burke of Isertcleran** (previously Isertkelly and later St. Clerens. J.M.K.)
'To be buried in the tomb of my ancestors in the Abbey of Athenry. The younger children to be paid their portions at the discretion of my executors when 24 years of age. My wife Jeane to get her jointure according to our marriage settlement. My wife, Denis Daly of Raford, my uncle Michael Daly, Mr Thomas Talman and **John Kelly of Carraroe** to be my executors. In witness of whereof dated 23 April 1740. Signed John Burke Witnesses Henry Burke, Edm. Burke. Probate granted to Jane Burke 1 Oct, 1740. (Abstract of Clonfert Will 1711-1754).

7. Alexander Kelly, Innkeeper, Dublin, is in the list of Prerogative Wills of Ireland**.**

8. Sister Evangelist O'Kelly, returned to the Dominican Convent in Galway, from Brussels, in 1740.
Sister Julia Browne established a Dominican foundation in Brussels in 1733. Sr. Julia, a member of one of the old tribes of Galway, was professed in 1717 and she was one of a group who left Galway to found a Dublin monastery in Channel Row. She was prioress there from 1726 to 1729. On ceasing to be prioress she got permission to go with a companion to take the waters at Spa, near Liege, and in the course of her journey visited the English Dominican nuns who had a house of refuge in Belgium. They were so favourably impressed by Sr. Julia that they elected her prioress of their community in 1730. However , Sr. Julia's personality proved too much for them, and at the expiration of her term of office in 1733 they refused to hold an election until she left the monastery. She had wished to be affiliated to the English monastery, and had also wished to make a new foundation in Brussels. Her plan was to establish a small house of refuge to which the nuns of the Dublin monastery could retire if an era of persecution ensued. The Master General Father Ripoll lent his support but the Dublin community did not approve the plans and they were unwilling to send sisters to Belgium. Sr. Julian then appealed to Galway and Sister Mary Browne set out for Brussels. An English nun, Sister Margaret Componton, had joined Sister Julia and in July 1738 Sr. Evangelist O'Kelly from Galway brought the number to four sisters. Sr. Evangelist returned to Galway in February 1740. [A Rich Inheritance, Galway Dominican Nuns 1644-1994, by Sr. Rose O'Neill, O.P.] [See 1877 (21)]

9. In Browne of Gloves, Deeds 104. 27. 71798
In a lease and release 24th and 25th Feb. 1740, from Andrew Browne, Gloves, Co. Galway, gent. To Patrick French of Monivea, Co. Galway, Esq., 2 quarters of lands of Gloves in the half barony of Athenry etc. The deed was witnessed by Walter Martin of Castle Taylor, John Fahy Junior., **Edmond Kelly** and John Markham, of **Monivar. [See 1809]**

10. Will of John Burke of Isertcleran (formerly Isertkelly), Co. Galway, Gent, to be buried in the tomb of his ancestors in the Abbey of Athenry. Etc. Among the executors was **John Kelly of Carraroe** (JMK near Dunsandle). Date of Probate Oct. 1, 1740

1741
1. John Baptist Kelly, from Kilkenny, was Fellow of Jesus College, this year**.** He was first cousin to **Dr George Kelly, who** was a medical student in Trinity College, Dublin in 1720. George afterwards practiced in **Winchester in England.**
[See 1751]

2. Francis Kelly, at the Co. Meath Assizes, was found guilty on April 8, 1741, of being **a vagabond,** and was sentenced to be **transported.**

3. Darby Kelly was found guilty of Grand Larceny, **at the Queen's County Assizes,** on April, 6, 1742, and was sentenced to be **transported.**

4. George Kelly was found guilty on July 23, 1741, at the **Wexford Assizes**, of the crime of **Grand Larceny,** and was sentenced to be **transported.**

5. Laurence Kelly April 3, 1741. The stone in **Tisrara Cemetery,** Four Roads Co. Roscommon was erected by **J.K. and Nelly Coyle. [See 1820 John Kelly and Hannah Coyle]**

1742
Thomas Kelly, Dublin, conformed in August. [C.R.]

1743
1. Thomas Kelly was in a long list of who were **ordered to be transported as "felons and vagabonds",** tried and presented at his Majesty's court of King's Bench, and at the several commissions of the Oyer and Terminer held for the City of Dublin, from February 23, 1735 to October 25, 1743.

2. In the **Burke Wills 5/31** there are two dates mentioned June 28, 1740 and May14, 1743 in the will of "Hon. Lady Leticia Burke of Glinsk, Co. Galway.

Brother	Hon. Thomas Burke (ex.)
Brother	James and his daughter Leticia
Brother	Ulick (Hon.) B.
Sister	**Lady Honoria Kelly**
Brother in law	**John Kelly of Clonbyan**

3. William Kelly (1683-1743), a native of the town and county of Galway, a soldier in Glasco's company, Irish **regiment of Dillon**, was admitted to the Hótel Royal des Invalides (built by Louis XIV on the left bank of the Seine) on September 11, 1732 following the incorporation of the Galmoy regiment in which he had served for 41 years. His wounds made him unfit for service. He was married in Paris. He died on August 23, 1743.

1744
1. Rev. Bryan Kelly was P.P. in **Castleconnor in the** Diocese of Killala, this year. From a letter to Rome on December 26, 1738, we learn that he was a Doctor of Civil and Canon Law, Dean of the Chapter, and then Vicar Capitular of the Diocese. From the proceedings of the Sligo Grand Jury on March 9, 1744, he is referred to as Dean and Vicar General of Killala. As the bishop of Killala was in Rome Bryan had to run the diocese as best he could, while watching out for the priest hunters. This was during the **penal laws** resulting in Kelly being on the run and depending on staying in safe houses

2. Robert Kelly of Gowran, Co. Kilkenny, conformed to the Established Church, this year. **Robert Kelly, Rathcoole, diocese of Ossory, conformed in October. [C.R.]**

3. In the will of Robert Dillon of Clonbrock, among many recipients was **Festus Kelly of Tycooly,** his cousin who received £50.

4. Richard Croasdaile in a letter from **Loughrea,** dated March 30th, to John Lyons, at Dublin Castle, he gives a list of the "popish clergy". Among the names given are **"Kelly-----titular bishop"**, and three names of friars at Kilconnell " **Edmund Kelly, Walter Kelly**, and John Spain".

5. In a letter from James Barlong, Portrieve, sent from Tulsk, Co. Roscommon, dated March 14th., sent to John Lyons at Dublin Castle.
Sir--- Within the limits of the Corporation of Tulsk, the place is mostly waste save a few poor cabins and one Inn all inhabited by Papists. The Corporation lies in the parishes of Kilcooly and Ragala of which parishes one Bryan O'Connor is the official popish priest and as I am credibly informed his place of residence is at one Mr. **Daniel Kelly's of Cargins.**

6. The Sheriff of Tyrone , sent a list of the priests in Co. Tyrone. They included Fr **Tague O'Kelly, P.P., Killishele; and Art O'Kelly, P.P. Clanfeancle.**

7. In the return of Catholic clergy for Waterford City for this year among a number of names was **Luke Kelly.**

8. In this year, Oliver Goldsmith (1728-1774) was a boarder at a school in Edgeworthstown, Co. Longford, kept by Rev. Patrick Hughes. At the close of his last holidays here when he was returning to school, he was given two guineas (£2 - 2 shillings) by a relative. Travelling to Edgeworthstown by horse, the night was closing, in so he decided to seek accommodation for the night. He met a man on the road who happened to be **Cornelius Kelly**, a native of Fishamble Street, and **sword master** to Sir Ralph Fetherstone of Ardagh, a local dignitary. He was **also a practical joker.** Goldsmith who was sixteen years of age, addressed the stranger with disdain, with the words "my good man, could you direct me to a superior type of Inn". Goldsmith was undoubtedly feeling very important with his new found wealth. Kelly was taken aback by the brashness of the young upstart, so he decided to put him in his place. He replied, "why certainly, Sir, there is such a place just half a mile away". Kelly gave directions to the home of Squire Featherstone, a local Magistrate and land owner. Kelly said that that the "landlord of the Inn", had been wealthy but had fallen on hard times, and that he preferred not to be addressed as a landlord. With these instructions, and having been given directions on how to get there, he bid Goldsmith the best of luck. A short time later, the youth arrived at the front of the "Inn". The Squire happened to be at the entrance when Goldsmith arrived. Oliver addressed, the stranger with condescending tone, ordering him to bring in his bag, and then to take care of his bag. Featherstone recognized Goldsmith. Oliver bore a striking resemblance to his father who was a Protestant Vicar in Lisloy, a day's ride from him. Both men were members of the local diocese synod. Featherstone decided to play the game. When Oliver entered the house he ordered a bottle of the best wine in the house and also asked for the "landlady", to bake a cake for him. On the following morning, money was accepted for the accommodation so as not to spoil the fun. It was some time before Goldsmith found out that a game had been played on him by Kelly. Years later, when he was living in London he remembered the incident, and wrote a play using the same plot. The Play was ***She Stoops to Conquer***. So it could be said that ***Cornelius Kelly*** **was the real author of** that play.

9. Thomas Kelly became an attorney in June 1744 and afterwards became a lawyer. [King's Inns Admis. 1607-1867]

1745
1. In this year Denis Hempson the great Irish harper, who was blind, played a harp, made by **Cormac Kelly of Ballinaskreen, Co. Derry,** made his second trip to Scotland, and was brought into the Pretender's (Bonny Prince Charlie), presence by **Colonel Charles Kelly of Aughrane**, Co. Roscommon. (see 1792).

2. John Patrick O'Kelly (- 1745), Knocknahilla House, Milltown Malbay, was killed at the battle of Culloden, where the Scots with considerable help from the Irish failed in their attempt to wrest the throne for the Jacobites. Bonny Prince Charlie and some friends including his secretary Rev. George Kelly escaped to France. This battle effectively broke the back of nationalism for the Scots.

Eight generations of Kelly's descendants have lived in Knocknahilla House, Milltown Malbay, Co. Clare. A stone beside the fireplace is inscribed with the date 1800, and was carved by Thomas Kelly. The house had been reconstructed at that time.

3. Joseph Kelly, age 31, of Locreigh (Loughrea), Co. Galway was killed at the Battle of Fontenoy On May 11, 1745. He had enlisted in Plunkett's company of the Clare regiment on May 9, 1734. [Some Wild Geese of the West, Eoghan Ó Hannracháin, G.A.H.S., Vol. 54]

4. Fr. Kelly, according to tradition was **Parish Priest of Ballee and resided in Castlemorgan in the first half of the eighteenth century. He became insane** as a result of being struck a blow on the head with a bar of iron by a bigoted Protestant.

1746

1. The 5th Earl of Kelly from Kellie Castle, Fife, Scotland, sided with Bonnie Prince Charlie in the Rebellion in Scotland.

2. James Kelly of Kilkenny, died on January 28th. James was son of Richard Kelly and his wife Joane (nee Purcell). He was brother of Father John Kelly P.P. of St.. Patrick's, Kilkenny. James was born on November 17th, 1708 and he married Mary Comerford, in 1740. They had two children, **Richard Kelly**, an apothecary, who died in the West Indies, and a daughter Anne who married Pierce Butler. [See 1727 and 1768].

3. On April 16, the battle of **Culloden,** took place in Scotland. In addition to the Scottish Clans there were a lot of Irish fighting on the side of Bonnie Prince Charlie. Among **a number of Kelly present, were Colonel O'Kelly, and Parson George Kelly**. The Scots and their Irish allies were routed by the English, who were lead on that day by the Duke of Cumberland, who was also called "the Butcher Cumberland", who was the second son of George II and Uncle of the future George III. This battle resulted in the final defeat for the Jacobite cause. [See 1757 (6), 1762 (1) and 1788 (5)]

4. Catherine Kelly, Turrock, conformed in conformed in October 1746. She was the **eldest daughter of Daniel Kelly of Turrock**, gent., who had **conformed in August**, this year.

1747

1.

2. Susanna Kelly (-1711), widow of Arthur Kelly of Kelly, in Devon, who predeceased her in 1711, died and was interned in Kelly. She was daughter of William Nancock Esq. of St. Germains, in Cornwall.

3. Lieutenant William Kelly, of Lallys regiment, was one of those wounded, at the battle of Lauffield village

4. In the pitched battle of Lafelt on July 2, 1747, the Irish Brigade had a central role and suffered heavily, losing 800 men in action with a corresponding number of seriously wounded. Among those lost was **Grenadier John Kelly, of Kilmory, Co. Clare** of the Clare Regiment, who was aged 54; 1.73m in height; red hair; blue eyes; large regular face; short nose.

In his description in his diary of the attacks on the village of Lafelt Colville says :

"Our people had been in possession of it in the morning but were driven out. Our people recovered it again with great bravery and resolution, but the enemy sending in a whole column with a battalion abreast to renew the charge, and swarms of troops flowing constantly in afresh upon our men, they were obliged at last to abandon it. Several post about it were taken different times, and it was very warm action for both sides, and a great slaughter made in the orchards and in all the hedges around. Even worse Marshal Saxe had wasted these fine regiments in charges against a heavily fortified and strongly manned village; bungled the second attack by sending the Irish and Swiss regiments in a pincer move in which each mistook the other formation for English, because they all wore red uniforms and were not informed of the joint attack. Later in the day when they drove the English regiments out of the village and put them in full retreat, Saxe failed to order a full pursuit because he was distracted by attendance of a meal arrangement for Louis XV and some important prisoners. [Claremen in Hótel des Invalides by Eoghan Ó hAnnracháin in North Munster Antiquarian Journal Vol. 41, 2001]

5. Rev. John Kelly P.P., Johnstown, Co. Kilkenny was transferred St. Patrick's in succession to Rev.

Patrick Filgen who died on October 3, 1749. [History of the Diocese of Ossory]

1748

1. John Kelly, of Aughrane, 11th Lord of the Manor of Skrine, died. He was the first of this family to conform to the established church in 1729. He had married Lady Honora Burke, daughter of John Earl of Clanrickard, in 1729.

2. Denis Kelly, gent., Turrock, Co. Roscommon. Commission 1748. Prog. Grant Book (Folio 4A) N.A.
Also Probate Prog. 1740 Ref T. 9063.
Also grant of Administration 1748 Pris Grant Book Folio 15B. N.A.

3. Daniel Kelly, Dublin, conformed in December. [C.R.]

4. Whereas **Daniel Kelly, late of Cargins in the County of Roscommon**, Esq., died interstate, leaving a very considerable personal fortune, consisting of ready money, Bank Bills, Promissory Notes, Bills Bonds, large stocks of sheep, bullocks, cows, horses, mares, household goods, plate and furniture of very considerable value and whereas there is reason to believe that a great part of the said fortune, has been secreted to the prejudice of some of the relations and widow of the said Daniel Kelly. Now I Catherine Kelly, widow of the said Daniel Kelly, do hereby give this public notice to all persons whatsoever, to stop payment of any Bills, Bonds, Notes, and Debts, heretofore payable to the said Daniel Kelly and to pay the same to no other person than to me Catherine Kelly, Administrattrix of the said Daniel Kelly, otherwise the same will not be allowed. Given under my hand, this 22nd of July, 1748.
Catherine Kelly.

Whereas Catherine Kelly, Widow and Relic of **Daniel Kelly, late of Cargins** in the County of Roscommon, Esq., deceased has Advertised that all persons indebted to the said Daniel Kelly, by Bonds, Bills or Notes, should not pay the contents of such Bonds, Bills or Notes to any person but to her , as Administrattrix of the said Daniel Kelly. This is to caution all persons not to pay any money due by any Securities, Presented or Executed to the said Daniel Kelly, to his widow the said Catherine Kelly, as the Administrattrix of the Goods and Chattels of the said Daniel Kelly, is now and has been contested with the said Catherine and several others claiming to be next of Kin to the said Daniel Kelly by Ignatius Kelly, Esq., his Nephew and Heir at Law since his Decease of the said Daniel Kelly. Dated 15th day of November 1748.
Ignatius Kelly
[See 1749 (2) and Main Hy-Many Family Tree]

5. William Kelly (38), Mucklon, Co. Galway died on March 2, 1748 [See in More About in Main Hy Many Family Tree. JMK]

1749

1. Rev. Bernard O'Kelly, was a *consiliario* in the **Irish College at Alcala de Henares, Spain** 1745-46, and vice-rector 1747-49, and interim-rector for three months. This was the least-known of the Irish Colleges founded in Spain between 1690 and 1649.

2. Daniel Kelly of Cargins, (near Tulsk), Co. Roscommon, **died**. He was son of John Kelly of Cargins and grandson of Donogh O'Kelly of Athleague, Co. Roscommon. He bequeathed his estate to his first cousin, Ignatius Kelly, attorney, son of Edmund Kelly of Castle Ruby, Co. Roscommon, and grandson of Donogh O'Kelly of Athleague.
Grant of Adminis. By decree 1749. (Folio 71B), N.A.

3. Joseph Kelly Junior M.P. (-1749) for Blessington, Co. Wicklow from 1743 until his death, on May 8th. 1749. He was the last male Kelly of **Kellymount (Ballymaclaughan), Co. Kilkenny**. He was the **only son of Joseph Kelly Senior, of Kellymount**, who had been **M.P. for Doneraile** (1703-13). Joseph Junior, was educated at T.C.D., and the King's Inns and became a member there in 1837. He married in December 10th., 1742, Dorothy, daughter of Sir Thomas Molyneaux, Bart., and they had only one child a daughter **Anne Elizabeth Kelly who died in Bath, England and is commemorated on a plaque on the wall of the Cathedral (near the top of the church on the left hand side)**. She must have been at the well known spa for the cure. [She probably had tuberculosis. J.M.K.] Joseph Kelly Senior was the son of John Kelly of Gowran, who was born into a Catholic family and conformed to the Protestant faith and served as High

Sheriff of Co. Kilkenny in 1678. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Cuffe of Castle Inch, a Cromwellian grantee. John's son Joseph, who in 1703. purchased 115 acres of land forfeited by Catholics, in the Williamite confiscations. This offer was only open to Protestants. [See 1707 (2), 1761, 1787 (3).]

John Kelly (Gowran) = Elizabeth Cuff (Castle inch)
|
Joseph Kelly (Kellymount) (-Aft. 1713) = Elizabeth Monch (Grange Gorman, Dublin)
|
Joseph Kelly (Kellymount) (-1749) = Dorothy Molyneaux
|
Anne Elizabeth Kelly (-1761)

From the Registry of Deeds and Abstracts of Wills 1746-1785 , Irish MSS 1954 " Kelly Joseph, Kellymount, Co. Kilkenny, Esq., Feb 2, 1748 Narrate 1 ¼ pages May 22, 1749.
An indenture made previous to his intermarriage with Dorothea Molyneaux. His wife sole execs. His daughter Elizabeth Kelly. His sister Elizabeth Kelly. His cousin Jno Kelly of Middle Temple, London, Esq. His uncle Charles Monck, Esq. His cousin Henry Monck. His cousin Thomas Monck. His uncle William Monck Jno. Stanley Monck, son to said William.

Trustees: Isaac Holroyd, Samuel Card, Dublin, Esqs.

All lands, tenements and hereditaments. A sum of £1,000 secured to him on estate of late Robert Oliver, Esq.
Witness : John Rose, Dublin, Doctor of Physic, Rev. Kene Percival, Powerscourt, Co. Wicklow, William Clarke, servant to Henry Monck, Esq.
Memorial witnessed by : John Rose, Edward Cullen, Clerk to George Moore, public notary.
134, 345, 91259

4. Anne Kelly, Kellybrook, Co. Westmeath, Grant of Probate 1749. Perog. Grant Book (Folio 98 A) N.A.

5. Malachy Kelly (Gent), Dublin, Grant of Prob. 1749. Priog Grant Book (Folio 95B) N.A..

6. Ann Kelly, Kilkenny, Admon 1749. T. 7425/85 also 7425/84

7. Elizabeth Kelly, Maryborough, Queen's County, Commission 1749 Per Gra Book (Folio 593). Same as above (Widow) Folio 66B. N.A.

8. Denis Kelly, Esq., Dublin, conformed in June, 1749. [C.R.]

9. Walter Kelly was an **apothecary in Athlone in 1749.**

10. Mark Lynch, Garraclune, Co. Mayo made a will on July 17, 1749 and added codicils on September 16, 1749 and September20, 1749. Narate 3 ½ pages March 20, 1750

His wife Jane Lynch otherwise Kelly, guardian of son James (under 15). Thomas Browne, his son-in-law. George Blake of Killerinan, Co. Mayo, Esq., the testators other son-in-law and **Edmund Kelly of Churchborrough, Co. Roscommon, Esq., trustees and exors.** With Dominick Browne of Ashford, Co. Mayo, Esq. Ross Mahon. Castlegar, Co. Galway, Esq., trustee.
Leasehold interest in and near the town of Loughrea held under the Earl of Clanrickard and under said Earl in lands of Pollkeen and Carrowgarry, Co and town of Galway.
First codicil **witnessed by Mary Kelly, Dublin, spinster** and John Davis, Tuam, Stephen Deane, Cong, Co. Mayo.
Second and third codicil witnessed by Mary Kelly, James Darcy, Tuam, Chirurgien, and Thomas Marshal, Garraclune, Co. Mayo..
138, 519, 94177 Jane Kelly (seal).
[Reg. Of Deeds & Abstracts of Will Vol. II, Irish MSS 1954.]

1750

1. Sir William O'Kelly of Aughrim, Lord of Cullough and Ballynahown, being childless, adopted William McNevin, son of his niece, Honoria O'Kelly of Ballynahown, (near Aughrim Co.. Galway) and brought him to Prague. McNevin changed his name to McNevin O'Kelly de Aughrim. He studied medicine. He was a brilliant scholar, and had a meteoric rise, in his chosen field. In 1749, he was appointed Assistant professor of the Medical Faculty, and five years later he was made full professor. He was knighted by the Emperor in 1753, and by imperial decree, he was appointed Director of the Medical Faculty, in 1754. [See 1751 (1)]

2. Ignatius Kelly of the Stationer's Arms in Mary's Lane, Dublin, was chief **bookseller** to Mary's Lane Chapel.

3. Hugh Kelly (38), of Ballyforan, Co. Roscommon, who was son of Edmund (37) and grandson of Hugh (36), married on July 3rd., Mary daughter of Dominick Daly, of Benmore, Co.. Galway.

4. Denis Kelly (42), of Castlekelly (Aughrane), Co.. Galway, married Ann Armstrong, daughter of Edmund Armstrong of Gallen, Kings County. Edmund not only inherited his father's fortune but also inherited his uncles Andrew and Charles's estates in County Kildare. Edmund was magistrate and acted as sheriff in both Kildare and King's county.

5. Daniel Kelly of Nicolas St., Dublin, had a wigmakers business.

6. The Trenches of Garbally, Ballinasloe, had by this year acquired all of Carona except **Carona Kelly** which was held by the Dalys' of Refold, and prior to that, by the Earl of Clanrickard, and before that by **the O'Kellys**.

7. Woodlawn, when formerly owned by the **O'Kellys, was known as Moote** received its new name this year. It was owned by Frederick Trench son of Rev. John Trench who was a brother of Frederick Trench of Garbally, Ballinasloe.
[See 1800]

8. James Kelly, Dublin, conformed in June. **John Kelly of Dublin, conformed** in October. [C.R.]

9. In 1750 John Reddy of the **"Kellymount Gang",** was tried at the Summer Assizes was tried and was hanged and so ended one of the most notorious ban of robbers, who committed awful depredations around **Enniscorthy** and had a regular den in Ringwood, St. John. John Brennan of the gang was killed on January 7, 1740. [*History of Enniscorthy*, by William Grattan Flood, 1920]

1751

1. Count William O'Kelly (1670 - 1751) of Aughrim, "Lord of Cullagh and Ballynahown", in County Galway, died in 1751. O'Kelly was born in Ireland in 1670, either in Co. Galway, or in Dublin (both locations have been mentioned), and left Ireland with King James II, in 1690, and studied humanities at Louvain and philosophy at Paris, and lived in Paris until 1697. In 1698, he went to Prague and entered the Emperor's service. "As a member of the old Irish nobility, he was able to make contact with other noble families". He became professor of philosophy and heraldry at the Vienna Academia Nobilis. He was also Empire Herald which was a great honour for a foreigner. He was knighted by the Emperor in 1707, and in 1708, he received the honour of being created Comes Palatinus (count palatine). At the time of his death, he was Privy Councillor to Emperor Charles VI. His most famous literary work was written in Latin, *Historia Descriptio Hiberniae.* This work was written in both prose and verse. and divided into four sections dealing with Logic, Ethics, Physics and Metaphysics. He signed himself "William O'Kelly, of Aughrim, chevalier of the Holy Roman Empire, hereditary Lord of Culagh and Ballinahown, Count Palatine Imperial and Inspector of Arms of His Imperial Royal Majesty." Usually he signed in Latin. Rev. Dr. Patrick K. Egan, the historian feels that O'Kelly's claim to the title of Lord of Cullagh and Ballinahown, perhaps was

"borrowed", to improve his standing with his hosts on his arrival in Prague. Other O'Kellys used this same rouse, e.g. the O'Kelly Farrells in France.
Ware in volume 3 in his Sir James Ware on Ireland refers to a letter that he wrote to O'Kelly and the reply received on February 12, 1741. Ware was amazed that O'Kelly never kept copies of his works. Occasionally one of his works in Latin is sold by the Antiquarians. De Burca Rare Books had a copy for sale a few years ago. [See 1698 (1), 1699(1), 1701(1), 1750(1) also Ware page 287]

2. **John Kelly, Barrister at Law and playwright, died in London in 1751.** He was born 1680 and became a barrister. He made several translations from the German. One of his best known works is *The Fall of Bob, or the Oracle of Gin,* 1739, one of the earliest examples of the temperance play. Other works of his included reprint of Universal Spectator (1747) and three other plays.

3. A great row took place this year about the appointment of a Parish Priest in Stranorlar, Co. Donegal. Various letters were sent to the Vatican during the conflict. Among a large number of parishioners who signed a letter supporting the appointment of Fr McDavitt, were **Cormac Kelly, Owen Kelly, John Kelly and James Kelly.**

4. On a flat stone in the choir of Kilconnell Church, "Pray for the soul of **Bryan Kelly of Grigan**, who died 17th of 8, anno domini 1751. This stone was erected by his wife **Susan na Kelly alias Moore**.
On an upright slab in the north court and opposite the door into the choir. "This was placed by **Edmund Kelly** and his wife in memory of those who lies beneath this stone."

5. Edmond Kelly, Esq., Liserloug, Co. Sligo. Will reg. 1751 (Folio 222B; Same Folio 223B ,N.A.)

6. Edward Kelly, Scraughan, Laughlansland Par (Seavaghan) Grt. of Adm. April 24 1851 **Down and Conor** (WB) No 6753. N.A.

7. Bryan Kelly, Aghverhenry, Co. Roscommon, Grant of Probate 1751. Prog. Gt. Bk. (Folio 235 A) N.A.

8. Dr George Kelly (-1751), Winchester, died on May 6. He graduated in Medicine in Trinity College Dublin. He married Penelope Fitzmaurice (Nolan) in Dublin in 1720 before moving to Winchester where he practiced. They **had eight children. James, Eliza, Rev. George who was Vicar of Orton-on-the-Hill, Leicester, Ann, Mary, Dr John who became Professor of Medicine at Oxford, Frances, Martha who married Lieutenant Charles Kelly of the Royal Navy in 1761.**

9. Onour Kelly died on July 14, 1751. Stone erected in Tisrara Cemetery, Four Roads, Co. Roscommon by her husband Laurence Moran.

1752
1. In **Ballyquilane** Churchyard, in the Diocese of Kildare and Laighen, lies the remains of **Rev. Patrick Kelly** who departed this life in 1752, aged 74. (see 1763 & 1784).

2. A grave slab in Tulsk Abbey, Co. Roscommon has the **O'Kelly of Hy-Many coat of Arms.** Under the coat of arms are the words : Pray for the soul of **Catherine Kelly alias Cassidy** who departed this life on 15 of December 1737 aged 37 years. Likewise for the soul of **Charles Kelly her husband** and John Harrison who caused this monument to be erected for the inscribed and family also for **Mary Kelly alias Flynn .....(The** rest of inscription not decipherable.)

3. William Kelly, now of Dublin, conformed in May. [C.R.]

4. Edward Kelly of Portarlington became a Barrister**.**

5. John Kelly, a 20 year old cooper from Armagh, was indentured for 4 years in **Georgia, US.** London June 9, 1752.

1753
1. John O'Kelly (-1753), died, in Brussels, this year. He had emigrated from Galway in 1723. He was son

of James O'Kelly who died in 1680. He was **ancestor of the O'Kelly de Galways** The family were descended from Conor O'Kelly who was Chief of Hy Many, in 1490, who owned the castles of Clonbrock and Clogher, Co.. Galway. The O'Kelly de Galways produced many distinguished men. One of whom was created a count. The family still prospers in Brussels and were involved in banking.

Under the title Local Historical Notes some details were given about John O'Kelly. Captain John O'Kelly was born in Galway City in 1672 and after seeing service in the War of the Spanish Succession, he went to Vienna where he had the good fortune to **meet his kinsman Count William O'Kelly, Knight at Arms to the Austrian Emperor, who** took him into his service. John O'Kelly, a keen soldier, studied the constitution and regulations of the Austrian Service and after some time laid proposals before the Emperor and Government concerning the future of their fighting forces. On careful study of these proposals it was discovered that the existing plans for the regulation and government of the army was vastly improved upon, and that by adopting O'Kelly's suggestions great and effective reforms would be brought about. The Emperor was so grateful to O'Kelly that he desired to give him a high command in the army, but the exile wished to return to his native land and was consequently unable to accept this mark of royal favour. After further journeying in Europe he finally settled in Belgium where he remained for the rest of his life.

He married Marie Albine Van de Moere. They had a son called Philippe John Baptist O'Kelly de Galway (-1799)

[See 1767 (1 & 2), 1799 and that family in Main Hy-Many Family Tree]

2. Patrick Kelly was an **Innkeeper in Athlone** this year.

3. Thomas, son of Edmund Kelly, Fiddane, deceased, matriculated in 1747 and entered the King's Inns in 1753.

1754

1. William McNevin O'Kelly, of Aughrim, Co. Galway, was by imperial decree appointed Director of the Medical Faculty, in Prague University.

2. Timothy Kelly was made a freeman of Enniscorthy, Co.. Wexford.

3. Edmund Kelly of Woodmount, (Tonelig), Beagh, Co. Roscommon, a few miles east of Ballinasloe, died. He was in possession of The Book of Hy Many, which he left to his son, Laughlin Kelly. The Book of Hy Many also known as The Book of the O'Kellys, was written for Bishop Muirchertach O'Kelly who at the time held the see of Clonfert (1378-1394). It was written for him prior, to his translation to the to the arch bishopric of Tuam. Later it was in the hands of Mael-Mhuire Ua Uiginn, chief professor of poetry in Ireland, who died in 1488. Dubhaltach Mac Fhirbhisigh had access to it about the middle of the seventeenth century, and signed his name on it, and made an index of its contents for Sir James Ware. On one page is the partly obliterated note in a seventeenth century hand '. . . Walter Kelly.' There is no clue as to who this Walter was, but a carton in Dunlo (old name for Ballinasloe), was held in 1641 by Walter and James O'Kelly. On other pages is the name of Edmond Óg McEdmond (O'Kelly). On another page is the following note :

"This book Belongs to Mr. Laughlin Kelly of Tonelig. Left him by his father Mr. Edmond Kelly. Deceased 1754".

The Book of Hy Many is an important medieval manuscript compilation consisting genealogical and historical material, and both secular and religious poetry.

4. The Vigors Papers in its collected letters received by Theobold Dillon (later addressed to Thomas Dillon & Co. and later to Dillon & Ferrell, was one from **William Kelly (38), of Mucklon,** (Co. Galway).

5. Edmond Kelly, Dublin, conformed in January. **Dennis Kelly, Dublin, conformed** in October. [C.R.]

6. Jane Kelly probate August 3, 1754, **Fredericksted, Danish West Indies.**

1755

1. Count Dillon John O'Kelly 40, Ambassador, from the Emperor of Germany, to the Elector of Saxony, married, Marion, Countess of Klenowa and Baroness of de Jenovey, widow of his Excellency, Count de Witby, hereditary treasurer of Bohemia.

2. Rev. Patrick Kelly, died and as buried in Clopoke, Ballyaden parish. He was Parish Priest of Stradbally,

since 1724. He was 74 years of age at the time of his death.

3. John Kelly married Kate Sloan in St. Mary's, **Kilkenny, October 15.**

4. Richard Kelly was attorney in 1755. [King's Inns Admissions 1607-1867]

1756
1. Philip Parker, from Erris Co. Mayo, and his wife **Maria Kelly, purchased Woodberry House,** west of Athlone on the Tuam road**.**

2. The Victoria Cross was instituted this year. Several Kellys were to win this greatest of awards for bravery while serving in the British Forces.

3. John Kelly, Carver, executed the beautiful carved woodwork of the doorways, window casings, cornices, and staircase for Dr. Mosse's new home at 9 Cavendish Row, Dublin.

4. Patrick Kelly of the parish of St. Michin's, Dublin, conformed in August. [C.R.]

5. In the Burke Wills 5/157
Sir Henry Burke of Glinsk in Co. Galway Bart.

May 25, 1747	July 17, 1756
Wife	Dame Cecily
Eldest son	
2nd son	John B.
3rd son	Dominick-Edmond
Daughters	Mary, Lettice, and Cicely
Brother	Edmond Netterville
Cousin	**John Kelly of Clonbyan Esq.**

[See 1743 (2)]

1757
1. Charles Kelly a business man, from Douglas in the Isle of Man, married Bab Moore daughter of George Moore, a Manx businessman and ship owner. (see 1760).

2. William Kelly, was Master of the Ancient Corporation of **Barber-Surgeons** in Dublin, 1756-57. Whether this man is related to another William Kelly who held a similar position in 1580, is not known.

3. The Mansfield letters contain a long letter by Nicholas Power of Rathgormuck, Co. Waterford, answering a bill sent by **Richard Kelly of Lismore, Co. Waterford, Esq.**

4. A Deed (no. 124465, book no. 188), with the following persons mentioned, Rt. Hon. Smith, Earl of Clanrickard, Francis Persse of **Loughrea**, Co.. Galway, Hon. Thomas Burke. Witnessed by **Mr. John Kelly, receiver to the said Earl**, and **James Kelly, son of the said John Kelly, Gent**. and Joseph Power and Michael Treacy.

5. Denis Kelly, Jamaica and Lisduff, Co. Galway. 999/475 Dec 22, 1757
Principal Registry will date March 1, 1754. N.A.

6. Abbe Brian Kelly a Catholic kinsman of **"Parson" George Kelly**, was chaplain to Prince Charles Edward (Bonny Prince Charlie), on his expedition to Scotland which ended in the defeat at Culloden. Kelly died in Paris in 1757.

7. Anthony Kelly, gent., of the Parish of St. Paul's, conformed. [C.R.]

8. In the Burke Wills, the will of Margery Burke of Kilskeagh in Co. Galway, widow. March 4, 1762 (1767 Verified)

Husband	Theobold Burke Esq.
Nephew	Thomas Burke Esq., of Anningham

Nephew **Thomas Kelly**
Nephew Ulick Burke
Niece Mary wife of Pat O'Brien and her children, Ulick, Ellinor, & Margery O'Brien and Burke O'Brien, her eldest son.

[See also 1656 (3), 1756 (5) and 1743 (2)]

9. Joan Kelly married Michael Campion at St. Mary's, **Kilkenny** on January 23.

1758
1. According o the Presbyterian Register of **Banbridge**, Co. Down, William Dodds married **Jane Kelly** on March 23rd. of this year.

2. Rev. John Kelly (1706 - 1758), P.P. St. Patrick's Kilkenny, died on Friday, December 6, 1758 "of a gravel which caused mortification of his bowels and is interned in the churchyard of St. Patrick's, County of Kilkenny" [The above was an entry of his death by **his brother Mr. Nicholas Kelly of Blanchvile Park**.. From an old Register of the Kelly family, in the Museum of the R.S.A. Kilkenny, tells us that Fr. Kelly was son of Mr. Richard Kelly or Kealy of Higginstown, Parish of Clar (son of Thomas Kelly of Upper Grange, son of James Kelly of Gowran, whose monument commemorating himself and his two wives Ellen Nash and Mary White is in Gowran Church) and of Joan Purcell of Conachy Castle (daughter of Captain John Purcell of Conachy Castle, son of John and of Philip). Fr. Kelly was born in Higginstown, on November 22, 1706 and was baptised by Fr. Richard Long P.P. Gowran and Clar. His sponsors were Mr Mark Kelly and Mrs. Ellen Purcell.
He was P.P. Galmoy July 12, 1745 and was transferred to St. Patrick's as successor to Fr. Fitzgerald

1759
1. Daniel Kelly (, 4th son of Hugh and grandson of Bryan Kelly **of Ballyforan,** Co.. Roscommon, died. He left no posterity.

2. John Kelly, the Irish Carver, carved a bedstead in mahogany in the Corinthian order for Dr. Mosse for his home at 9 Cavendish Row, Dublin. He was paid £19 - 8s. - 6 ½ d. for his work.

3. George Kelly, of the diocese of Ossory, conformed in April. [C.R.]

4. Rev. Francis Kelly, O.F.M., was appointed **guardian of the Franciscan Friary in Athlone**. He had held the same position in 1757.

5. John Kelly became attorney Exchequer in 1759. **Thomas Kelly was attorney** also this year. [King's Inns, Adm. 1606-1867]

6. In a letter to Dr. John Curry, Cow Lane, Dublin from Charles O'Conor of Belanagare on February 27, 1759, he mentions a **Dr. John Kelly a Dublin Physician.**

1760
1. A large number of letters (over a thousand), written by George Moore, a Isle of Man merchant, about his business affairs, between the years 1750 and 1760, have survived. It was generally accepted that the Isle of Man, was actively involved in smuggling, at this time, and thus depriving the authorities of excise revenues. Moore and his friends who included **John Kelly of Peel**, I.O.M. and his son in law **Charles Kelly of Douglas**, felt that they were legitimate businessmen, as there were no laws in the Isle of Man, against the import of goods into the island. It was only when these goods reached Scotland, that they were considered smuggled. The Moore syndicate, made sure that once they left the Quay at Peel, that they were the responsibility of the customer.
They had two ships, built in Boston, in 1750. They were called, the Peggy, of 120 tons, and the *Lilly,* of 180 tons. The letters describe each trip made by the two ships and the cargoes that each carried. Sometimes they were conveying Rum from the West Indies at other times the cargo was brandy from France with the Isle of Man being their destination. The letters would indicate that the consortium were very successful in their business. One of the six apprentices on board the *Lilly* was **Pat Kelly** who was indented on April 19, 1752. Pats wages was £1 per month and **John Kelly** who was indented in July 1753. His wages was 10 shillings (50 pence) a month.

2. Myles Kelly was made a freeman of the town of Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford.

3. William Kelly of Kilkenny, an apothecary, died on November 20th. He was born on January 23rd, 1712. He was son of Richard Kelly and his wife Joane (nee Purcell). He was brother of Rev. John Kelly P.P. of St. Patrick's, Kilkenny.
His wife was Margaret Gaul and they had a daughter. (see 1727 and 1768). William had five brothers. His second youngest brother was called Walter after his uncle Dr. Walter Kelly of Gowran, and later Kilkenny . (See 1718).

4. John Kelly, now of Dublin, conformed in October. **Edward Kelly, of Ballinchalla, Co. Mayo, conformed** in December. [C.R.]

5. Henry Kelly was attorney in May 1660. [King's Inns Admissions 1607-1867]

6. In a letter from Charles O'Conor of Belanagare to Dr. John Curry at his home in Cow Lane, Dublin on December 29, 1760. He refers to a subscription list who signed an address to George III on his accession to the throne of Great Britain and Ireland. It begins "We your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Roman Catholics of Ireland , humbly beg leave to approach your majesty with a Tender of our loyalty on your Majesty's happy accession of these realms ..... We, Sir, most gracious sovereign who are obnoxious to the operation of such numberless Penal Laws and so unfortunately distinguished from the rest of our loyal fellow subjects cannot subsist a moment but by the royal protection of your Majesty's government ....." **Among the signatures is Robert Kelly Esq.** [Charles O'Connor's Letters 1931-1771 Catherine and Robert Egan 1980]

7. Mary Hannan alias McKelly died May 7, 1760 age 40. Stone was erected In Tisrara Cemetery, Four Roads, Co Roscommon by Patrick Hannan her husband who was a smith in Cloughnashead according to the Elphin Diocesan Census 1749.

8. William Kelly of Buckfield who was born in 1717 died in 1760

1761

1. Denis O'Kelly Farrell, died. He was the younger brother of John Kelly of Aughrane, Co. Galway, (who was the first of the family to conform to the Protestant faith). Denis was born in 1714, the posthumous son of John Kelly and his wife Mary O'Farrell. Denis later took service in Spain where he was a Captain of a company of infantry. In 1738, he was left an estate in Ireland by his uncle James O'Farrell, on the condition that he took the additional name Farrell. Denis married Mary Dillon. His wife died at an early age leaving him with two small children. In 1756, Catholics were being persecuted in Ireland, so he decided to settle in France. King Louis granted to him because of his noble background, "an adequate rank in France among the ancient French nobility, the title of Chevalier or Knight". Denis purchased properties in the south of France. He died in Toulouse, at the early age of forty six.
His wife was Mary Dillon daughter of Theobold. He was succeeded by his son John James O'Kelly Farrell, late created Count (see 1800).

2. Miss Anne Kelly daughter of Joseph Kelly of **Kellymount (Ballymaclaughan**), the last of the Kellys of Kellymount, died in June, 1761. [See 1718 and 1749].

3. Hon. Peter Brown Kelly, of Mountbrowne, was Foreman of the **Mayo** Grand Jury. (This was the body that ran local government before the County Councils were established, in 1899). [Peter assumed the additional name Kelly after marrying Elizabeth Kelly, in 1752, only child of, Judge Denis Kelly, of Jamaica, and formerly of Lisduff, Co. Galway. She was an heiress with a large fortune. Peter continued to use the name Browne Kelly until he inherited his father's title of the second Earl of Altamont. They had with a daughter who did not marry, sons John Denis, 1st Marques of Sligo, Denis, (Rt. Hon.), P.C., M.P., who married Ann Mahon of Castlegar, daughter of Ross Mahon.]

4. Rev Laurence Kelly was Superior of Clerics at the Irish College, Paris. [See 1777].

5. Anne Kelly married Pierce Butler at St. Mary's**, Kilkenny** on July 14. The witnesses were **Nicholas and Thomas Kelly.**

1762

1. 'Parson' George Kelly (-1762), Jacobite agent, secretary and confidant of Bonnie Prince Charlie, died in Rome. Kelly who was sometimes known as Colonel George Kelly, was born in St.. Johns, Co. Roscommon, on the banks of Lough Ree, in 1688. He was the son of Edward Kelly, a Protestant. George entered Trinity College, Dublin in 1702 and graduated BA, in 1706. He took Deacons Orders and served in St. Mark's Church.
In 1718, he preached a sermon in favour of the House of Stuart. He believed sincerely in the God given right of Stuarts to the Crown of Great Britain and Ireland, and rejected William as a usurper. One of the congregation informed the authorities, in Dublin Castle. He was threatened with prosecution for treason. He fled to Paris, where he was employed as an agent, with the express purpose, of restoring James III, to the throne of England. His secret missions often brought him over to England.
In 1722, he was apprehended in London, by three 'Messengers' because of "treasonable correspondence". Having delivered his sword to a Messenger, they left him in a window, and went in search of other documents. Kelly retrieved his sword and swore he would run the first man through, that interfered with what he was doing. He burnt his papers with a candle using his left hand while holding the sword in his right hand. Having burnt the papers he surrendered himself to the Messengers. Had the papers been obtained by the authorities, he undoubtedly would have been hanged.
Kelly defended himself in the house of Lords. His speech in his own defence was reputedly a very fine one. He was sentenced to imprisonment in the Tower of London, at the pleasure of King George I and his successors, with the added rider, that if he tried to escape he was to be killed.
He remained in the Tower until 1736, when he managed to escape. He had been driven out of London, for fresh air, and on his return he managed to escape from his guard. In his escape, Kelly who was a Protestant was assisted by a Catholic priest, a Fr Myles MacDonnell, who was a relative of his. A reward of £300 pounds was offered for his recapture. He was described as a man of 48 years of age, 5 ft. 10 inches tall, and of a rather slim build, fair complexion, good teeth, and large blue eyes, broad and flat face.
From London he went to the Isle of Thanet, where he agreed a price of £5 with two fishermen to convey him to France. On arrival in France he gave them 5 guineas, and told them that if anyone inquired of George Kelly, they were to say that he had landed safely in France. The fishermen did not realize the valuable cargo that they had been carrying until their return to London and saw the wanted signs. Kelly became secretary to Prince Charles Edward better known as Bonnie Prince Charlie. Kelly was in Scotland with the Prince in his abortive attempt to wrestle back the Crown for the House of Stuart. Kelly was present at the battle of Culloden, when the Scottish forces with the assistance of an Irish contingent including a number of Kellys were defeated, by the forces of the King. Kelly escaped back to France and continued working for Prince Charles Edward.
Kelly was accused of being partial to his own countrymen and that he was not a friend of Scotland. This eventually resulted in his resignation as Secretary, in November 1749. He retired to Rome, where he died in 1762. [See 1757 (6) & 1788].

2. Arthur Kelly of Kelly in Devon, died, and was succeeded by his eldest son Colonel Arthur Kelly of the South Devon Militia.

3. Richard Dillon of Athlone, Co. Roscommon, and of Dillon's-Brook, and of Gort, married secondly **Mary daughter of Francis O'Kelly, Esq., of Gort, Co. Galway**. In a deed of 1762, Richard is described as being "of Athlone, Co. Roscommon, Merchant". In other deeds he is described as being of "Gort and Dillon's-Brook, both in Co.. Galway, Gentleman".

4. Michael Kelly, of Carraroe (near Dunsandle), formerly of Dublin, conformed in March. He married Alicia Cuffe. They had **(1) Ferdinand Kelly (-before 1794) of Clooncannon** who married in 1788 Mary Walsh (2) **John Cuffe Kelly (-1827)** and lived at **Stormont,** Castleconnell, **Co. Limerick** who married Margaret Drew of Drewscourt, Co. Limerick. (3) **Redmond Kelly of Carraroe** who married Charlotte Bingham of Newbrook, Co. Mayo (one of 6 sisters of the 1st. Lord Clanmorris), (4), **James Kelly of the Royal Navy** [lost at sea in 1800], (5) **William Kelly (1780-)** who served in the 35th **Dorset Regiment** and married Harriet Bingham and secondly Charlotte Vise of Stilton, Hants, (6) **Jane Kelly, and (7) Elizabeth Kelly** who married Captain B. S. Verissey of the Wicklow Militia**.**

5. Alexander Kellie, of Dublin, tobacconist, is in the list of Prerogative Wills of Ireland.

6. James Kelly married Mary Ann Byrne in St. Mary's**, Kilkenny** on February 7. The celebrant was Mr Crea and the **witnesses were John Kelly** and Ann Deneefe.

7. In a letter from Charles O'Conor Belanagare to Dr John Curry, Cow Lane, Dublin he mentions **Dr. John Kelly, a Dublin Physician.** "Why did you overlook my advice to you relative to Owen McDermott? I gave in my scheme as to you and Dr Kelly's plan for bringing him to you some justice. I know how delicate you in particular are in regard to reviving by law what you are so much entitled to by justice." [Letter 101 Letters of Charles O'Conor 1731-1771 compiled by C. & R. Ward 1980. See also 1759 (6)]

8. Rev. George Kelly (1726-1762), supposed to be a Franciscan, is buried in Donaghpatrick, at the east side of the church. The headstone reads : -
Here lieth the body
Of the Rev. George Kelly, age 36 who departed this life July 4, 1762. [History of the Diocese of Meath 1992]

1763
1. Bernard O'Kelly, an Irishman enrolled as a medical student, in Prague University. The Medical Faculty, had been reformed in 1754, by **William McNevin O'Kelly**, when he had been appointed Director of the Medical Faculty. A great increase in the number of Irishmen enrolling in the Medical School occurred after these reforms had taken place.

2. Rev. John Kelly, a thirty two year old priest**,** died this year and was buried in Ballyquillane churchyard in the diocese of Kildare and Leighen. He was nephew of Rev. Patrick Kelly who died in 1752.

3. Thomas Kelly (fl 1763), Drawing Master, in an advertisement in "Faulkner's Journal", in 1763, was announced that he had returned from Paris and had . "has fitted out a large room in the most elegant manner at his house in Mary Street, where he will attend every Tuesday from 6 to 9 in the evening to instruct by the lesson".

4. Mary Kelly of the diocese of Cashel, conformed in August. [C.R.]

1764
1. Darky Kelly, an infamous brothel owner, in Fishamble Street, Dublin, was tried and convicted of murder and she was sentenced to be burned alive. This action was carried out in St. Stephen's Green in Dublin. It was the last legal burning of a person, in Ireland.

2. The Smyth Papers (of Drumcree House, Co. Westmeath), has in one of the receipt books, mentions **William Kelly** for a quarter of beef, a head and a tongue £1 11s. 2d.

3. Mrs. Alice Kelly was certified as having **conformed** on July 14**. Edmund Kelly gent., Kilcorkeran, Co. Galway**, who had **conformed** in February 1754, was enrolled in April 1764. [C.R.]

4. Mr **Samuel Kelly, Revenue Officer** married Miss Adderly of Fleet Street, (**Dublin**), "a most amiable young lady whose personal beauty, joined to the grace of her mind, cannot fail to render the marriage state truly happy." [Freemans Journal Dec. 26-29]

5. Richard Dillon, of Athlone, Co. Roscommon, and of Gort and Dillonsbrook, in Co. Galway, who descended from a younger branch of the family of the first Viscount Dillon, was twice married. His second wife whom he married in 1762, was **Mary, daughter of Francis O'Kelly of Gort, Co. Galway.**
After Richard's death,, his Gort property wet to his eldest son, Christopher Henry Dillon. Dillonbrook went to his son Francis Kelly Dillon, by his second marriage.

6. Lieutenant Martin Kelly of Corcoran's Irish Legion (part of the Irish American Brigade), died on May 26, 1864 of wounds received. He had been promoted First Lieutenant on July 20, 1863**.**

7. Captain James H. Kelly of the 164th (or Third) Regiment of Corcoran's Irish Legion was killed in action on August 25, 1864.

8. Michael Kelly, singer and composer was born in Dublin.

1765

1. Kelly's Island, Indiana, was ceded by France to the British.

2. Margaret Kelly of Dublin, conformed in October.

3. Charles Watson-Wentworth, Marques of Rockingham, repeals the Stamp Act as unrest grows in the American colonies.

4. James Kelly, gent., Cragaknockin, Co. Clare, conformed in October. **James Kelly, Ballinachalla, Co. Mayo, conformed** in December. [C.R.]

5. Captain Michael Kelly of Corcoran's Irish Legion, part of the Irish American Brigade was discharged on March 24, 1865.

6. Lieutenant Edward Kelly, of the same legion was discharged on April 1, 1865**.**
Captain Edward Kelly was not mustered. He had been promoted to First Lieutenant on July 20, 1863.

7. Captain T. W. Kelly, of the Third Regiment of Corcoran's Irish Legion was mustered out on July 15, 1865.

8. Fr. Thady Kelly died in 1765 and is buried in Dromard cemetery, Co. Sligo. On his stone are two hands and a chalice indicating his profession. [Had Me Made by T.B. Timoney. 2005.]

1766
1. According to the Presbyterian Marriage Register of Banbridge, **Co. Down**, Samuel Coulter married **Margaret Kelly of Rathfryland.**

2. Michael Kelly, of Barry, Co. Longford, now of Dublin, conformed in May. **Daniel Kelly of Dublin, conformed** in June. [C.R.]

3. William Kelly, now of Dublin, conformed in May. **Redmond Kelly, Crossmolina, Co. Mayo, conformed** in October. [C.R.]

4. In the **Religious Census of 1766**
A list of the families in the Parish of Creggan, in the counties of Louth and Armagh, there were 104 Popish Families and 33 Protestant families. No Kelly names appeared.
In the Parish of Darver, in Armagh Diocese, there were 6 Protestant families and 129 Popish Families and 1 Popish Priest. No Kellys in the list
In the **Parish of Dromisken, Diocese of Armagh**, there were 19 Protestant Families and 264 Popish Families and 1 Popish Priest, Edward Boyle. Among the names of the heads of families in the Popish list, were :-
Charles Kelly, Daniel Kelly, Peter Kelly, James Kelly, Patrick Kelly and another Patrick Kelly.
Among the 128 Protestants and the 658 Papist inhabitants of the **Parish of Carlingford**, Co. Louth, were the following Kellys
Michael Kelly of Knockgowran.
Daniel Kelly, a friar, assistant to Patrick McKenna, parish priest.
In the **Parish of Ardee, Co. Louth**, there were 91 Protestant families and among the 395 Papist Households, were **Arthur Kelly, Ann Kelly, John Kelly, James Kelly, Daniel Kelly, Pat Kelly and a further John Kelly.**
In the **Parish of Phipipstown**, diocese of Armagh, there were 6 Protestant families and 151 Popish Families. Among the latter were, **John Kelly and Patt Kelly.**

5. In the Religious Census of the Parish of Cloyne in Co. Cork in 1766.
In the Protestant List is :
Laurence Kelly
In the Papist List
Daniel Kelly
Michael Kelly
Nicholas Kelly

Timothy Kelly

6. Hugh Kelly, published *Thespis,* verse "characters" of contemporary actors.

7. In the will of Elizabeth Younge, widow, King's Street, Oxmantown, Parish of St. Paul, wishes to be buried in St. Paul's Churchyard beside her husband. Mentioned in the will is **Alice Kelly, wife of Bryan Kelly, King St., grocer, and James and Thomas Kelly, sons of Alice and Bryan Kelly.**
261, 541, 172660
[Register of Deeds and Abstracts of Wills, 1746-85, Vol. II, Irish MSS , 1954

3. Mary O'Kelly, daughter, of Count Denis O'Kelly O'Farrell, married Clement J. A. de Rey, the Marquis de Milhars, who was a counsellor of the Parliament of Toulouse.

4. Denis Kelly, Thornton, Co. Kildare. Adm. 1767 T. 7425/291. N.A.

5. Scregg House, near Knockcroghery, Co. Roscommon, was built by **Edward Kelly** to replace a castle which was located nearby. The three storied building over a basement has some interesting features. It has a blocked Diocletian in the centre of the front over a Venetian window. It has a perimented tripartite doorway. To the right is a carved stone inscribed E K 1767. Carolan the harpist and composer was a regular guest at the old castle prior to its replacement by the house.

6. John Kelly, Skreen, diocese of Killala, conformed this year. **Edmund Kelly, now of Dublin, conformed** in October. [C.R.]

7. Some O'Kellys in the Imperial Service (of the Austro-Hungarian Empire)
Field-Marshal William O'Kelly. [See 1767 (1)].
Anton O'Kelly : Born Killing in 1724 he was **First Lieutenant** in Mercy Infantry Regiment (No. 56). He was wounded at the battle of Torgau (See 2 above); he died at Prague on June 27, 1761. [Probably Killian, in Hy-Many. J.M.K.]
Franz Von O'Kelly : Born in **Ballinlass** in 1742 he became **First Lieutenant** in Tillier Infantry Regiment (No. 36). He was wounded in the battle of Torgau in 1760 and died on November 13, 1761. [Probably Ballinlass in Co. Galway. See 1768 (1)]
Frederick Von O'Kelly : Was born in Ireland in 1713 he became a **Ensign** in Deutschmeister Infantry Regiment (No. 4). He died on May 6, 1741.
Lorenz O'Kelly : Born in Dublin in 1732 he became an **First Lieutenant** in Carl Lothringen Infantry Regiment (No. 3). He was taken prisoner at Schweidnitz on April 16, 1758.
Nicolas O'Kelly : Born in Dublin in 1733 and became an **Ensign** in Infantry Regiment (27). He was reported missing at Leuthen in 1757.
Peter de O'Kelly : Born in Ireland in 1707 and became a **Lieutenant** in Baireuth Infantry Regiment (No. 41). He was taken prisoner at Soor in 1745.
Baron . . . O'Kelly : Became a **Captain** in Wurmbrand Infantry Regiment (No. 50) and died on March 11, 1742.
[Some Irishmen in the Imperial Service by Micheline Walsh in The Irish Sword, Vol. 5, No. 19, 1961].

8. Pierce Kelly, attorney was a member of the King's Inns, Dublin in 1767. [K. I. Admis. 1607-1867]

1768
1. Dr. Dominick O'Kelly of Ballinlass, Co. Galway, a celebrated physician, eccentric and noted for his satirical wit wrote a poem called ***The Battle of Chaunters***. This 'battle' was fought between two pipers, near Castleblakeney, Co. Galway, on July 27th 1767. The protagonists were Tom Tip from Loughrea and Munster Jack from Clonmel. O'Kelly's satirical wit was feared by the people. No man who has a strong feeling of the vices and follies of the local people of the area and was prepared to record them and publish them could be expected to be popular locally. This was to meditate against him and he lived long enough to suffer the effects of his wit. On one occasion he visited an old lady at her home near Caltra. She was not generous with strong beer to which the doctor was partial. Despite her hospitality, (she gave him food and beer), he showed hid gratitude by leaving a note behind him when he left the house. The note read :
"Your ale to make small beer next akin,
Is like yourself, sour, spiritless and thin."

[Tradition has it that the fear of further poems from his satirical pen might be written about her so he received a fat sheep on the

following day to prevent such an outcome. His best known poems are The Battle of the Chaunters and The Humble Petition of Cornelius O'Clummughan, the famous Poor Scholar, to the Priest of the Parish. Both poems have suffered from dating. Below we give the words of the former].

The Battle of the Chaunters.

The sun was set, the busy fair was o'er,
And hawkers strained their weary lungs no more,
With tents well stor'd each neighb'ring road was lin'd,
And every ale-wife was exceedingly kind.
Of these, *black Moll* the purest liquor sold ;
Rich, ripe, and clear, although not five days old.
Her spacious tent had seats for soft repose,
And from her pots a grasteful steam arose.
Before her door she sate, with gracious air,
To greet her friends returning from the fair.
Hard task ! Her tongue was not a moment mute,
For who would pass without a kind salute ?
Scarce could the tent her crowding guests contain,
Scarce could her hands supply the cheerful train :
From friend to friend, while foaming cups went round,
In songs the music of the drones was drowned.

Ah, how *Tom Tip* taught every note to trill,
While *Munster Jack* exerted all his skill !
Both pipers, both well known o'er all the land,
For cards and dice, low wit, and sleight of hand.
Both drunkards, amorous, versed in every art,
To drain a cask, or wound a female heart.
Tom's softer strains young simple maids allure,
And *Munster Jack* no rival can endure :
Hence discord and disdain. The greatest wits
Are oft tormented with these jealous fits.
What wonder, then, if *Jack* should swell with pride ?
Hear how he spoke and *Tom Tip* replied.

Munster Jack

On thee, Clonmel ! Sure every blessing falls,
And joy forever dwells within thy walls ;
Nor less delightful are thy neighb'ring bow'rs,
Where merry sportsmen pass their careless hours,
Where sprightly notes set youthful hearts on fire,
And every shepard dances like a squire.
There, bred with gentle folks, I learned my trade ;
Nor were my fingers harden'd by the spade.
Yield now, ye bagpipes ! To the noisy drum,
And let spring water be preferred to rum ;
Let the' ace of hearts, the clubs' black knave defy,
Since poor *Tom Tip* with *Munster Jack* can vie.

Tom Tip

Thy praise Loughrea ! Let every stranger tell,
Whose maids in beauty as in wealth excel ;
Whose air no clouds, nor morning fogs obscure,
Whose bread is wholesome, and whose drink is pure.
Within thy wall, to priest-catchers unknown,
All things are safe but M--D--n h--ds alone.
'Tis there my pipe for ranting bucks I sound ;
How shillings jingle when the plate goes round.
Sure low mushrooms like mountain oaks may rise,

And *Eyre* from *Daly* snatch the Galway prize ;
Yon moon so pale may teach the sun to see,
Since *Munster Jack* pretends to cope with me.

Munster Jack
An ev'ry flute, with silver tip'd I boast,
A fairy brought it from Arabian coast :
How straight and smooth ! This, while my breath inspires,
Old wives grown youthful, feel their former fires.

Tom Tip
My drone 'tis true, no silver rings embrace,
Nor is my chaunter of the fairy race ;
Yet honest maids, whose hearts to truth incline,
Will swear no music is more sweet than mine. (Bravissimo)

Munster Jack
To me young *Ross* a dainty nag bestowed,
Fit for the plough, but fitter for the road.
French gives me wine, nor is the wine misplaced,
The good old Colonel is a man of taste.
While men like these my lofty notes admire,
Poor Tom sits tippling at the ale-house fire.

Tom Tip
On *Lambart'*s ground three pie-bald cows I feed,
And three young heifers of *Nick Lynch'*s breed.
Nor think my bags are dry for want of wine,
For know *Tom Garret* and young *Persse* are mine.
If with *Black Moll* I pass an ideal day,
For *Moll* what piper could refuse to play ?

Munster Jack
Gods how Peg Walker fills my heart with glee,
So kind, so fond, and of her punch so free !
Yet more than *Peg* her servant maid I prize,
For smooth as doe skin are her legs and thighs :
And sure no doe with greater speed can run,
A smock she ran for, and smock she won.

Tom Tip
A butcher's niece was once my soul's delight,
But out of mind, soon follows out of sight.
To good *Kate Kearney* my respects I paid,
And now I love the miller's blooming maid,
Whose limbs in beauty with her face agree ;
No Munster lass has lighter heels than she.

Munster Jack
I grant her heels were lighter than her head,
When *Lambert* found her with his groom in bed,
And when the cook--------Alas ! No more he sung !
Against the floor his guiltless pipes were flung :
The chaunter perished with a mournful sound,
And half the reed was'nd buried in the ground.

Ah whence this civil rage ? Ah Tom forbear !

And let a knave, a brother knave revere.
Up rose *Black Moll,* the rising fray to quell,
And as she rose, her pipe in splinters fell ;
Tom's arm she seized, and while she held it fast,
An earthen jug the Munster piper cast,
But missed his arm ; for rolling as it went,
On a poor cobbler's cheek its force was spent :
Two pond'rous grinders from their seats it tore,
Ah ! Doomed to stretch a bullock's hide no More !
The crowd stood up, men, women, took the' alarm.
All wedged together like a clust'ring swarm ;
The graver sort restrain, reproach, advice,
And trembling maidens join their feeble cries.
When lo ! The *Cobbler* from his seat arose,
The blood yet gushing from his mouth and nose,
All pale with rage he rushed upon the crew,
With head, hands, feet, and friends and foes o'er threw.
Then all alike with thirst of vengeance burn'd,
The seats were shattered and the pots overturned ;
With one loud crash, the bulging tent was broke,
Tho' formed of canvas and strong ribs of oak.
Reeling and tumbling o'er each other's heads,
Wide o'er the green the mad battalion spreads :
So waters gathered on a rising ground,
Rush through their dams, and float the vales around.
And now the *Cobbler* lifts a ponderous stone,
Which with full force at *Munster Jack* was thrown ?
But while to earth the cautious piper bends,
The rough, round bullet on the cask descends ;
The vessel bursted with a dreadful sound,
Like yawning ice when heedless boys are drown'd,
The beer, that pleasing cordial of the poor,
In frothy torrents pour'd along the floor.
Black Moll beheld, and felt more grief no doubt,
Than if her husband's brains were dashed about.
As Indian dames, their sons, or brothers slain,
In frantic gestures to their gods complain,
So to the skies her plaintive paws she spread,
Her eyes with fury starting from her head ;
Then seized a tankard, which by chance was full,
Resolved to crush the crazy cobbler's skull,
The tankard flies, but erring as it goes,
Falls like a bomb on George the Taylor's nose.
Ill fated youth ! the darling of the fair,
For snuff, white stockings, and well powder'd hair ;
In vain alas ! The useful art he found,
To pinch his hat and circumcise it round :
In dust he lay, the fustian frock he wore
Was drenched with beer, and stained with purple gore :
Now Munster Jack to his associates cries,
See where my drone, unhappy victim ! Lies.
So great a conquest shall a scoundrel boast ?
And shall my chaunter unrevenged be lost ?
As thick as watchmen to a rising flame,
His dear comrades (all dear to mischief) came :
At Tom they flew, (so dogs a bull surround)
On his broad back their rattling cudgels bound.
While Tom defenceless, for assistance calls,

Full on his arm a ponderous cleaver falls ;
Down drops his chaunter, (once so soft and sweet)
And the bag squeaks beneath its master's feet.
'T'was then *Kate Kearney* felt the dreadful fray,
Where stretched at ease beside the road she lay,
Not spent with too much toil, but overcome,
By treacherous Hermes, in the form of rum.
With hair disorder'd in a trice she rose,
An saw *Top Tim* encompassed by his foes ;
Tom once so dear ! Henceforth ye nymphs be brave !
And learn, like Kate, your lovers' lives to save.
With strength endued, tho' frail about her waist,
A beggar's crutch she snatched with furious haste,
Fierce as a bitch, whose whelps are stolen away,
The young Mirago mingled in the fray :
Her stiff strong arms the jostling crowd divide,
And strokes on strokes she deals on every side.
First *Nic* the barber felt her vengeful ire,
Nic the gay cricket of each neighbours fire ;
Whose merry tales make mournful faces bright,
The miller's solace, and the smith's delight.
Next on a pedagogue her fury fell,
Who thought Alecto was let loose from hell.
No trope nor figure could her rage withstand,
And sure each neighbour schoolboy blest her hand.
As *Dick the dancer* rolled his watchful eye,
Trembling with fear but yet afraid to fly,
Prostrate he sunk beneath a thund'ring stroke,

His arm was batter'd, his strings were broke.
Who now alas ! shall charm the vulgar crew,
With strains which Handel or Duburgh ne'er knew,
Ah can his labours be so soon forgot ?
Spare him O *Kate* who taught thee first to trot.
Nor could *Black Tim,* without a wound escape,
A fresh young shepard of a comely shape,
Whose lungs are strong, although his arms be weak,
And on his lips the Jew Harp seems to speak.
What grief *Black Moll* ! thy tender bosom tore
To see thy brother weltr'ing in his gore ?
Yet not in fruitless tears that grief was spent,
To sweet revenge her rising wrath she bent.
With all her might she struck the unguarded foe,
The cudgel cracked, *Kate* reel'd beneath the blow,
'Tis like a tree that struggles with the blast,
And falls uprooted by the storm at last,
Headlong she fell before the gazing crowd,
O ! had the moon be hid behind a cloud.
Now *Moll* exulted urged her friend to rise,
And cheered the rest with animated cries.
Not sturdy *Sancho* in a blanket lost,
Nor e'en *Don Quixote* when his teeth be lost,
Felt such resentment at this warlike band,
All sorely wounded by a female hand.
At helpless *Kate* a shower of dirt was thrown,
And all their rage was aimed at her alone.
Straight th' adverse party to her rescue flew,

The tumult spread, the battle blazed anew,
Shouts follow'd shouts, taught every throat to roar,
And those engag'd that shun'd the fray before.
Thicker than fops that for precedence strives,
Thicker than bees, when crowding to their hive,
They mix'd in fight, a wild tempestuous throng,
Stick clash'd with stick, and clown drove clown along.
Kate roared for help ; (not sailors half so loud,
When the red lightnings flash from shroud to shroud,)
Nor cries nor tears her brutal foes could charm,
One seized her leg, one fastened on her arm.
To heaven at length, with upward eyes she prayed,
And heaven sure loves a charitable maid :
For lo ! descending from his steed appeared,
The rough good priest, whom all his people feared.
His lash he whirled amidst the warring crew,
The clamour ceased, the combatants withdrew.
With wrathful eyes he viewed the dismal scene,
Hats, hoods, cloaks, cravats, scattered o'er the green !
Then fired with zeal, the listening crowd he charged,
And chose a text, and on that text enlarged :
" Beer makes young men the foulest crimes commit ;
" Ah ! think what *Lot* did in a drunken fit ! "
Moll broached a cask. - The man of God drew nigh,
For after preaching every pipe is dry.
Around their guardian flocked the wounded swains,
And beer and music banished all their pains.
The social pipe diffused a grateful smoke,
The milk-maid laughed, the ploughman cracked his joke.
Tom Tip and *Jack* eternal friendship swore,
And *Moll* embraced her gossips o'er and o'er.
The skilful *Dick,* once more his art displayed,
While *Tom* and *Kate* a tuneful concert made.
Each amorous heart was tickled with the sound,
And kisses straight, instead of kicks, went round.
At length the cask was drained of all its store,
(How *Moll* was cursed, when she could give no more)
Each guest departed with an aching head,
And rising Phoebes lighted all to bed.
[See 1767 (7). J.M.K.]

2. Rev. John Kelly, Parish Priest of St.. Patrick's Kilkenny, died on December 16th. He was born November 22nd 1706 and was the son of Richard Kelly and his wife Joane (nee Purcell). He was one of a family of twelve, but only six sons and one daughter reached maturity. (see 1727).

3. This year Baron O'Kelly died. [A.B.]

4. Murtogh Kelly of King's County, now of Dublin, conformed in October. **Daniel Kelly, Glandree, Co. Clare, conformed**, in June. **Patrick Kelly, now of Dublin, conformed** in August. [C.R.]

5. Ferdinand Kelly, age 52, was admitted to the Hótel Royal des Invalides on July 22, 1762. He was a **native of Konorck (Connacht) in Ireland,** jurisdiction of Galway, trooper in Richard O'Farrell's troop, Fitzjames cavalry regiment, where he served 28 years. His left leg and thigh were badly inconvenienced by a fall from his horse during an attack near the cascade of Cassel in 1761. He died on April 27, 1768 at the hospital of Montreuil while on detachment. [*Wild Geese* by E. Ó Hannracháin, G.A.H.S.J.]

6. Hugh Kelly's comedy play *False Delicacy,* was produced in London, with David Garrick in the leading role.

1769
1. Daniel Kelly was admitted as a Freeman of the town of Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford.

2. On a flat stone in the choir of Kilconnell Church,
I.H.S. "Pray for the soul of **Mr. Edmund Kelly, of Cloones.....County of Roscommon,** who departed this life on 22 day of February, 1769, aged 62 years. Monument was erected by his family."

3. Among the Kelly business people in Limerick City, this year, was :
Michael Kelly, Merchant, Main St. East**.**
Laurence Kelly, Merchant, Lock Street
Mathew Kelly, Publican, Quay Lane**.**
William Kelly, Haberdasher, John's Street.
Richard Kelly, Shipwright.
[Farrar's Directory]

4. Elizabeth Kelly now of Dublin, conformed in January. **Pierce Kelly, Gent., Garlickhill, Co. Clare, conformed** in February. **Thomas Kelly, Clare, Co. Mayo, conformed** in May. **Terence Kelly, Killyman, diocese of Armagh, conformed** in September. **Edmund Kelly, now of Dublin, conformed** in November. [C.R.]

5. On July 3, 1769, **Daniel Kelly married** Honor Broderick at St. Mary's, **Kilkenny.**

6. Harry Kelly was attorney Exchequer in 1769. [King's Inns Adm. 1607-1867]

7. William Kelly, actor, appeared in Cork. He had made his debut in 1746 in Smock Alley Theatre, Dublin, (as Master Kelly). He played in Tralee on March 6, 1756. [The Irish Stage in the County Towns , 1720-1800 by W. S. Clark, Oxford 1965]

7. Cathy Kelly died in her 50th year in 1736. She was wife of Darby Dolan who died in 1769 aged 77. Stone erected by their son William Dolan. [Darby Dolan was listed as a tenant in Cloughnashead in the Elphin Diocesan Census in 1749. Tisrara Cemetery by Jim Higgins, 1995]

1770
1. Ignatius Kelly (40), a lawyer, who was son of Edmund Kelly (39) of Castle Ruby, Co. Roscommon, died. He was **married to Catherine Kelly of Turrock**, Co. Roscommon. In 1749, he inherited Cargins House and estate from his cousin **Daniel Kelly of Turrock.**

2. Hugh Kelly's *The Babbler,* consisting of original essays, was published in Dublin by Potts and Colles. His tragedy Clemintina was also produced this year.

3. Patrick O'Kelly from Kerry graduated from Louvain University.

4. John Mahon (Castlegar) bought **Garret Kelly's interest in Lunaton** (a lease from Edmond Morrissey's tenure at rent of £2-13-1 ½ for £65-3-2 of which he paid £22-15-0 cash down).

5. John Kelly, diocese of Cashel, conformed in July. **Ann Kelly of Meath, conformed,** at the end of October**.** [C.R.]

6. Thomas Kelly married Judith White at St. Mary's, **Kilkenny** on May 31, 1770.

1771
1. Tuam Herald records the death of **Ignatius Kelly** Esq., of **Kilaghan, Co. Roscommon**, who died on March 20th, 1771.

2. Thomas Kelly married Miss Graves in October.

3. Helen Kelly married Captain Lyster**.**

4. Many Irish at this time were indenture servants and were little better off than slaves. Many spoke only Irish and that was a further obstacle to their ease of movement.
An advertisement appeared in the ***Virginia Gazette,*** on May 16,
"Run away from the subscriber in Bedford County on Great Falling River, an Irish servant man called **Michael Kelly**, about five feet five inches high, with short black hair, wears a cut brown wig, a blue broadcloth coat, spotted flannel jacket and a pair of old patched breeches. Also an Irish servant woman, named **Margaret Kelly,** wife to the said Michael. She wore a blue Calimanco Gown and Pettycoat. They both speak Irish but neither of them is known to speak English. I will give five pounds on their being delivered to me, and fifty shillings if they are secured in any jail in this colony, upon information of the same given to William Hayth."

5. P. Lynch (Castlearra), has heard of Mahon's (John of Castlegar) intention to purchase **Kelly's lease of Brackloon and Touree** of which the writer is tenant. "I think I pay too much for them and shall not continue . . . . Longer than my first clause of surrender, unless I get an abatement of thirty pounds a year, I know to a Callup what it can feed and rear . . . what I intend to do for the remaining two years if I can't get an abatement, which is to convert to tillage as much as I am qualified so to do . . . As for the land there is part of it very good and the rest is all bottom and a great deal of them sour . . .". [Mahon Papers]

6. James Kelly, Kilbride, diocese of Meath, conformed in April. **Mary Kelly of Cabra, Co. Cavan**, conformed in July. She is **wife of Walter Kelly** of Cabra**, now of Dublin.**

7. At **Cork Mr Barnabas Kelly, mariner**, married Miss Jane Croker of Spring near Cove. [Hoey's Dublin Mercury Sept 17-19]

8. Fr. John Kelly died in 1771 and was buried in **Dromard Cemetery Co. Sligo**. Two hands and a chalice are on the memorial stone. [You Made Me T.B. Timoney 2005]

1772
1. Bridget Dillon (nee Kelly), wife of Luke Dillon of Clonbrock, left to her daughters, Honoria and Susanna Dillon, each at 21, a moiety of the £800, to which she is entitled, under the will of her sister, Leticia Moore. (DP).

2. Denis Kelly, of Mucklon, Ballyforan, Co. Galway, married Catherine, daughter of Richard French, Lord Mayor of Dublin.

3. Bernard Kelly, married Widow Connell**.**

4. Dory Kelly, Rincaha, Co. Clare, Will reg. in 1772 (Notes) (N. A.)

5. Catherine Kelly, Menteague, Co. Wicklow. (widow) Lrs of Adm. (I)
PR 1872 t. 2473 H=7=44. N.A.

6. Miss Kelly married Captain Musgrave.

7. Miss Kelly married Crofton Malby

8. Ester Kelly married Richard Stayte.

9. Sabina Kelly, of Galway, spinster, conformed in April. **Patrick Kelly, Dublin, conformed** in June. **Mr Hugh Kelly, of Ballyforan, now of Dublin,** conformed in July. [C.R.]

10. Professor John Kelly (1726-1772), Professor of Medicine at Oxford University, died at Bristol. He was son of Dr George Kelly, a family doctor in Winchester. John was educated at Winchester College, and at Christchurch, Oxford where he graduated with an M.D. Degree as well as an MA in 1749. In 1758 he married Maria Sophia Seidel (Polish father and Dutch mother nee de Smeth). They **had two sons John Kelly,** born in 1761 and died young, and **Rev George de Smeth Kelly who was a vicar, and a daughter Maria Sophie Kelly (1758-1822).**
He married secondly Susan Pyle and they had no issue.
[See 1751, and family tree (Admirals).]

11. Gregory Kinahan married **Margaret Kelly** at St. Mary's**, Kilkenny** on September 11, 1772.

12. Thomas Kelly was baptised at St. Mary's, **Kilkenny** on February 21, 1772. He was **son of James Kelly** and Margaret Bryan.

13. Mary Kelly was baptised at St. Mary's, **Kilkenny** on March 16, 1772. She was the **daughter of Garrett Kelly** and Mary Bryan.

14. John Kelly, who became **attorney Exchequer** in 1744**, died December 20, 1772.** [King's Inns, Adm. 1606-1867]

15. Thomas Kelly became attorney Exchequer in July 1772. [King's Inns Admissions 1607-1867].

1773

1. John Kelly Irish carver died c.1773. He was born in Ireland and flourished 1739-1773, and probably was a pupil of John Houghton whom he assisted in the carving of the coat of arms and other decorations in stone on the pediment of Carton House, Co. Kildare. He worked chiefly in wood, and carved the beautiful carved woodwork, on the doorways and window casings, cornices and staircase in Dr. Mosse's house, in No. 9 Cavendish Row, Dublin. Mosse was the founder of the Rotunda Hospital Dublin, which was the first Lying In Hospital (Maternity), in the world. One of his doorways is illustrated in the Georgian Society's 1st Volume, Plate XXVII. He also did a carved bedstead "done in the Corinthian order in mahogany," for Dr. Mosse for which he paid £19 - 8 - 6 ½ on September 15, 1759. This be now belongs to Lady Stokes of Carrigbreac, Howth. The receipts for payment of these works are preserved in the Rotunda Hospital. In 1765 he was living in Eustace Street, and sent to the exhibition of the Society of Artists in George's Lane a bas-relief in wood of "Hibernia" and one of "The Element of Fire." He also contributed carvings to the Society's exhibitions in William Street in 1768, 1769 and 1773 and was awarded a premium by the Dublin Society in 1768 for a bas-relief in wood. There is no further mention of Kelly after 1773.

2. John Vise Kelly, Captain of the Huntington Militia, died. He was married to Julia, daughter of the Rev. R. Smyth, Rector of Straggoud, Huntingtonshire, England. They had no family. **John Vise Kelly was son of William Kelly and his wife Charlotte Vise and was grandson of Michael Kelly of Carraroe, near Dunsandle, Co. Galway.**

3. Mary Kelly married Andrew Dermundy**.**

4. Ignatius Kelly, of Kilaghan, County Roscommon **married Miss Winny Dowell of** Athlone on February 26, 1773.

5. Miss Kelly married Captain Bartlett

6. Catherine Kelly, Broughall, otherwise Catherine Kelly, widow**, Kildare, conformed** in June**, 1773.**
William Kelly, Junior, Esq., of Ballinlass, County Galway, conformed on June 5, 1773.

7. Hugh Kelly's comedy *The School for Wives,* was produced this year.

8. Fr Walter O'Kelly (Uaitéar Ó Ceallaigh), died suddenly in 1773. He had written an important bible history, *Stair an Bhíobla* and *Díonbhrollach.* The original manuscript was in the possession of **Brían Ó Fearghail** in 1778. It is now in the Royal Irish Academy numbered RIA iii 3. Brían, a poet was born on April 15, 1715 in Knockskehan, parish of St. John in the barony of Athlone, Co. Roscommon. He was a shepard, poet, collector and writer. He was the author of two manuscripts which are preserved in the Royal Irish Academy in Dublin. [RIA 23 O 35 written during 1772-1778 and RIA 23 E 7]. Ó Fearghail **was married to Néillí (Ellinor), daughter of Donal Óg Ó Ceallaigh** and it is probable that there was a relationship between him and Fr Ó Ceallaigh. It is probable that Ó Fearghail obtained possession of *Stair an Bhíobla* after the death of the author. The work which gives an account of the period from the creation to the time of the Apostles, was not published for two hundred years after Ó Ceallaigh's death. During the years 1941-45 it was edited along with *An Díonbhrollach* (an account of the Old and New Testaments, the four Evangelists and notes on the nature of God) by Máire Ní Mhuirgheasa and published in four volumes in the series Leabhair Ó Láimhscríbhnidh, from Oifig an tSoláthair.

Ó Fearghail lived in Thomastown, Athlone, for fourteen years and married Néillí. From there he went to Caiseal Ruibhe (Castleruby) where he spent five years. A dispute with his employers caused him to leave and in the evening of his life he went to Ballymoe where he got a lease of land in 1782, when he was aged 67.

In 1782 he commenced his second manuscript. His wife had died on February 16, 1765, aged 48 years, and his daughter Máire, wife of Cathal Ó Rughrigh (Rogers) died in 1776.

In his first manuscript among other items there is a life of St. Malachy in Irish. He makes reference to the fact that he borrowed the text in Latin of the Life of St. Malachy by St. Bernard of Clairvaux from **Eamon Ó Ceallaigh, Tonelig**, Co. Roscommon.

In his note on page 280 in full :

"Edmund Lord Kelly of Mount Grey. Scríoghas chugat is feas dom i mBearla bhinn -go Cilltuama (I write to you I know in English - to Kiltoom) - 1 stanza With an English prose introduction beginning : "The Revd. Mr. Anthony O'Flynn whom I remember to be the Parish Priest in the parish Kiltoom about the year 1740 fell ill of the gout. Requesting the loan of Revd. Mr. O'Flynn's crutches". He was 72 years of age and lived for a further 25 years.

Journal of the Old Athlone Society, Vol. 2 No. 7, 2003 p. 201-203]

9. Fr. Patrick Kelly died in 1773 and is buried in Dromard cemetery, Co. Sligo with two hands and a chalice on the stone. He is buried beside Fr. John Kelly who died in 1771 and **Fr. Thady Kelly** who died in 1765. [You Made Me by T.B. Timoney, 2005]

1774

1. Dr. John Kelly, died in Moore Street, Dublin, on February, 26th**.** John studied medicine on the Continent at the University of Leyden. He entered the Medical School there in 1735, on July 22nd. He was elected Physician to St.. Nicholas's Hospital, Francis St.., Dublin, on Saturday, December, 23rd., 1758.

2. Dr. James Joseph Kelly, died on March 25th. He was born in Tullow, Co. Carlow, on May, 24th., 1833. He was educated at the Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin L.R.C.S.I., 1855, L.K.Q.C.P.I., 1860. In 1855 he was appointed Assistant Surgeon, 1st. West Indian Regiment, and appointed to the Staff, in 1860. He joined the Royal Artillery in 1864, and became a Staff Member there in 1868. He was promoted Staff Surgeon in 1869. In 1870, he joined the 106th. Foot Regiment.

4. Peter Browne, son of Peter Browne M.P. for Castlebar and later the Earl of Altamont and ancestor of the Marques of Sligo, married **Elizabeth only daughter and heir of Chief Justice Denis Kelly of the island of Jamaica and formerly of Lisduff, County Galway.** Her fortune helped to replenish the Browne coffers that were beginning to dry up. He assumed the additional name Kelly and before he succeeded to the title he was known as Peter Browne Kelly. [Peter became the second earl in 1776, and Elizabeth became Countess]

5. Samuel Shuldham of Dunmanway died. He was married to **Mrs. Kelly, a widow.** She was the heiress of Colonel Adam Molyneaux of Ballymully, County Longford.

6. ***School for Wives*** **by Hugh Kelly** was produced this year, at Drury Lane, London**.** The plot is one of intrigue, and tells how a loving trusting wife weans her profligate husband from his vicious ways by kindness and also how an aged General and his son play amusingly at cross-purposes for the hand of the same young lady**.**

His comedy ***The Romance of an Hour,*** **was also published this year.**

7. Edmund Kelly, Dublin, conformed this year. [C.R.]

8. Rose Kelly was baptised at St. Mary's, **Kilkenny, on April 5, 1774. She was daughter of Garrett Kelly** and his wife Mary Barry. Her sister Mary was baptised in the same church on March 16, 1772.

9. Festus Kelly, Dublin, shoemaker *was one of the witnesses on December 27, 1774 to the will of Robert Grierson, Gent. [Reg. Of Deeds and Abstr. of Wills Vol. II 1746-85. Irish MSS, 1954]*

1775

1. In the churchyard of Ballyquillane in the diocese of Kildare and Leighen lies the tomb stone over the

remains of **Rev. Edmond O'Kelly**, who departed this life on February 13th. this year aged 32 years.

2. Major Kelly married Mary Brown in January.

3. Mary Kelley, married Robert Mayne**.**

4. Miss Kelly married Matt Snitch.

5. Bryan Kelly, conformed in March.
Luke Kelly, conformed in February. [C.R.]

6 American War of Independence started , with the Battle of Bunker Hill, the Midnight Ride of Paul Revere and the Battle of Lexington.

7. Allen Kelly, Portarlington, Queen's County, gent was witness at the drawing up of the will of Weldon Tarlton of Mountmellick, Queen's County. On April, 6, 1775

1776
1. Count John James O'Kelly-Farrell, married Angelique de Galard, in France.

2. Peter Kelly of Great Longford St., Dublin, married Mrs. Graves of Dame St. Dublin.

3. Miss Mary Kelly, **daughter of Hubert Kelly Esq., of Kellybrook**, County Roscommon married Francis Waldron of Drumsna in 1776.

4. Mary Kelly of Ballyboggin, spinster, conformed in March. **Jane Kelly of Antrim, conformed** in May. She was the **wife of Charles Kelly**. [C.R.]

5. A very interesting A.L.s. From John Byrne in Bordeaux to James Farrell, merchant of Dublin, concerning a ship of 8 tons of claret which Byrne is sending to Farrell, value £5,400. With detailed invoice in a clerk's hand (same sheet), dated 25 May 1776. Also discusses the failure of William McMurtie and **Thomas Kelly**, whom he describes as **'thrifty scoundrels' .....** McMurtie took great Advantage of the reputation he had , of being a man of Property - I imagine if he be well quiz'd that more than 10s. In the pound will be got out of him ...' Also mentions a certain Knight, who holds £2,000 of McMurty's paper, for which he gave no value - if this supposed debt can be challenged, it will increase the dividend to other creditors - Kelly is 'a slippery fellow ... Single folio, written both sides, in a clear hand, seal removed. [Mealy's Sale of Rare Books December 2 & 3, 2003. This is probably Thomas Kelly, wine merchant, father of Michael Kelly, the singer. See 1824]

6. Edmond McDermott, Emla, Co. Roscommon, Esq. October 27, 1776. Précis ½ page June 3, 1778.
Henry Sandford, Castlerea, William Cary, Elphin, both Co. Roscommon, trustees.
Lands of Kiltul[t]oge, Castletran, Driminlough, his acres in Annaghlogh and Brenabeg, Co. Roscommon.
Witnesses : Charles Croghan, Dunamon, Co. Roscommon, John Thewles, Dublin, Esq., **Bernard Kelly, Mucklow, Co. Galway, gent.**

Memorial Witnessed by : John Thewles, **William Kelly, Dublin, gent**
319, 457, 216145.

Dan Kelly (seal)

An exor. Named in said will.
[Register of Deeds and Abstracts of Wills 1746-85, Vol. II, Irish MSS].

7. Cathy Nowlan died on December 20, 1776. The stone in Tisrara Cemetery, Four Roads was erected by **her husband John Kelly**. [Tisrara Medieval Church by Jim Higgins]

1777
1. Hugh Kelly (1739-1777), Irish dramatist and poet, died in London. He was born in Killarney, Co. Kerry in 1739, and was reared in Dublin where his father purchased a tavern. After a scanty education he became an apprentice to a stay maker (for corsets). In his free time he was involved in reading, theatre and plays and literary composition. He became a great favourite with the actors who frequented his father's

tavern.

In 1760 Hugh moved to London to try to make a living at literature. While awaiting an opportunity to get started in this field, he worked as a stay maker. His friends got some work in this field for him but he soon lost the business due to his bad workmanship. He next worked as a copying clerk to a lawyer and during this time got some articles published in the newspapers. He worked for a time as a hack writer and in 1761 he became editor of the *Court Magazine*, later the *Ladies Museum,* and *Public Ledger.* He also wrote several political pamphlets for a bookseller. In the same year he married a seamstress whose virtue he had praised in a sonnet called *Myra*. Kelly obtained some reputation as a theatre critic and as a result, in 1766 he published anonymously, *Thespis* or *A Critical Examination into the Merits of all the Principal Performers belonging to Drury Lane Theatre*, a poem in the heroic couplet containing violent attacks on the principal contemporary actors and actresses. The poem opens with a panegyric on David Garrick. It also includes foolish praise of Kelly's friends. He was inspired to write this work by personal prejudice. He called Mrs... Dancer a 'a moon-eyed idiot'. He soon felt sorry for the hurt caused and in the tried to atone for his 'ruffian cruelty' in the second edition. In 1767, he published under his own name a second book criticizing less scurrilously the actors and actresses of Covent Garden. The same year saw the publication of his novel *The History of the Magdalen,* or *The History of Louisa Mildmay,* in two volumes. It was translated into French. He was appointed editor of *The Ledger.* He was in the pay of Lord North and was hated by the party of John Wilkes, especially because he was the editor of *The Ledger.*

His play *False Delicacy* was produced in the Garrick Theatre, London in 1768. For this he received £7OO which was a very large amount in those days. Although Samuel Johnson described it as "totally actor", it was very well received. It was much more popular than Oliver Goldsmith's *Good Natured Man* which was been performed at the same time in London. Its Portuguese version drew full houses in Paris. Kelly was not liked by Goldsmith. He heard exaggerated reports of Goldsmith's sneers at his comedy. When Goldsmith con graduated him one night in the Covent Garden Green Room, Kelly retorted that he could not believe him. They never spoke again and Kelly resigned from the Wednesday Club. Later Kelly attended Goldsmith's funeral on April 9th, 1774, and was seen weeping at the grave as the other mourners moved away.

Other successful plays of his were *The School for Wives* which was staged in 1773 and *The Romance of an Hour* which was presented in 1774. In that year Kelly was called to the bar. His inspirational well had dried up. A further play *The Man of Reason* was a failure. He commenced the practice of law. He failed at the bar, and got into debt, and started drinking, and died in Gough Square, Fleet Street, on February 3rd, 1777, leaving a widow and five children. Some of his works were reproduced for the benefit of the widow. Johnston despite criticism in the past claimed he had a 'real friendship' for him wrote the preface for Kelly's *Word of Wisdom,* which was produced as a benefit for the widow in Covent Garden. [See 1770 (2), 1773 (7)]

2. Rev. Laurent (Laurence) O'Kelly, of the Aughrim O'Kellys, died, in the Irish College, Paris, on July 14th., 1777, aged 57 years. **He transferred the Irish College to its present location and restored it**. He contacted "a slow and fatal illness", from which he died. His bust, was in one of the rooms of the library, and his mausoleum, was in the chapel. It consisted of a black marble plaque, framed with white marble mouldings.

It read :

Here lies Laurence Kelly, Doctor of Theology of the French Faculty, first a student then a Prefect of the Paris Seminary for the Irish Nobles and the founder of the new college building. A gentleman of exquisite judgement in matters of discernment, of rare prudence in conducting issues to a conclusion. He always devoted himself and with generosity to promoting the temporal and eternal happiness of young people entrusted to him. After providing with much toil and expense premises that are most commodious in location and facilities he contracted as result of his generous devotion to duty a slow and fatal illness from which he died. Weighed more by his good works for his religion, his country and his friends. Among the students he rests in the sleep of the peace and in the hope of Blessed Immortality. He died on 14th July 1777 age 57.

May he rest in peace.

He was Superior of Clerics in 1761 and was **Rector of the College from 1769 to 1777**.

3. Count John James O'Kelly-Farrell, was appointed Minister-Plenipotentiary of France by Louis XVI, to the court of the Elector of Mayence. John James who was the son of Denis O'Kelly of Clonlyon, Co.. Roscommon, and his wife Mary Dillon who was born in 1749, (see 1761 and 1776).

4. Marriage settlement, **Dennis Kelly and Anastace Darcy**. **Dennis Kelly of Lurgan, Co. Galway, Gent.**

Anne Darcy, widow and her daughter and Anastace Darcy, her daughter of Eyrecourt, Co. Galway, Patrick Darcy of Kiltullagh and John Darcy of Drimcong, Martin Darcy of Eyrecourt, Esq. **Witnessed by Peter Darcy of Eyrecourt**.

5. Mr Michael Feely of Carrowmore in County Roscommon married **Miss Kelly of Athlone.**

6. Mrs. Kelly, widow of the late Denis Kelly, of Kellybrook, County Roscommon, died. An estate which she possessed in her own right devolves to her son in law Mr Rice, of Cramp on Court. [See 1876 (3)]

7. Guillermo Kelly, a Spanish Knight, who was a native of **Ballymacward**, Co. Galway was one of the sponsors of Carlos O'Reilly in Madrid in 1777**.**

8. Record sales of Stock.
18 3-year old wethers sold by **Mr John. Kelly** for £20-18-6**. [Mahon Papers]**

9. Ambrose Pace married Miss Kelly.

10. Thomas Kelly of Carracran, conformed in March. [C.R.]

11. Honora Kelly of Finagh, conformed this year. [C.R.]

12. Thomas Kelly was a distiller in Athlone.

1778
1. The dreaded **Penal Laws** against the Catholics in Ireland had been successful in depriving Catholics, who constituted the vast majority of the people in the land. By 1703, only 14% of the land was held by Catholics. By 1778 it had become only 5%. It was extremely difficult for Catholics to hold onto land unless they conformed to the Protestant Church. A number of them including Kellys did such as **John Kelly of Aughrane**. Catholics were prohibited from purchasing land or leasing it for more than 31 years. If a Catholic purchased land, the first Protestant that informed on him was given the ownership. A Catholic was debarred from bequeathing land in his will. On his death it was divided equally among his sons. If one of the sons turned Protestant he inherited the estate. The Catholics were prevented from having schools. There were some hedge schools run by itinerant teachers. In order to have further education the better off Catholics sent their children abroad. This was against the law and the Catholics had to smuggle their children aboard ships bound for the continent of Europe. If apprehended the student, his family and the ship's crew would be severely dealt with.

2. Rev. Dr. Charles O'Kelly, a Dominican priest, was a Doctor of Theology in Rome. He was confessor to the Prince of Wales called the Chevalier of St. George and to his wife Princess Clemintina Sobieska. Later O'Kelly was ordinator to the consistory held in Rome in 1756. In 1778 he was still living in the Dominican Convent of St. Mary**,** in Rome.

3. William Kelly of Lower Ormond St., Dublin, conformed in November**. Walter Kelly of Kilbride, Co. Wicklow, conformed** in November. **John Kelly, Sionan, Co. Westmeath, conformed** in December. [C.R.]

4. Thomas Kelly (40), 3rd son of John Kelly (39), of Fiddane, Co. Galway, deceased. M.T.., H 1776. T. 1778. [King's Inns, admission papers 1607-1867]

5. John Kelly was admitted as attorney Exchequer in November 1778, from the King's Bench ms. [King's Inns Adm. 1606-1867]

6. John Morgan and **Michael Kelly** were the two **Sheriffs of Galway**. [Statistical Survey of Galway (S.S.G)][See 1781 (10)]

7. Captain Hector McNeill was one of the outstanding seamen in the Continental Navy in the USA. Born in 1728 in Ballycastle, Co. Antrim, he emigrated to Boston at the age of nine and became a merchant seaman and in 1776 he was given command of the 24 gun frigate *Boston.* In 1777 one of his crewmen was Mathew Kelly.

1779

1. John Kelly of Aughrane, formerly of Clonlyon, died. Both his father and grandfather were also called John, and his great grandfather was Colonel John Kelly who was the son of Colla O'Kelly, who fought with the English at Kinsale and received large estates from Queen Elizabeth, as a reward for his devotion to her cause. John was married to Lady Honora Burke, daughter of John, Earl of Clanrickard, and niece of the Duchess of Berwick**.**
He was the first of the family to conform to the Protestant religion.

2. Edmond Kelly (39), of Ballyforan, Co.. Roscommon, married a daughter of Sir Charles French, Bart., of Clogher, Co.. Galway, in July.

3. E. Kelly, Clare, King's County, married Miss Shell, Mahonstown, Co.. Westmeath, in September.

4. Robert Kelly, gent., of the town of Kildare, conformed in November. **John Kelly, of the parish of Dromdaleague, conformed** in December. [C.R.]

5. Patrick Kelly married Ann Byrne on September 22, 1779, at St. Mary's, **Kilkenny**.

1780

1. Rev. Hugh Kelly was **P.P. Kilfian** Parish, Diocese of Killala and Vicar General of the diocese. In 1760 he is mentioned in the will of Bonaventure McDonnell, Bishop of Killala which was made in 1760. At that time he was P.P. of Backs parish.

2. Nick Kelly was made a **Freeman of Enniscorthy**, Co. Wexford.

3. Hugh Kelly (38), of Ballyforan, Co. Roscommon, having induced his eldest son Edmund Kelly (39), after he came of age, to join him in several great and heavy securities, and the said Edmund Kelly, being willing and desirous as far as lies in his (power), to satisfy his father's creditors, requests that every person to whom the said Hugh and Edmund Kelly are indebted, by bill, bond, note, or book debt, will within one month from the date hereof, send their accounts to Sir Charles Ffrench, of Castle French, near Castle Blakeney, Bart, specifying the nature of the demands, how much is due for principal, how much for interest, and how much for costs and such as should after this notice decline furnishing their accounts, may suffer for their neglect. As Mr. Kelly intends laying a fair state of his case before his said father's creditors, and will make them such favourable proposals as the circumstances of his affairs will admit if he interests his said creditors may not in the meantime put to any unnecessary expenses.

Ballyforan, November 15th., 1780.
Dublin Evening Post.

4. John Lloyd published *A Short Tour of County Clare* this year. In a list of five placed that it could be purchased was **Mr Mat. Kelly, Merchant in Limerick.**

5. Captain Edmond Kelly, Senior, probate November 23, 1780 **Christianised, Danish West Indies**.

6. Gabriel Beranger, of French Huguenot stock toured Ireland and recorded many of the antiquities between 1770 and 1780. While in Mount Talbot he met **Denis Kelly of Castlekelly**, who invited him to dinner in Castlekelly o the following Sunday, August 8.
"Worked until 3 o'clock; set out with the family (of the Talbot's) and visitors (two coaches, our chaise, and gentlemen and servants on horseback, forming a large caravan), for Castlekelly, Co. Galway, a distance of two miles from Mount Talbot; arrived and were elegantly entertained at dinner being thirty in number. I left the gentlemen at their bottle and escaped to the ladies, but was soon afterwards joined by them at tea, after which Mr Bigary an excellent dancer danced with Miss Kelly and some other ladies. Returned home at 10, and found supper ready. [Memoirs of Gabriel Beranger Journal of the R.S.A.I. 1870-71, p. 254 by Sir William Wilde. The **Denis Kelly mentioned above was son of John Kelly and his wife Lady Honoria Burke (daughter of the Earl of Clanrickard). He was married to Ann Armstrong. The Miss Kelly was Honoria Kelly daughter of Denis.** Denis died in Worcester in 1794. His father John Kelly was the first of this family to Conform to the Established Church]

1781

1. Thomas Alexander Erskine, 6th **Earl of Kelly a Scottish amateur composer** and landowner died in

Brussels. He is considered Scotland's greatest classical composer.

2. Count (Dillon John) O'Kelly (40), wrote a letter from Prague to Robert Dillon of Clonbrock, Ahascragh, County Galway asking for his good offices in support of the candidature of **Dr. John O'Kelly**, of the Irish College, Prague, for the position **as Bishop of Clonfert**. Dillon a relative through marriage, was a Protestant, and was thought to have influence with the English authorities who had a say in the appointment of Irish Catholic bishops. He wrote
"Dr. O'Kelly is a man of enlightened mind, entirely disengaged from cramped prejudices .....he is besides a very sociable instructive companion....". He points out the value of a favourable recommendation coming from an influential "heretic" such as Dillon.. He sent a similar letter to Lord Clanrickard and to Denis Daly of Dunsandle.
He begins the letter Dear Sir and ends it with "your affectionate kinsman and most obedient humble servant.
[The letter appears not to have borne fruit as John O'Kelly never became bishop].
[Dillon Papers]

3. In 1781 the **Kellys of Creran** held a leasehold interest in Gortnahultra and Cappaghlusk, both near Ballymacward in Co. Galway. **Tadhg Kelly's** holding of land in Creran was owned in 1740 by **Michael and Anthony Connor Kelly**, only sons of **Anthony Kelly** Drumgriffin Co. Galway. Michael's daughter Margaret, married in 1781 James Bodkin of Kilcloney. The former Talbot holding called Killeuawn, which was purchased in 1730 by Edward Eyre of Galway in 1730, was leased to the Kellys' of Creran.

4. Peter Kelly died and is buried in plot 32, in the grounds **of Abbeyknockmoy.**

5. Mary Kelly (nee Tucker), widow of Arthur Kelly of Kelly, in Devon, died. Her husband had predeceased her in 1762.

6. Mr. Kelly, Architect, married Miss Smith, both were from Townsend St.., Dublin.

7. Bridget Kelly, Woodfield, Co. Tipperary, spinster and Amos Talbot Esq., M & Gt. 1781 Killaloe Court Re Book

8. John Kelly, and James Kelly, both from Shanballard, conformed in July. [C.R.]

9. Valentine Kelly married Mary Bryan in St. Mary's, **Kilkenny**, on July 16, 1781.

10. Michael Kelly and John Bradley were the **Sheriffs of Galway** [S.S.G.][See 1778 (6)]

11. James Kelly, Grafton Street, Dublin, grocer, drew up his will on November 30, 1781.
£20 per annum to **Elizabeth Kelly** for life. £10 per annum to Elizabeth Field for her care and attention to me. My brother Thomas Kelly. William Smith, Dublin, saddler, exor.
My holding in Grafton Street. A bond from Sackville Gardiner to James Kelly made over by me to **George Kelly.**
Witnesses : Oliver Mathews, gent William. Lennon, mariner, Richard Purcell, coach maker, all of Dublin.
Memorial witnessed by Elizabeth Kelly, Dublin and Oliver Mathews.
334, 104, 230174 Elizabeth Kelly (seal)
A device (her mark)
Reg. of Deeds Vol. II, 1745-86 Irish MSS 1954

1782
1. Captain Francis John Kelly, of the Royal Irish Regiment, married Elizabeth Oakley, of Deal in Kent. He was born in 1749 to Arthur Kelly of Kelly in Devon, and his wife Mary Tucker, of Coriton, in Devon.

2. John Kelly, of Killane, a farmer was elected a **Freeman of Enniscorthy**, Co. Wexford. He was the father of John Kelly, the Boy from Killane.

3. The Gardiner Act of 1782 (22 and 23 Geo III) was the first measure of relief from the Penal Laws on Education. This Act provided that an Irish Catholic might teach if he took an oath of allegiance in open

court, and if therefore he could induce the Protestant Bishop of the diocese to grant him a licence to teach. Up until now only wealthy Catholics could have their children educated abroad. [See 1793 (6)].

4. Rev. William Kelly was Parish Priest of Tulsk, Co. Roscommon, around 1782. He died aged 48 and was buried in Ogulla.

5. Francis Kelly, Carrownnedeigh, Co. Sligo, conformed in this year. [C.R.]

6. In the Athleague Rangers, among the list of officers are **Colonel Kelly and Major E. W. Kelly.** In the Barony Cohort Catholics, are **Colonel Denis Kelly and Major John Kelly.** In the Roscommon Independent Foresters was **Adj. J. Kelly.**

1783

1. In April, Ramsey, the American historian, speaking about the American War of Independence, said "Irishmen were famous, but the sons of Irishmen were conspicuous." Mr. Gardiner, speaking in the all Protestant Irish Parliament, on the subject of Irish Catholics, observed that "England had America detached from her by force of Irish emigrants." This statement, put forth by British officers, and deduced from the circumstances, among others of the number who spoke Irish in the American army. This was confirmed by **Dr. McNevin, (whose mother was of the distinguished O'Kellys of Aughrim),** who said one of the many pretexts in his time, for refusing Emancipation to the Irish Catholics, was the fact that 16,000 of them fought on the side of America.

2. Kelly's Island, Indiana, which had been ceded by France to the British in 1765, was ceded to the U. S. A., by the British this year.

3. Daniel Kelly (41), of Cargins, County Roscommon, died at Croyden, near Ballybough Bridge, the seat of Arthur French Esq.

4. Patrick Kelly, conformed in July**. Anthony Kelly, conformed** in August. **James Kelly, conformed** in August. [C.R.]

5. Major William Kelly was **born in Ireland** in 1735 and married Elizabeth "Betsy" Smith in 1755 in **Virginia**. He died on September 9, 1783 in Culpeper Co., Virginia. Betsy who was born in Virginia in 1737 died in June 1804 in Fayette Co. Kentucky. And was buried there. [Louise Kelly Vanover K.F.G.F. 11/01]

6. Woodmount House in the townland of Tonelig, parish of Creagh, Co. Roscommon was erected this year by **Loughlin Kelly**. It was a substantial two story house with 465 acres of land. A wall plate above the front door had the legend L, K, 1783. [See 1754 and also later]

7. Patrick Kelly married Margaret Comerford alias Cody on May 21, 1783, at St. Mary's**, Kilkenny. [See 1788]**

8. American War of Independence ended. [See 1784 (4)]

9. Among a list prepared for **Election to Grattan's Parliament in 1783** from the Estate of the Earl of Altamont of Westport House were:

John Kelly of Bridge Street, Westport.
Edmond Kelly, Roslee.
Dan Kelly, Roslee.
John Kelly, Roslee.
[The Kellys of Roslee, later moved to St. Hellen's, outside Westport. See Kelly's St. Helens Family Tree].

10. John Kelly, Galway in will dated June 2, 1783, Narrate ¾ page, September 3, 1783.
His wife Catherine Kelly otherwise Waldron. His daughter Susanna, his son Robert Kelly. Furniture in his house belonging to the widow of the late Hugh Montgomery of Galway. Half of his shirts left to his wife Catherine for the care of his grandson.
Bartholomew Kelly and William Smyth of Galway, exors. His holding in North and East suburbs of the town of Galway.

Witnesses : Francis Burke, baker, and Fray Troy, stone cutter, both Galway**, Bridget Kelly, spinster, Kentville, Co. Galway.**
Memorial Witnessed by : Patrick Little, William Kelly, Dublin, gent
355, 81, 237854
[Registry of Deeds and Abstracts of Wills , Vol. II , 1746-1785, Irish MSS 1954.]

11. Alexander Kelly a Co. Donegal farmer was one of the witnesses in drawing up a will by Lewis Lipsett, Lower Cashell, Co. Donegal on February 7, 1783. 353, 506, 242531. Reg. Of Deeds and Abstracts of Wills, Vol. II, 1746-85, Irish MSS.]

1784
1. Rev. Francis Kelly, died this year, aged forty years. He was apparently related to the Rev. Patrick and Rev. John Kelly who are all buried together in **Ballyquillane cemetery in the diocese of Kildare and Leighen.** (See 1752 & 1763).

2. Thomas Kelly of Kilkenny, died February 3rd, 1784. He was born at **Blanchville's Park, Kilkenny**, on July 24th., 1715. He was son of Richard Kelly and his wife Joane Purcell. (see 1727).

3. Dr. Thomas Kelly, married Miss Tighe, of Ballyshannon, Co. Donegal, in May.

4. The Honourable **Luke Gardiner (later Lord Mountjoy**), said on April 2nd.,1784, in a completely Protestant Parliament, in Dublin, which had jurisdiction over a country where the majority of the people were Catholic, "America was lost by Irish emigrants. These emigrants are fresh in the recollection of every gentleman in this House. I am assured, from the best authority, the major part of the American army was composed of Irish, and that the Irish language was as commonly spoken as English. I am also informed it was their valour determined the contest so that England had America detached from her by force of Irish emigrants. His outburst was analogous to that of King George II, of England, when he was informed of the pivotal role that the Irish Brigade in the service of France made in the many defeats of his country such as at the battles of Landen and Fontenoy, when the bravery of the Irish snatched imminent victory from their old enemy the English. George was heard to say, "cursed be the laws that deprived me of such subjects.
How right Gardiner was, the Irish were the backbone of the struggle against the English in America. Among the Officers of the American Army and Navy, there were thirty one **Kelleys and Kellys**. About seven hundred Non- Commissioned officers and men took part in and played a significant role in unloosing the yolk of oppression from the colony that was to become the United States of America. Almost all of these Kelleys and Kellys were either born in Ireland, or had their roots in that country. (for a list of the officers and men and the names of their regiments, see A Hidden Phase of American History, "Ireland's Part in the Struggle for Liberty". by Michael J. O'Brien).

Kelly Officers of the American Army and Navy in the War of Independence.
Kelley, Aaron, Captain, 17th Regiment, N. Y. Militia.
Kelley, David, Lieut. 3rd Reg. Worcester County.
Kelley, David, Lieut. Colonel Rand's Mass. Regiment.
Kelley, David, Lieut. Georgia Continental Brigade.
Kelley, David, Lieut. 2nd New Hampshire Regiment.
Kelley, Denis, Lieut. and Adjutant, 4th Regiment Virginia Line. (born in Ireland).
Kelley, John, Lieut., Florida and Warwick, N. Y. Regiment.
Kelley, John , Captain, Salem County, New Jersey Militia.
Kelley, Moses, Colonel, New Hampshire Militia.
Kelley, Samuel, Lieut., New Hampshire Militia.
Kelley, William, Lieut., Shepard's Battalion of Virginia Riflemen.
Kelley, William, Captain, Hartley's Reg., Pennsylvania. Line.
Kelley, William, Lieut., Lancaster County, Pa., Militia . (born in Ireland)
Kelly, Abram, Captain, Boykin's South Carolina Rangers.
Kelly, Daniel, Lieut., South Carolina Militia.
Kelly, James, Lieut., South Carolina Militia.
Kelly, John, Sub-Lieut., Regiment de Walsh, French Irish Brigade.
Kelly, John, Colonel, Pennsylvania Militia.

Kelly, Joseph, Major, Colonel Sergeant's Mass. Regiment.
Kelly, Mathew, Lieut., Bedford County, Penna. Militia. (born in Ireland.)
Kelly, Michael, Ensign, Chester County, Penna. Militia. (born in Ireland.)
Kelly, Moses, Lieut., Bucks County, Penna. Militia.
Kelly, Moses, Muster-Master, Wyman's N. H. Regiment.
Kelly, John, Captain, Morris County, N. J. Militia.
Kelly, Robert, Lieut., Colonel Dike's Mass. Regiment.
Kelly, Samuel, Lieut., Colonel Gilman's N. H. Regiment.
Kelly, Samuel, Lieut., Colonel Mooney's N. H. Regiment.
Kelly, Thady, Captain, Virginia State Line. (born in Ireland.)
Kelly, William, Lieut., Bedford County, Penna. Militia.
Kelly, William, Ensign, Northampton County, Penna. Militia.
Kelly, William, Captain, Regiment de Dillon, French-Irish Brigade.

Kellys among the Non-commissioned Officers and Men.
Kelley, Andrew, New Eleventh Reg., Penna. Line.
Kelley, Andrew, Virginia Continental Line.
Kelley, Andrew, Col. Little's Mass. Reg.
Kelley, Andrew, Col. Wheelock's Mass. Reg.
Kelley, Abraham, Additional Corps of New York Levies.
Kelley, Abraham, Vermont Troops-- "Green Mountain Boy."
Kelley, Abraham, Cumberland County, Penna. Militia.
Kelley, Abner, Harwick, Mass. Company.
Kelley, Abner, Frigate *Boston,* Mass. Navy.
Kelley, Aaron, Capt. Langdon's Company of Boothabay, Maine.
Kelley, Alexander, Col. Bullard's Mass. Reg.
Kelley, Alexander, Chester County, Penna. Militia.
Kelley, Alexander, Cumberland County, Penna. Militia.
Kelley, Alexander, Colonel Reed's N. H. Militia.
Kelley, Anthony, Colonel Merrill's Mass. Regiment.
Kelley, Bartholomew, Colonel Hall's Delaware Regiment.
Kelley, Benjamin, Sixth Regiment, Connecticut Line.
Kelley, Beriah, Seventh Regiment, Connecticut Line.
Kelley, Charles, Seventh Penna. Battalion.
Kelley, Charles, Knowlton's Connecticut Rangers.
Kelley, Charles, Washington County, Penna. Militia.
Kelley, Cornelius, Third Mass. Artillery.
Kelley, Conrad, Second Reg., N. Y. Line.
Kelley, Christopher, Lancaster County, Penna. Militia.
Kelley, Christopher, Colonel Jackson's Mass. Regiment.
Kelley, Daniel, Captain Ormsbee's Warren, R. I. Company.
Kelley, Daniel, Eighth Reg., Albany County, N. Y. Militia.
Kelley, Daniel, Cumberland County, Penna. Militia.
Kelley, Daniel, Cumberland County, Penna. Militia.
Kelley, Daniel, Northumberland County, Penna. Militia.
Kelley, Daniel, Fifth Penna. Battalion.
Kelley, Daniel, Captain Jonathan Drown's Mass. Company.
Kelley, David, Maryland Line, (regiment unknown).
Kelley, David, Colonel Sprout's Mass. Regiment.
Kelley, David, Colonel Brewer's Mass. Regiment.
Kelley, David, Colonel Wheelock's Mass. Regiment.
Kelley, David, Third Regiment, Worcester County, Mass.
Kelley, David, Tenth Mass. Regiment.
Kelley, David, Captain Joshua Gray's Mass. Company.
Kelley, David, Captain Smith Emerson's New Hampshire Company.
Kelley, David, Colonel Hazen's Continental Regiment.
Kelley, David, Third Regiment, Duchess County, N. Y. Militia.
Kelley, Dennis, Fourth Regiment, New York Line.

Kelley, Dennis, Fifth Pennsylvania Battalion.
Kelley, Dennis, First Maryland Battalion.
Kelley, Dennis, Thompson's Pennsylvania Riflemen.
Kelley, Dennis, Sloop *Winthrop,* Mass. Navy.
Kelley, Dennis, Newcastle County, Delaware Militia.
Kelley, Dennis, Colonel Arnold's Detachment of Mass. troops.
Kelley, Edward, Col. Smith's Mass. Regiment.
Kelley, Third Mass. Regiment.
Kelley, Edward, Captain Thomas Whipple's Company of Mass. Guards.
Kelley, Edward, Captain David Copp's N. H. Company.
Kelley, , Edward, Georgia Continental Line (regiment unknown).
Kelley, Edward, Chester County, Penna. Militia.
Kelley, Edward, Chester County, Penna Militia.
Kelley, Edward, Cumberland County, Penna. Militia.
Kelley, Edward, Lancaster County, Penna. Militia.
Kelley, Edward, York County, Penna. Militia.
Kelley, Edward, Eight Regiment, Penna. Line.
Kelley, Edward, Sixth Penna. Battalion.
Kelley, Edward, Sixth Regiment, Maryland Line.
Kelley, Eleazor, Col. Vose's Mass. Regiment.
Kelley, Elias, Washington County, Penna, Line.
Kelley, Elias, Vermont troops.
Kelley, E., Col. Stark's N.H. Regiment.
Kelley, Elijah, Essex County Mass. troops.
Kelley, Francis, Seventh Regiment, Maryland Line.
Kelley, George, Second Regiment, Tyrone County, N. Y. Militia.
Kelley, George, Colonel Howe's Massachusetts Regiment.
Kelley, George, Suffolk County, Massachusetts Troops.
Kelley, Giles, Colonel Cilley's New Hampshire Regiment.
Kelley, Henry, Cumberland County Penna. Militia.
Kelley, Isaac, Philadelphia County, Penna. Militia.
Kelley, Isaac, Fourth Regiment, New York Line.
Kelley, Jeremiah, Sixth Regiment, Connecticut Line.
Kelley, Jacob, Georgia Continental Line (regiment unknown).
Kelley, James, Chester County, Penna. Militia.
Kelley, James, Lancaster County, Penna. Militia.
Kelley, James, Northampton County, Penna. Militia.
Kelley, James, First Pennsylvania Battalion.
Kelley, James, Atlee's Pennsylvania Musketry Battalion.
Kelley, James, First Regiment, Maryland Line.
Kelley, James, Maryland Line, (regiment unknown).
Kelley, Second Massachusetts Regiment.
Kelley, James, Colonel Patterson's Massachusetts Regiment.
Kelley, Colonel Gridley's Massachusetts Artillery.
Kelley, James, Connecticut Artillery Artificers.
Kelley, James, Second Philadelphia Regiment of Foot.
Kelley, James, Fourth Regiment, New Hampshire Line.
Kelley, James, Second Regiment, New Hampshire Line.
Kelley, James, Fifth Regiment, New York Line.
Kelley, Jonathan, Sixth Regiment, Duchess County, N.Y. Militia.
Kelley, Jonathan, Colonel Cilley's N.H. Regiment.
Kelley, Jonathan, First Regiment, N. H. Line.
Kelley, Johnston, Chester County, Penna. Militia.
Kelley, Joshua, Fifth Regiment, N.Y. Line.
Kelley, John, Additional Corps of N. Y. Line.
Kelley, John, Fourth Reg., Orange Co., N. Y. Militia.
Kelley, John, 7th Reg., Duchess Co., N. Y. Militia.
Kelley, John, 6th Reg., Albany co., n. Y. Militia.

Kelley, John, 3rd Reg., Ulster Co., N. Y. Militia.
Kelley, John, Captain William Reilly's Maryland Troops.
Kelley, John, Georgia Continental Brigade.
Kelley, John, 6th Reg., Duchess Co., N. Y. Militia.
Kelley, John, Bucks Co., Penna. Militia.
Kelley, John, Bucks Co., Penna Militia.
Kelley, John, Chester Co., Penna Militia.
Kelley, John, Cumberland Co., Penna Militia.
Kelley, John, Lancaster Co., Penna Militia.
Kelley, John, Northampton Co., Penna Militia.
Kelley, John, Northampton Co., Penna Militia.
Kelley, John, Philadelphia City, Penna Militia.
Kelley, John, Northumberland Co., Penna. Militia.
Kelley, John, Northumberland Co., Penna. Militia.
Kelley, John, Washington Co., Penna. Militia.
Kelley, John, York Co., Penna. Militia.
Kelley, John, Thompson's Pennsylvania Riflemen.
Kelley, John, 2nd Reg., Penn. Line.
Kelley, John, Moylan's 4th Penn. Dragoons.
Kelley, John, Col. Patterson's Mass. Reg.
Kelley, John, Col. Jackson's Mass. Reg.
Kelley, John, 3rd Mass. Artillery.
Kelley, John, Col. Scammon's Mass. Reg.
Kelley, John, Col. Phinney's Mass. Reg.
Kelley, John, Col. Glover's Mass. Regiment.
Kelley, John, Col. Wooodbridge's Mass. Regiment.
Kelley, John, General Ward's Mass. Reg.
Kelley, John, 10th Mass. Reg.
Kelley, John, Col. Dudley's Mass. Reg.
Kelley, John, Col. Whitcomb's Mass. Reg.
Kelley, John, Col. Danielson's Mass. Reg.
Kelley, John, Col. Rice's Mass. Reg.
Kelley, John, Col. Vose's Mass. Reg.
Kelley, John, Col. Wesson's Mass. Reg.
Kelley, John, Ship *Putman* Mass. Navy.
Kelley, Col. Arnold's Detachment of Mass. Troops.
Kelley, John, Shirley, Mass. Company.
Kelley, John, Vermont Troops.
Kelley, John, Henry Co., Virginia Militia.
Kelley, John, 3rd Reg. Conn. Line.
Kelley, John, ship *Cromwell* Connecticut Navy.
Kelley, John, Virginia State Line.
Kelley, Joseph, Cumberland Co., Penna. Militia.
Kelley, Joseph, Northampton Co., Penna. Militia.
Kelley, Joseph, Jnr., Northampton Co., Penna. Militia.
Kelley, Joseph, Northampton Co., Penna. Militia.
Kelley, Joseph, 3rd Reg., Lincoln Co., Maine
Kelley, Joseph, Capt. Ormsbee's Company, Warren, R. I. Militia.
Kelley, Joshua, 26th Mass. Reg.
Kelley, Joshua, 6th Reg., Conn. Line.
Kelley, Lawrence, Northumberland Co., Penna. Militia.
Kelley, Lawrence, 3rd Bat., Wadsworth's Conn. Brigade.
Kelley, Levi, Col. Freeman's Mass. Reg.
Kelley, Longley, Col. Johnson's Mass. Reg.
Kelley, Luke, Col. Mitchell's Mass. Reg.
Kelley, Mathias, Mile's Penn. Rifle Reg.
Kelley, Mathew, Chester Co., Penna. Militia.
Kelley, Mathew, Cumberland Co., Penna. Militia.

Kelley, Mathew, Maryland Line (regiment unknown).
Kelley, Mathew, Col. Henley's Mass. Reg.
Kelley, Mathew, Col. Sherburne's Mass. Reg.
Kelley, Mathew, Col. Jackson's Mass. Reg.
Kelley, Mathew, Miles' Penn. Rifle Reg.
Kelley, Michael, 4th Reg. Orange Co., N. Y. Militia.
Kelley, Michael, 1st Reg. Penn. Line.
Kelley, Michael, 5th Reg. Penn. Line.
Kelley, Michael, 6th Peg. Penn. Line.
Kelley, Michael, Col. Green's R. I. Foot Reg.
Kelley, Michael, Col. Mooney's N. H. Reg.
Kelley, Mitchell, 5th Reg. Penn. Line.
Kelley, Mordecai, Washington Co., Penna. Line.
Kelley, Morris, Col. Bigelow's Mass. Reg.
Kelley, Moses, Col. Porter's Mass. Reg.
Kelley, Moses, Col. Brewer's Mass. Reg.
Kelley, Moses, 3rd Bat. Wadsworth's Conn. Brigade.
Kelley, Nathan, Wash. Co., Penna. Militia.
Kelley, Nathaniel, Chester Co., Penna. Militia.
Kelley, Nathaniel, Lancaster Co., Penna. Militia.
Kelley, Nathaniel, Wash. Co., Penna. Militia.
Kelley, Patrick, 1st Reg. N. Y. Line.
Kelley, Patrick, 3rd Reg. N. Y. Line.
Kelley, Patrick, Col. Pawling's Reg. N. Y. Levies.
Kelley, Patrick, Lancaster Co., Penna. Militia.
Kelley, Patrick, Northampton Co., Penna. Militia.
Kelley, Patrick, German Regiment of Pennsylvania.
Kelley, Patrick, Mile's Penn. Rifle Reg.
Kelley, Patrick, Penn. State Reg. Of Foot.
Kelley, Patrick, St. Mary's County of Maryland Troops.
Kelley, Patrick, Col. Patterson's Mass. Reg.
Kelley, Patrick, Col. Greaton's Mass. Reg.
Kelley, Patrick, Col. Hatch's Mass. Regiment.
Kelley, Patrick, Suffolk Co., Mass Troops.
Kelley, Patrick, Col. Arnold's Detachment of Mass. Troops.
Kelley, Peter, 4th Reg. Orange Co., N. Y. Militia.
Kelley, Peter, Col. Putman's Mass. Regiment.
Kelley, Peter, Col. Mitchell's Mass. Reg.
Kelley, Peter, Col. Phinney's Mass. Reg.
Kelley, Reuben, 3rd Reg. Duchess Co., N. Y. Militia.
Kelley, Richard, Capt. Jacob Webster's N. H. Company.
Kelley, Robert, Chester Co., Penna. Militia.
Kelley, Robert, Col. Holman's Mass. Regiment.
Kelley, Robert, Col. Dike's Mass. Regiment.
Kelley, Robert, N. Y. Naval Service.
Kelley, Robert, 3rd Reg. N. Y. Line.
Kelley, Robert, 4th Reg. N. Y. Line.
Kelley, Samuel, Delaware Militia.
Kelley, Samuel, Col. Stark's N. H. Reg.
Kelley, Samuel, Vermont Troops.
Kelley, Samuel, Cumberland Co., Penna. Militia.
Kelley, Samuel, 3rd Reg. South Carolina Line.
Kelley, Samuel, Col. Mooney's N. H. Regiment.
Kelley, Seymour, Hampshire Co., Mass. Troops.
Kelley, Silvanus, 4th Reg. Duchess Co., N. Y. Troops.
Kelley, Stephen, Craft's Mass. Artillery.
Kelley, Stephen, Col. Daggit's Mass. Reg.
Kelley, Thomas, Georgia Continental Line, (reg. Unknown).

Kelley, Thomas, 3rd Reg. N. Y. Line.
Kelley, Thomas, 2nd Reg. Tyrone Co., N. Y. Militia.
Kelley, Thomas, Lancaster Co., Penna. Militia.
Kelley, Thomas, Washington Co., Penna. Militia.
Kelley, Thomas, Jnr., Washington Co., Penna. Militia.
Kelley, Thomas, Mile's Penn. Rifle Reg.
Kelley, Thomas, 2nd Penn. Battalion.
Kelley, Thomas, 3rd Reg. Maryland Line.
Kelley, Thomas, 7th Reg. Maryland Line.
Kelley, Thomas, Lanesborough, Mass. Company.
Kelley, Thomas, Col. Gerrish's Mass. Guards.
Kelley, Thomas, Tender, *General Hospital.*
Kelley, Timothy, Col. Eno's Conn. Militia Reg.
Kelley, Timothy, Col. Hazen's Continental Reg.
Kelley, "Verny", Yarmouth Mass. Company.
Kelley, William, Georgia Continental Line (regiment unknown).
Kelley, William, 2nd Reg. Duchess Co., N. Y. Militia.
Kelley, William, Cumberland Co., Penna. Militia.
Kelley, William, Cumberland Co., Penna. Militia.
Kelley, William, Lancaster Co., Penna. Militia.
Kelley, William, Washington Co., Penna. Militia.
Kelley, William, 6th Reg. Penn. Line.
Kelley, William, 7th Reg. Penn. Line.
Kelley, William, 9th Reg. Penn. Line.
Kelley, William, Penn. Artillery Artificers.
Kelley, William, 3rd Reg. Lincoln Co., Maine.
Kelley, William, Col. Gerrish's Mass. Guards.
Kelley, William, 25th Mass. Reg.
Kelley, William, Col. Jackson's Mass. Reg.
Kelley, William, Col. Sprout's Mass. Reg.
Kelley, William, Col. Vose's Mass. Reg.
Kelley, William, Col. Senter's N. H. Reg.
Kelley, William, Col. Ward's Mass. Reg.
Kelley, William, Brigantine *Freedom,* Mass. Navy.
Kelley, William, Sloop *Providence,* Mass. Navy.
Kelley, William, Frigate *Boston,* Continental Navy.
Kelley, William, Capt. Morgan's Company, Hampshire and Worcester Counties, Mass. Troops.
Kelley, William, Col. McCobb's Mass. Reg.
Kelley, William, Col. Hall's Delaware Reg.
Kelley, William, Capt. Hugh Stephenson's West Virginia Riflemen.
Kelley, William, Vermont Troops.
Kelley, William, Duchess Co., N. Y. Militia.
Kelley, William, Col. Long's N. H. Reg.
Kelley, Barrington, R. I. Militia Guards.

Kelly, Aaron, Scooner *General Putnam,* Mass. Navy.
Kelly, Abel, Philadelphia Co., Penna. Militia.
Kelly, Abijah, Col. Johnson's Mass. Reg.
Kelly, Abner, Col. Well's Mass. Reg.
Kelly, Abner, Col. Samuel Carr's Springfield Mass. Company.
Kelly, Abram, 4th Reg. Orange Co., N. Y. Militia.
Kelly, Alexander, 1st Reg. Penn. Line.
Kelly, Andrew, Virginia Continental Line. (regiment unknown).
Kelly, Andrew, Col. Thayer's Mass. Reg.
Kelly, Andrew, Col. Francis' Mass. Reg.
Kelly, Andrew, Lancaster Co., Penna. Militia.
Kelly, Andrew, Col. Reed's Mass. Reg.
Kelly, Andrew, Crane's Mass. Artillery.

Kelly, Anthony, Steven's N. Y. Artillery.
Kelly, Barney, Atlee's Penn. Musketry Battalion.
Kelly, Barney, 2nd Reg. N. Y. Line.
Kelly, Barney, Capt. Bradt's N. Y. Rangers.
Kelly, Barnabas, 4th Reg., Penn. Line.
Kelly, Barnaby, Frederick Co., Maryland Troops.
Kelly, Bartholomew, 4th Bat.2nd Establishment, N. J. State Line.
Kelly, Benjamin, 7th Reg. Conn. Line.
Kelly, Benjamin, Virginia State Line.
Kelly, Benjamin, Virginia Continental Line.
Kelly, Benjamin, 6th Reg. Penn. Line.
Kelly, Benjamin, Buck's Co., Penna. Militia.
Kelly, Charles, 6th Penn. Bat.
Kelly, Charles, 6th Reg., Conn. Line.
Kelly, Charles, 10th Reg., North Carolina Line.
Kelly, Charles, Richmond Rhode Island Company.
Kelly, "Carpenter", Bergen Co., N. J. Militia.
Kelly, "Carpenter", 2nd Reg., Orange Co., N. Y. Militia.
Kelly, Christopher, Philadelphia City, Penna. Militia.
Kelly, Daniel, 2nd Reg., Orange Co., N. Y. Militia.
Kelly, Daniel, 3rd Batt. 2nd Establishment, N. J. State Line.
Kelly, Daniel, 3rd Batt. 1st Establishment, N. J. State Line.
Kelly, Daniel, 16th Mass. Regiment.
Kelly, David, Col. Tyler's Mass. Reg.
Kelly, David, Col. Greaton's Mass. Reg.
Kelly, David, Col. Reed's N. H. Reg.
Kelly, David, Col. Spoor's N. H. Reg.
Kelly, David, R. I. Continental Line.
Kelly, David, Hazen's Continental Regiment.
Kelly, David, 5th Reg., Maryland Line.
Kelly, David, 1st Reg. N. Y. Line.
Kelly, David, 17th Reg., Albany Co., N. Y. Militia.
Kelly, Somerset Co., N. J. Militia.
Kelly, David, Burlington Co., N. J. Militia.
Kelly, David, Penn. Line, (reg. Unknown).
Kelly, David, Col. Wyman's N. H. Reg.
Kelly, David, Col. Spencer's Reg., N. J. Line.
Kelly, Dennis, 6th Reg. Penn. Line.
Kelly, Dennis, Invalid Reg. (Pennsylvania).
Kelly, Dennis, Philadelphia City, Penna. Line.
Kelly, Dennis, 1st Reg. Maryland Line.
Kelly, Dennis, 7th Reg. Maryland Line.
Kelly, Dennis, Livingston's Batt., N. Y. Line.
Kelly, Dennis, 2nd Reg., Orange Co., N. Y. Militia.
Kelly, Dennis, Col. Wesenfel's N. Y. Levies.
Kelly, Dennis, Col. Neill's Delaware Reg.
Kelly, Dennis, Jnr., Orange Co., N. Y. Association.
Kelly, Duncan, Barrington R. I. Company.
Kelly, Edward, Co. Webster's N. H. Reg.
Kelly, Edward, 1st Reg. Penn. Line.
Kelly, Edward, Westmoreland Co., Penna. Militia.
Kelly, Edward, 4th Reg., Maryland Line.
Kelly, Edward, Rawling's Reg. Maryland Line.
Kelly, Edward, Kent Co., Maryland Troops.
Kelly, Edward, Col. Harper's Reg., N. Y. Levies.
Kelly, Edward, Col. Greaton's Mass. Reg.
Kelly, Edward, 6th Reg. N. Carolina Line.
Kelly, Edmund, 2nd Reg. N. Y. Line.

Kelly, Edmund, Col. Henley's Reg.
Kelly, Elijah, Col. Bradford's Mass. Reg.
Kelly, Ephraim, Col. Stark's N. H. Reg.
Kelly, Francis, 4the Penn. Batt.
Kelly, George, Proctor's Penn. Artillery.
Kelly, George, 6th Penn. Batt.
Kelly, George, 4th Reg. Penn. Line.
Kelly, George, Chester Co., Penna. Militia.
Kelly, George, 3rd Regiment, Maryland Line.
Kelly, George, 7th Reg. Maryland Line.
Kelly, George, Morris Co., N. J. Militia.
Kelly, George, Danver's Mass. Company.
Kelly, George, Col. Spaulding's Mass. Reg.
Kelly, George, Col. Jackson's Mass. Reg.
Kelly, Gordon, Virginia, Continental Line.
Kelly, Henry, Col. Willet's Reg., N. Y. Levies.
Kelly, Henry, Col. Harper's Reg. N. Y. Levies.
Kelly, Henry, Col. Hall's Delaware Reg.
Kelly, Henry, Lt.-Col. Park's Mass. Regiment.
Kelly, Hugh, 1st Reg. Penn. Line.
Kelly, Hugh, Dorchester Co., Maryland Militia.
Kelly, Hugh, 1st. Reg. N. Y. Line.
Kelly, Hugh, Col. Vose's Mass. Reg.
Kelly, Hugh, Col. Hall's Delaware Reg.
Kelly, Hugh, N. Carolina Line (reg. Unknown).
Kelly, Hugh, 2nd Reg. Maryland Line.
Kelly, Hugh, 3rd Reg. Maryland Line.
Kelly, Isaac, Philadelphia City, Penna Militia.
Kelly, Isaac, 4th Reg. N. Y. Line.
Kelly, Jacob, 4th Maryland Batt.
Kelly, Jacob, 1st Batt. 1st Establishment N. J. State Line.
Kelly, Jared, New Jersey Line reg. Unknown).
Kelly, James, Col. Hall's Delaware Reg.
Kelly, James, Preston Co., West Virginia Troops.
Kelly, James, 3rd Reg. Ulster Co., N. Y. Militia.
Kelly, James, 7th Reg. Conn. Line.
Kelly, James, Duchess Co., N. Y. Militia.
Kelly, James, Rockland N. Y. Association.
Kelly, James, 6th Reg. N. Carolina Line.
Kelly, James, 10th Reg. N. C. Line.
Kelly, James, 1st Reg. Penn. Line.
Kelly, James, 2nd Reg. Penn. Line.
Kelly, James, Penn. State Reg. of Foot.
Kelly, James, Miles' Penn. Rifle Regiment.
Kelly, James, Proctor's Penn. Artillery.
Kelly, James, Philadelphia City, Penna. Militia.
Kelly, James, Phil. City, Penna Militia.
Kelly, James, Phil, City, Penna. Militia.
Kelly, James, Phil. County, Penna. Militia.
Kelly, James, York Co. Penna. Militia.
Kelly, James, Bedford Co., Penna. Militia.
Kelly, James, Pennsylvania Navy.
Kelly, James, Hartford Co., Maryland Troops.
Kelly, James, Capt. Samuel Smith's Company, Maryland Troops.
Kelly, James, 3rd Reg. Maryland Line.
Kelly, James, Col. De Haas' Penn. Riflemen.
Kelly, James, Rawling's Reg. Maryland Line.
Kelly, James, 5th Reg. Maryland Line.

Kelly, James, 7th Reg. Maryland Line.
Kelly, James, Prince George Co., Maryland Line.
Kelly, James, Kent Co., Maryland Troops.
Kelly, James, 1st Maryland Batt.
Kelly, James, 4th Maryland Batt.
Kelly, James, Ship *Viper,* Mass. Navy.
Kelly, James, Gridley's Mass. Artillery.
Kelly, James, Col. Greaton's Mass. Reg.
Kelly, James, Co. Spaulding's Mass. Reg.
Kelly, James, Co. Glover's Mass. Reg.
Kelly, James, Methuen Mass. Company.
Kelly, James, Col. Ashley's Mass. Reg.
Kelly, James, Smith's Company, Mass. Coast Artillery.
Kelly, Col. Stark's N. H. Reg.
Kelly, James, 2nd S. Carolina Regiment of Foot.
Kelly, Jeremiah, Essex Co., N. York Militia.
Kelly, Jesse, Virginia Continental Line.
Kelly, John, 1st Reg. N. C. Line.
Kelly, John, 10th Reg. N. C. Line.
Kelly, John, Moore's Corp of Penn. Infantry.
Kelly, John, 1st Reg. Penn. Line.
Kelly, John, 7th Reg. Penn. Line.
Kelly, John, 9th Reg. Penn. Line.
Kelly, John, 11th Reg. Penn. Line.
Kelly, John, 5th Reg. Penn. Line.
Kelly, John, Proctor's Penn. Artillery.
Kelly, John, Independent Artillery, Reg. (Penna).
Kelly, John, 6th Penn. Batt.
Kelly, John, Phil. City, Penna. Militia.
Kelly, John, Phil. City, Penna. Militia.
Kelly, John, Phil. County, Penna. Militia.
Kelly, John, Phil. Co., Penna. Militia.
Kelly, John, York County, Penna. Militia.
Kelly, John, Buck's Co., Penna. Militia.
Kelly, John, Cumberland Co., Penna. Militia.
Kelly, John, Pennsylvania Navy.
Kelly, John, Col. Hazlet's Delaware Reg.
Kelly, John, Vermont Troops.
Kelly, John, 1st Regiment Maryland Line.
Kelly, John, 4th Reg. Maryland Line.
Kelly, John, 5th Reg. Maryland Line.
Kelly, John, Kent Co., Maryland Troops.
Kelly, John, 2nd Reg. N.Y. Line.
Kelly, John, 3rd Reg. N. Y. Line.
Kelly, John, Lamb's N. Y. Artillery.
Kelly, John, Somerset Co., N. J. Militia.
Kelly, John, Salem Co., N. J. Militia.
Kelly, John, Morris Co., N. J. Militia.
Kelly, John, Preston Co., W. Virginia Troops.
Kelly, John, Frederick Co., W. Va. Troops.
Kelly, John, Company No. 4, Morgan's Riflemen.
Kelly, John, Co. No. 8, Morgan's Riflemen.
Kelly, John, 2nd Reg. Conn. Line.
Kelly, John, 5th Reg. Conn. LINE.
Kelly, John, 7th Reg., Conn. Line.
Kelly, John, Col. Graham's N. Y. Reg.
Kelly, John, Co. Schuyler's N. Y. Reg.
Kelly, John, Va. Continental Line.

Kelly, Jonathan, Col. Wyman's N. H. Reg.
Kelly, Joshua, Ipswich, Mass., Company.
Kelly, Joseph, 2nd Reg., Penna. Line.
Kelly, Joseph, Jnr., Bedford Co., Penna. Militia.
Kelly, Joseph, 2nd Reg. N. Y. Line.
Kelly, Joseph, 3rd Mass. Reg.
Kelly, Joseph, N. Carolina Line (reg. Unknown).
Kelly, Kern, 6th Penna. Batt.
Kelly, Killian, 1st Reg., Penna. Line.
Kelly, Killen, 6th Reg., Penna. Line.
Kelly, Lawrence, Northumberland Co., Penna. Militia.
Kelly, Levi, Killingworth, Conn. Company.
Kelly, Luke, Capt. Morton's Company, Mass. Coast Artillery.
Kelly, Mathias, Philadelphia City Militia.
Kelly, Matthew, 2nd Reg. Penna Line.
Kelly, Matthew, 7th Reg. Penna Line.
Kelly, Matthew, Penn. State Regiment of Foot.
Kelly, Matthew, Bedford Co., Penna. Militia.
Kelly, Matthew, Philadelphia City Militia.
Kelly, Matthew, 4th Reg. Maryland Line.
Kelly, Matthew, 4th Reg. Maryland Line.
Kelly, Matthew, 3rd Reg. Maryland Line.
Kelly, Matthew, N. J. Continental Line.
Kelly, Matthew, Colonel Henley's Mass. Reg.
Kelly, Matthew, Colonel Jackson's Mass. Regiment.
Kelly, Matthew, Continental Frigate, *Boston.*
Kelly, Matthew, Fourth Maryland Battalion.
Kelly, Maurice, Fourth Regiment, New York Line.
Kelly, Michael, Fifth Regiment, Penna Line.
Kelly, Michael, Chester County, Penna Militia.
Kelly, Michael, York County, Penna Line.
Kelly, Michael, Third Regiment, Maryland Line.
Kelly, Michael, Colonel Green's Rhode Island Regiment.
Kelly, Michael, Third Regiment, Penna Line.
Kelly, Moses, Buck's County Penna Militia.
Kelly, Moses, Third Regiment, Penna Line.
Kelly, Moses, Cumberland County Penna Militia.
Kelly, Moses, Bedford County, Penna Militia.
Kelly, Moses, Vermont Troops.
Kelly, Morris, Second Regiment, New York Line.
Kelly, Nathaniel, Colonel Bartlett's New Hampshire Regiment.
Kelly, Nehemiah, Colonel Drake's New Hampshire Regiment.
Kelly, Oliver, Neill's New Jersey, Artillery.
Kelly, Oliver, North Carolina Artillery.
Kelly, Oliver, Barrington Rhode Island Company.
Kelly, Patrick, Gloucester County N. J. Militia.
Kelly, Patrick, First Regiment Provincial Troops of North Carolina.
Kelly, Patrick, Capt. Dibbell's Company, Mass. Minutemen.
Kelly, Patrick, Col. Greaton's Mass. Regiment.
Kelly, Patrick, Col. Van Schaick's First New York.
Kelly, Patrick, Col. Vose's Mass. Regiment.
Kelly, Patrick, Eighth Reg., North Carolina Line.
Kelly, Patrick, Second Reg., Pennsylvania Line.
Kelly, Patrick, Second Reg., Pennsylvania Line.
Kelly, Patrick, First Regiment, Pennsylvania Line.
Kelly, Patrick, Pennsylvania Artillery Artificers.
Kelly, Patrick, Lancaster County, Penna Militia.
Kelly, Patrick, Lancaster County, Penna Militia.

Kelly, Patrick, Philadelphia City Militia.
Kelly, Patrick, Philadelphia City Militia.
Kelly, Patrick, Westmoreland County, Penna Militia.
Kelly, Patrick, Third Regiment, Maryland Line.
Kelly, Patrick, Sixth Regiment, Maryland Line.
Kelly, Patrick, German Regiment, Maryland Line.
Kelly, Patrick, Third Maryland Battalion.
Kelly, Patrick, First Regiment, New York Line.
Kelly, Patrick, 4th Battalion, 2nd Establishment, N. J. State Line.
Kelly, Patrick, New Jersey Militia.
Kelly, Patrick, Second Regiment, N. J. Continental Line.
Kelly, Patrick, 1st Batt. 2nd Establishment, N. J. State Line.
Kelly, Peter, Second Regiment, New York Line.
Kelly, Peter, Third Regiment, Tyrone County, N. J. Militia.
Kelly, Peter, Colonel Putnam's Massachusetts Regiment.
Kelly, Peter, North Carolina Line (regiment unknown).
Kelly, Philip, Moylan's Fourth Dragoons.
Kelly, Philip, Miles' Pennsylvania Rifle Regiment.
Kelly, Philip, First Regiment, New York Line.
Kelly, Philip, North Carolina Line (regiment unknown).
Kelly, Richard, Fourth Penna. Battalion.
Kelly, Richard, Fourth Regiment, New York Line.
Kelly, Amesbury, Massachusetts Company.
Kelly, Richard, Colonel Jackson's Massachusetts Regiment.
Kelly, Richard, Colonel Wingate's New Hampshire Regiment.
Kelly, Richard, Jnr., Colonel Wingate's New Hampshire Regiment.
Kelly, Rodger, Philadelphia City Militia.
Kelly, Robert, Hazen's Penna. Regiment.
Kelly, Robert, Eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Line.
Kelly, Robert, Cumberland County, Penna. Militia.
Kelly, Robert, Bedford County, Penna. Militia.
Kelly, Robert, Second Regiment, New York Line.
Kelly, Robert, Fourth Regiment, New York Line.
Kelly, Robert, Third Regiment, Albany County, N. Y. Militia.
Kelly, Samuel, Eighth Regiment, Connecticut Line.
Kelly, Samuel, Colonel Wingate's New Hampshire Regiment.
Kelly, Samuel, Colonel Ward's Massachusetts Regiment.
Kelly, Samuel, Somerset County, N. J. Militia.
Kelly, Shubel, Duchess County, N. Y. Minute Men.
Kelly, Shubael, Colonel Gray's Massachusetts Regiment.
Kelly, Silvinus, Second Regiment, N. Y. Line.
Kelly, Stephen, Suffolk County, N. Y. Minute Men.
Kelly, Stephen, Amesbury, Massachusetts Company.
Kelly, Stephen, Col. Walker's Mass. Regiment.
Kelly, Stephen, Kanawha County, W. Va. Militia.
Kelly, Stephen, Rhode Island Militia.
Kelly, Thomas, Thompson's Penna. Rifle Battalion.
Kelly, Thomas, First Reg. Penna. Line.
Kelly, Thomas, Second Regiment, Penna. Line.
Kelly, Thomas, Third Reg., Penna. Line.
Kelly, Thomas, Fourth Reg., Penna. Line.
Kelly, Thomas, Fifth Reg., Penna. Line.
Kelly, Thomas, Eight Reg., Penna. Line.
Kelly, Thomas, Sixth Pennsylvanian Battalion.
Kelly, Thomas, Fourth Pennsylvanian Battalion.
Kelly, Thomas, Proctor's Pennsylvanian Artillery.
Kelly, Thomas, Philadelphia City Militia.
Kelly, Thomas, Bedford County, Penna. Militia.

Kelly, Thomas, Col. De Haas' Penna. Riflemen.
Kelly, Thomas, Second Regiment, Maryland Line.
Kelly, Thomas, Second Reb., Orange County, N. Y. Militia.
Kelly, Thomas, Suffolk County, N. Y. Minute Men.
Kelly, Thomas, Rockland County, N. Y. Associates.
Kelly, Thomas, Sixth Reg., Lincoln County, Maine.
Kelly, Thomas, Plymouth, Mass. Company.
Kelly, Thomas, Col. Haslett's Delaware Regiment.
Kelly, Thomas, Delaware Militia.
Kelly, Thomas, Second Reg., Conn. Line.
Kelly, Thomas, Tenth Reg., North Carolina Line.
Kelly, Thady, Virginia State Line.
Kelly, Timothy, Atlee's Penna. Musketry Battalion.
Kelly, Timothy, Hazen's Pennsylvania Regiment.
Kelly, Timothy, First Reg., Penna. Line.
Kelly, Timothy, Fifth Reg., Penna. Line.
Kelly, Timothy, Second Pennsylvania Battalion.
Kelly, Timothy, Fourth Pennsylvania Battalion.
Kelly, Timothy, Berks County, Penna. Militia.
Kelly, Timothy, Col. Bullard's Mass. Regiment.
Kelly, Timothy, Col. Gerrish's Mass. Guards.
Kelly, Timothy, Col. Wade's Mass. Regiment.
Kelly, Timothy, Virginia Continental Line.
Kelly, Capt. Benjamin West's Rhode Island Company.
Kelly, Uriah, Gloucester County, N. J. Militia.
Kelly, Walter, Virginia Line.
Kelly, William, First Reg., Penna. Line.
Kelly, William, First Reg., Penna. Line.
Kelly, William, Fourth Reg., Penna. Line.
Kelly, William, Seventh Reg., Penna. Line.
Kelly, William, Proctor's Penn. Artillery.
Kelly, William, Lancaster County, Penna. Militia.
Kelly, William, Philadelphia City, Penna. Militia.
Kelly, William, Philadelphia County, Penna. Militia.
Kelly, William, York County, Penna. Militia.
Kelly, William, Moore's Company of Penna. Infantry.
Kelly, William, Sixth Penna. Battalion.
Kelly, William, First Maryland Battalion.
Kelly, William, Third Reg., Maryland Line.
Kelly, William, Fifth Reg., Maryland Line.
Kelly, William, Second Reg., Duchess County, N. Y. Militia.
Kelly, William, Fifth Reg., Duchess County, N. Y. Militia.
Kelly, William, Gloucester County, N. Y. Militia.
Kelly, William, Col. Haslett's Delaware Regiment.
Kelly, William, Second Reg., New Hampshire Line.
Kelly, William, Col. Bidgelow's Mass. Regiment.
Kelly, William, Third Mass. Artillery.
Kelly, William, Col. Greaton's Mass. Regiment.
Kelly, William, Col. Hall's Delaware Regiment.
Kelly, William, Norfolk County, Virginia Troops.
Kelly, William, Virginia Continental Line.
Kelly, William, Steven's New York Artillery.
Kelly, William, Col. Evan's New Hampshire Regiment.
Kelly, William, Col. Peabody's New Hampshire Regiment.
Kelly, William, Col. Mooney's New Hampshire Regiment.
Kelly, William, Tenth Regiment, North Carolina Line.
Kelly, William, First Regiment, North Carolina Line.
Kelly, William, Rhode Island Naval Forces.

Kelly, William, Crane's Mass. Artillery.
Kelly, William, Tenth Mass. Regiment.
Kelly, William, Col. Vose's Mass. Regiment.
Kelly, William, Col. Tyler's Mass. Regiment.
Kelly, William, Col. Spauding's Mass. Regiment.
Kellee, Jeremiah, Sixth Regiment, Duchess County, N. Y. Militia.
Kellee, Joseph, Prince George County, Maryland. Troops.
Kaley, Robert, Fifth Regiment, Worcester County, Mass.
Kalley, John, Col. Sparhawk's Mass. Regiment.
Kalley, Robert, Co. Dike's Mass. Regiment.
Kayle, James, Capt. Stevenson's Company, W. Virginia Riflemen.
Kayle, William, Capt. Stevenson's Company, W. Virginia Riflemen.
Killee, James, Col. Sherburne's Mass. Regiment.
Killey, Daniel, Eight Reg., Albany County, N. Y. Militia.
Killey, David, Col. Pawling's N. Y. Levies.
Killey, David, Capt. Ezra Wood's Mass. Company.
Killey, David, Col. Freeman's Mass. Regiment.
Killey, David, Crane's Mass. Artillery.
Killey, David, Col. Wigglesworth's Mass. Regiment.
Killey, David, Col. Gerrish's Mass. Guards.
Killey, David, Col. Smith's Mass. Regiment.
Killey, Dennis, Col. Pawling's New York Levies.
Killey, James, Baltymore County, Maryland. Troops.
Killey, Jeremiah, Sixth Regiment, Duchess County, N. Y. Militia.
Killey, John, Col. Miller's Rhode Island Regiment.
Killey, John, Gloucester County, N. J. Militia.
Killey, John, N. J. Continental Line (regiment unknown).
Killey, John, Fourth Reg., Orange County, N. Y. Militia.
Killey, Jonathan, Capt. John Russell's Mass. Company.
Killey, Luke, Ship *Rhodes,* Massachusetts Navy.
Killey, Mathew, Ship *Rhodes,* Massachusetts Navy.
Killey, Michael, Newport, Rhode Island Company.
Killey, Morris, Col. Reed's Mass. Regiment.
Killey, Patrick, First Reg., N. J. Continental Line.
Killey, Philip, Col. Wigglesworth's Mass. Regiment.
Killey, Stephen, Col. Fry's Rhode Island Regiment.
Killey, Samuel, Springfield Mass. Company.
Killey, Thomas, Col. Alden's Mass. Regiment.
Killey, William, Sloop *Machias Liberty,* Massachusetts Navy.
Killey, William, Capt. Samuel Smith's Company, Lincoln County, Me.
McKelly, William, Second Regiment, Duchess County, N. Y. Militia.
O'Kelly, Edward, New Jersey Militia.
O'Kelly, Ephraim, 4th Batt. 2nd. Establishment, N. J. State Line.
O'Kelly, John, Warren, Rhode Island Militia Company.
O'Kelly, Patrick, Eighth Regiment, North Carolina Line.
O'Kelley, Patrick, South Carolina Militia.

5. A gravestone in **Rathkeale,** Co. Limerick, reads :
This stone was erected by **Catherine Kelly**, alias Hallinan, in memory of **her husband Cors Kelly**, who departed this life April 8, 1784.

6. Cornelius Kelly married Mary McDonald on February 8, 1784, at St. Mary's, **Kilkenny.**

7. This **Indenture** made the thirtieth day of August in the year of Our Lord seventeen eighty four between **Edmond Kelly Esquire son and heir of John Kelly late of Fidane in the County of Galway** Esquire deceased of the one part and Issidore Blake of Ballyglooneen in the said County Esquire of the other part Wheras Oliver Martin of the City of Bath in the Kingdom of Great Britain Esquire did by Deed by him

heretofore Executed vest in Trustees (of whom they said John Kelly was the survivor) and their Heirs the town and land of Ballyquirke situate in the said County of Galway amongst other lands) in trust for the said Oliver Martin and whereas the said Oliver Martin and Frances his wife by Deeds of Lease and Release bearing date respectively the thirtieth day of June and the first day of July in the year of Our Lord One Thousand seven hundred and eighty two in consideration of Eight Hundred Pounds to the said Oliver Martin paid by the said Issidore Blake granted and conveyed unto the said Issidore and his Heirs forever the said lands of Ballyquirke. Now this Indenture Witnessed that the said Edmond Kelly in Execution of the trust vested in him under the said first Recited Deeds as aforesaid and at the Instance and Request of the said Oliver Martin and Frances his wife signified by the Executing the said Conveyance of the first of July one thousand seven hundred and eighty two and in consideration of the sum of five shillings to him the said Edmond Kelly in hand paid by the said Issidore Blake the receipt whereof is hereby Acknowledged He, the said Edmond Kelly Hath granted Bargained Sold Aliened Released and Confirmed and by these Presents (so far as in him lies) Doth Grant Bargain sell release and confirm unto the said Issidore Blake (in his actual Confession now being by virtue of a Bargain and Sale to him thereof made to him by the said Edmond Kelly for one whole year by Indenture bearing date the day next before the day hereof in Consideration of five shillings and by force of the Statute for Transferring uses into Possession) And to his Heirs All that and Those of the said town and lands of Ballyquirke situated in the Barony of Muckeullen (Clonmacowen) in the County of Galway with the appurtenances in as full and ample manner as the same were conveyed to the said Issidore Blake and his Heirs forever as afore mentioned And the said Edmond Kelly Doth Covenant for him and his Heirs that he and they shall and will when required Do and Execute any further Act or Deed for the more effectual granting said Conveying the said Lands and Premises unto the said Issidore Blake and his Heirs IN WITNESS the said Edmond Kelly hath hereunder put his hand and seal the day and year first above mentioned.
Signature and Seal of Edmond Kelly
[This Document in possession of the J.M.K. Compiler of these Annals].

1785
1. Denis Kelly of Mucklon, Co. Galway, died on Dec. 1st. He was married Prudence daughter of Carncross Nesbitt. He left no issue.

2. Mayfield also known as Loughlodge, near Dunmore, Co. Galway, was used as a friary by the **Augustinian Order** from 1645. In 1785 among the seven friars here were **John Kelly and Patrick Kelly.** [The order moved to Athlone in 1809. By 1914 no trace of the friary existed]

3. Luke Kelly became an attorney in 1744 and was attorney Exchequer before 1785. [King's Inns Admissions 1607-1867]

1786
1. Michael Kelly married Kate Menton on June 4, 1786, at St. Mary's, **Kilkenny.**

2. Thomas Kelly, only son of Rt. Hon. Thomas Kelly, Justice of Court of Common Pleas became a **student in the King's Inns** on June 8, 1786. He did not complete the course and instead studied divinity in Dublin University and became a clergyman. [See 1795 (2), 1809 (5), 1854 (2)]

3. Thomas Kelly became attorney Exchequer in 1786. [King's Inns Admis. 1608-1867**]**

1787
1. Denis O'Kelly (1720 ? - 1787), self styled 'Count', racehorse owner, and gambler, died in Piccadilly, London. He was born in Ireland about 1720. He had a brother who was a cobbler. He went to England as a youth, as a chair-man. Soon he obtained a position as a billiard and tennis marker. He improved his fortune by befriending a noted courtesan, Charlotte Hayes, who afterwards became his wife. He improved his fortune even more by the purchase of **a racehorse called Eclipse**. This animal was foaled in 1764, and was bought as a yearling, after the death of its breeder , the Duke of Cumberland, by a man called Wildman, for seventy five guineas. Before the horse ran Kelly bought a share for 650 guineas, an enormous price for an untried horse. **Eclipse**'s first race was at Winchester, at the Queen's Plate. In the second heat O'Kelly made his famous bet. He placed a large bet that Eclipse would be first and the rest of the field would be nowhere. At that time in heat races when the winner had passed the post, a flag was dropped and all the rest of the field that was not within 240 yards of the post were adjudged to be nowhere, and were thus ineligible for the next heat. Soon after this O'Kelly became the sole owner of Eclipse, by

buying the remaining share for eleven hundred guineas. O'Kelly soon put Eclipse in to stud and made a lot of money. In 1774 O'Kelly bought another successful horse called Scaramouch. In 1788, the Prince of Wales won a Jockey Club plate, with a horse called Gunpowder, which he had purchased from O'Kelly. To improve his social position, he purchased a commission in the Middlesex militia. He gained rapid promotion to Captain, and soon was Major and finally Colonel. He bought a country estate Clay Hill, at Epsom, and subsequently the famous estate of Cannons, near Edgeware, previously the property of the Duke of Chandos.

O'Kelly also received notoriety for his **talking parrot**, which was able to whistle the 104th Psalm. He was described by a contemporary as "a short, thickset, dark, harsh-visage, ruffian-looking, fellow" and yet "had the agreements and the manners of a gentleman, and the attractive quaintness of a humorist". He died in Piccadilly, on the 28th December 1887. In his will he left his string of horses to his brother to carry on a breeding stud. The rest of his property he left to a nephew. Decrying the step by which he did himself ascend, he had a clause put into his will, that his heir would forfeit £400 every time he placed a bet. Eclipse his great horse was honoured by having his portrait painted by George Stubbs R. A., the great horse painter of that time. The horse was a descendant of Godolphin, an Arabian stallion.

2. John Kelly, Carver died in Dublin. He flourished from 1739 to 1773. He is thought to have been a pupil of John Houghton, whom he assisted in the carving of the coat of arms and other decorations in stone on the pediment of Carton House, Co. Kildare. Kelly worked mainly as a woodcarver. He carried out the beautiful carved wood on the doorways of Dr. Moss's house, at 9 Cavendish Row, in Dublin. He also did a carved bed for Dr. Mosse.

3. Nicholas Kelly, of Blanchville's Park, Kilkenny, died on June 25th. 1787. He was one of six sons of **Richard Kelly** and his wife Joane Purcell. He was born on March 30th., 1705. His godmother was Anne Kelly (nee Blanchville), wife of **Dr. Walter Kelly**, his uncle. After the death in 1761, of the only daughter of **Joseph Kelly of Kellymount**, Balmeclathin, beside Paulstown, in the parish of Shankill, who had been M.P. for Blessington, Nicholas became the senior representative of the family, but did not make any attempt to assert his right for some years. He married Phyllis Walsh (1726-1807), on January 13th., 1742. They had fifteen children, all of whom died young except, three sons and four daughters.
(**1) John Kelly**, born August 4th., 1751, died in Antigua, in the West Indies, on October 28th., 1783. He married Elizabeth Kelleher, and they had a son **Maurice Kelly**, who was born Jan 1st. 1771, who **became a Carmelite monk.**
(2) Thomas Kelly, born November 5th., 1757.
(3) William Kelly, born November 22nd, 1759.
(1) Eleanor Kelly.
(2) Phyllis Kelly, married----Strong.
(3) Mary Kelly, married-----Leary.
(4) Rose Kelly, died July 24, 1818.

4. The **Book of Lecan**, according to Hardiman, was carried to France, by King James II, and after his death it was lodged in the Irish College, where it remained until 1787 when it was restored to Ireland, by **Doctor O'Kelly**, superior of that college, and was presented to the library of the Royal Irish Academy

5. Miss O'Kelly married Mr. Hyde**.**

6. Miss Kelly married Edward West.

7. Catherine Kelly of the town of Tuam, conformed in June. [C.R.]

8. Darby Kelly of the Dysert O'Dea Kellys, died on July 11, 1787 and was buried in the old ruined church in Dysert. The monument was erected by his son Patrick

9. Ignatius Kelly, attorney was a member of the King's Inns, Dublin in 1787. [K. I. Admis. 1607-1867]

10. Thomas Kelly became an attorney in 1787. [King's Inns Admis. 1607-1867]

11. Michael Kelly and Charles Donnellan were **Sheriffs of Galway.** [S.S.G.][See 1778 (6) and 1781]

12. Baron William McNevin O'Kelly died in Prague on February 9, 1787. His uncle Field-Marshal William O'Kelly who was childless brought him to Prague where he studied medicine in the Karls-University in Prague and was appointed Professor in 1749. By imperial decree he was appointed Director of the Medical Faculty and organised the first Chemical Labority in the basement. He was the personal physician to the Empress Maria Theresa. He was made a Knight in 1753 and a Baron in 1767. He married in 1750 Maria Anna, daughter of Johann Ferdinand Raus of Rausenbach and changed his name to William McNevin O'Kelly vom Aghrim and Rausenbach. He built his Baroch Palace in Prague in 1770. [It is now in the 20th century a museum. J.M.K.]

1788

1. Captain William Campbell married Miss Kelly.

2. Captain William Thompson married Miss Kelly.

3. John Ford married Miss Kelly.

4. Some Kelly business people in **Limerick City** this year, were
James Kelly, Grocer and spirit dealer, John's Gate.
Rebecca Kelly, Haberdasher, Main Street.
[General Directory of Ireland.]

5. Charles Edward Stuart, better known as Bonnie Prince Charlie, als known as the Young Pretender, or by his friends as 'King Charles III, died this year. He was the grandson of James II, who had been defeated at the battle of the Boyne in 1690, by William of Orange (William III). James II, had been deposed in 1688 and was succeeded by his daughter, Mary who had accepted the crown jointly with her husband William of Orange. They were both Protestants whereas James had been a Catholic. Mary was a daughter of James's first wife Mary Hyde. James Francis Edward, the Old Pretender, or King James III as he was known in France where he lived, was James's son from his marriage to Mary of Modena**. Bonny Prince Charlie's Secretary in Paris was Parson George Kelly**, who was a Protestant who had preached a sermon in Dublin against the Protestant King William and for the Catholic King James.[See 1757 (6) & 1762 (1)].

6. Mrs. **Ann Ware nee Kelly, conformed** in December. **John Kelly, Tarbert, Co. Kerry, conformed** in July. **Francis Kelly, conformed** in December. [C.R.]

7. Margaret Kelly married Michael Doherty, on May 4, 1788, at St. Mary's**, Kilkenny.**

8. Honor Kelly married Patrick Ryan on August 27, 1788, at St. Mary's**, Kilkenny.**

9. Michael Doyle married Bridget Doyle (disp. 1 & 1), at St. Mary's, **Kilkenny**, on December 10. 1788. The witnesses were **Elizabeth Kelly and two Codys'.** [See 1883 (7)]

10. Bernard Kelly, age 52, a native of Konote (Connacht) in Ireland, a brigadier (a non commissioned officer rank in the French army) in Luker's troop, Fitzjames Cavalry Regiment, where he served for 27 years and says that he served years previously for 3 in Berwick regiment for which he had no proofs. He was wounded by a sabre stroke to the right shoulder at the affair of June 24, 1762. He was admitted to the Hótel des Invalides on May 12, 1763 and died there on April 11, 1788. [*Wild Geese,* by E. Ó Hannraháin, G.A.H.S.J.]

11. Richard Fletcher Kelly became attorney Exchequer in 1788. [King's Inns Admissions 1607-1867]

12. Land lease dated February 1, 1786, from Thomas Davies, Co. Galway, now of City of Dublin, Esq., of Killian Parish, Barony of Killian, Co. Galway formerly held by Augustus and James Kennelly, 21 years rent £45. Witness **Denis Kelly, Ballinamore, Co. Galway, innkeeper,**

13. Galway Lands.
Deed dated May 23, 1786, Thomas Davies confirms to Marius Netterville, lands as in deed for £105-10-0 Witness **Cornelius O'Kelly of Tycooly, Co. Galway, Esq**., Patrick Naughton of ?Charlestown, Co.

Galway, M.D., and Thomas Darcy of Dublin, gent. January 29, 1788.

14. James Kelly of Clonganna married Harriet Davies, daughter of James Davies of Newcastle (Co. Galway) and his wife Mary Cruise daughter of Edmond Cruise ? Around this time**.**

1789
1. The French Revolution started with the storming of the Bastille. The great upheaval that followed had impinged on many Kellys. **Captain William Kelly**, of Dillons Regiment of the Irish Brigade, in France, who was a knight of the Order of St.. Louis, was executed. William's mother was a daughter of **John Kelly of Newtown, Co. Galway.**

2. Rev. Daniel Kelly, of Dawson Grove, Co. Armagh, married Miss Donaldson of Castle Dillon, same county, in November.

3. Francis Kelly and Michael Kelly, both of Tarbert, Co. Kerry, conformed, in June, 1789. **James Kelly, of Co. Mayo, conformed** this year. [C.R.]

4. Patrick Kelly was attorney Exchequer, May 1789, [from King's Bench, ms.]

5. Mary Kelly married Daniel Marum on February 19, 1789, at St. Mary's**, Kilkenny.**

6. Michael Kelly and Edmond Fitzpatrick were **Sheriffs of Galway.** [S.S.G.][See 1778 (6), 1781 (10) & 1787]

7. George Robert Fitzgerald of Turlough House, Castlebar was hanged for the murder of Patrick Randal McDonnell, a solicitor, at the instigation of The Right Ho. Denis Brown, Clarmont House, Claremorris.
[**The *Great Duellist* was published by Re. J. J. Kelly, O.S.F** was published in the St. Patrick's a weekly magazine, which was published by *The Freeman's Journal. Kelly* ***also published a book A Stainless Sword,*** *a romance of the Crusades in 1919, Talbot Press.]*

8. Copy of **Crossley will from Kelly Wills GO** (Morman Library Film)
Dennis Kelly, Loughrea in the County of Galway, Gent. Proved June 5, 1789.

Anastace (née D'Arcy) wife
Marriage Articles mentioned.
Mentions **brother James Kelly of Lurgan** and Peter D'Arcy of Shannon Lodge guardians and trustees for children. James Tully and Malachy Donnellan and Miles N. Burke, witnesses.
Probate granted by Rev, Rohard? June 8, 1789.

Betham Extracts

Walter D'Arcy, Loughrea, Co. Galway, Esq., December 1785, proved July 16, 1789.
Nephew Peter D'Arcy
Niece Antice Kelly, wife of D. Kelly.

1790
1. During the Industrial Revolution in Britain**, William Kelly,** Manager of the Dales Cotton Mill, in New Lanark, Scotland, was the first person to apply power to Crompton's spinning mule.

2. Amongst the list of Irishmen, who served in the **Irish Brigades in the Service of France** as appears in the de la Ponce MSS., in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin, are:-
O'Kelly, Lieutenant Reforme en 1708
O'Kelly, Patrice, Chevalier de St.. Louis }
Capitaine en 1757-1772; Capitaine de } Regt. de Dillon.
Grenadiers' en 1774-79
[This was probably the future **Major Patrick O'Kelly of the Kellys of Turrock**, of Dillon's Regiment in France under King Louis XV. He fought at the **battle of Fontenoy** where the Irish played such a pivotal role in the victory of the French over the English.]

O'Kelly, William, Lieutenant en 1770 }
Capitaine en 1780 } Regt. de Dillon.
O'Kelly, Chirurgien-Major en 1775 Regt. de Berwick.
O'Kelly, Michel, Chevalier de St.. Louis; } Regt. de Walsh
Lieutenant en 1776 }
Capitaine, rang de Major en 1784-90 Regt. Salem
O'Kelly, Alexis, Ancien Capitaine de la
Compaigne de Boccara

Descendants of the "Wild Geese"
Among the descendants of the "Wild Geese", which appear in the Annuaires de l'Armee Francaise, 1873-76 :- were
O'Kelly, Adjutant Major, ... 3rd Regt. de Cuirassiers.
O'Kelly, Conor Denis Jean, Chef de Bataillon } 59th Regt. de la Ligne.
O'Kelly, Marie Louis, Capitaine Commandant } 4th regiment de Cuirassiers.

3. The town of Roscommon, was severely damaged by fire.

4. Patrick Kelly married Miss Blakeley, second daughter of Robert Blakeney, of Chancery Lane, Dublin in 1790.

5. Eliza Kelly married Michael Poole.

6. Charles Kelly of Charleville, (Co. Westmeath) married Miss Johnson of Headford, Co. Leitrim.

7. Lieutenant-General Anthony O'Kelly (-1790), of the branch of **Ballinlass,** was an **officer in the service of Spain** was Governor of the Philippines Islands toward the end of the year 1779. He was **Governor of Barcelona** in 1784. He had served many years in the Irish Brigade of Spain he died in 1790.
In his younger days he was once captured and imprisoned by the Moors while part of a garrison in Oran. After enduring slavery for some time he escaped. He incurred many adventures during his journey to freedom.
His nephew **Colonel Anthony O'Kelly** also served in the Irish Brigade of Spain. As Colonel of the Brigade of Ultasia he was sent to **Mexico** where he married at an advanced age a young Mexican lady.

8. Mary Kelly, conformed this year. [C.R.]

9. Patrick Kelly married Ellen Prendergast at St. Mary's**, Kilkenny,** on November 21, 1790.

10. Dudley Kelly married Mary Dalton at St. Mary's, **Kilkenny** on November 27, 1790. [See 1800]

11. John Kelly, attorney M. 1790. [King's Inns Admissions 1606-1867]

1791
1. Denis O'Kelly of Cork, married Miss Whittay, daughter of John Tillip, of Co. Waterford.

2. E. Kelly, Clare, King's County married Miss Shell, Mahonstown, Co. Westmeath, in September**.**

3. James Kelly was **a linen manufacturer in Athlone,** this year**.**

4. Rev. John Kelly (- 1791), P.P. Blacklyon, died on May 2, 1791 of a paralytic stroke after a few days illness and was buried in the churchyard of Monknewtown. He had been P.P., since 1775. When Dr. Plunkett was on visitation there on August 26, 1788 he found in the union one chapel was rebuilt and another repaired and two schools**."** Fr. Cogan tells a story about Fr. Kelly. Kelly kept a magnificent horse which attracted the attention of some of the squireens of the area. On night Sir James Quail Sommerville was dining in Drogheda and overheard a conversation between two of these gentry, the purport of which

was , that they arranged to offer the priest £5 in accordance with the statute, and demand the horse. Early next morning Sir James sent for Father Kelly, told him all, and arranged that the horse should henceforth be Sir James's property and lent to the priest. The squireens met Father Kelly, offered the money, but were disappointed. Sir James was the grandfather of the present Sir William Sommerville. [Diocese of Meath by A. Cogan, 1870]

1792

1. In this year the greatest meeting of Harpers ever held in Ireland, was held in Belfast. The gathering was organized by Edward Bunting with the object to save as much as possible of the old Irish music. The meeting was a great success. Later (1840) as a result a book called *The Ancient Music of Ireland* was published in Dublin. During the Belfast meeting a good deal of information about Irish harps, harpers and harp makers was also collected. Eugene O'Curry in his *Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish,* tells us, that the earliest harps of the eighteenth century which he saw were made by **Cormac Kelly of Ballinaskreen, Co. Derry**, "a district long famous for the construction of such instruments." Of these harps, the most remarkable is that preserved at Downhall, the seat of Sir Hervey Bruce, Bart., in the same county, and which belonged to the time of his death to Denis Hempson, the well known harper of Magilligan, who died in 1807, at the age of 112 years, (see 1745). Its sides and front were made of white sallow, and the back of bog fir, patched with copper and iron plates, and the following lines are sculptured on it:-

"In the days of Noah I was grown,
After his flood I've not been seen,
Until seventeen hundred and two:--I was found
By **Cormac Kelly**, underground;
He raised me up to that degree,
Queen of music, they call me".

According to Gráine Yeats after Hempsons death the harp came into the possession of the Bruce family of Downhill House and after several changes of ownership it was eventually acquired by the Guinness company and is now called the Guinness Harp.

A second harp by the same maker, is preserved at Castle Otway, in the county of Tipperary, the seat of Captain Robert Jocelyn Otway, R. N. and D. L., and bears the date 1707. The harp was the property of Patrick Quinn, a native of Portadown, in the county of Armagh, and who was the youngest of the harpers who attended who attended the harp assembly in July 1792, Hempson being the eldest.

O'Curry states, " A third harp of this period, which was and I trust, is still preserved in the county of Limerick, is also according to Mr. Bunting, this harp in its form and style of ornamentation, differed essentially from those of Cormac. It was also of greater size than any of the harps of Cormac Kelly. It bore the inscription, made by **John Kelly**, 1726. In 1786 this harp was in the possession of John Hehir of Limerick. (see also 1992).

2. Redmond Kelly, **of Ashbrook**, near New Inn, formerly of Boula, and ancestor of the Kellys of Rockfield, Rockmore and Rockhill (all in Co. Galway), died, in Ashbrook. [They had their own burial ground, situated on an old Lios or 'Fairy Fort' about half a mile past the site of Ashbrook, to the right of the road about 300 meters from the road.]

3. Michael Kelly married Mary Blake on January 2, 1792, at St. Mary's, **Kilkenny.**

1793

1. A monument in front of a wooden church in Durham, North Carolina, U.S.A., marks the grave of **Rev. James O'Kelly** (1734-1826) , the **founder of a sept** that broke away from the Methodist Church, in 1793.

He attempted to remain neutral during the War of Independence from the British, but he became a patriot, after he was robbed, captured, and starved, by the British troops. O'Kelly **joined the Methodist Church in 1755,** and became a circuit preacher founding the New Hope Circuit and in 1770 he extended his work into the Cape Fear section which afterward became the Bladen Circuit. He was ordained an elder in 1784 at the Christmas Conference in Baltimore and served as District Superintendent under Francis Ashbury. One of his contemporaries described him as a hard working, a man of zeal, an advocate for holiness, given to prayer and fasting, an able defender of the Methodist Doctrine, a man opposed to Negro slavery. He was recognized as a great preacher. One year after his ordination he freed the one slave he had.

O'Kelly was soon involved in **dispute** about the nature of Episcopal authority in the Methodist Church. He felt that Ministers should be free to accept or reject assignments from the bishop. As a result of his lack of support in the debate, he and thirty five other Ministers left the Church in 1793, and **formed the**

Republican Methodism Church. The name was later changed to the Christian Church, often referred to as O'Kelly's Church. Around 1794 O'Kelly moved to Chatham County, North Carolina, where he purchased a farm. He built a chapel. He lived to be 92 year old and is buried on his farm. He married Elizabeth Meeks about 1760, and they had a number of children, including William O'Kelly who predeceased him. His grave is marked by a plain upright column.. The church is situated on the junction of State 170, Highway 54 and 55. [In 1999, the church is the 5th .wooden church on the site. Services are no longer held in the chapel. Several hundred of his descendants have formed an organization.] [See 1898]

2. William Kelly (41), of Strokestown, County Roscommon, married Jane Laffan in 1793.

3. Hannah Kelly died in 1793, she was the **widow of Luke Kelly**, formerly **an attorney, in South Great George Street, Dublin.**

4. William Kelly died at Booley, Co. Galway in 1793.

5. John Cuffe Kelly, married Miss Drew, at Drewscourt, Co. Galway in 1793. John who was born in 1760, was son of **Michael Kelly** and his wife Alicia Cuffe. Michael had a brother **Dr John Kelly** who was married to Mary Costello. Another brother was **Lt.-Col. Redmond Kelly of the East Devon Militia.** He was married Bridget Parker who was housekeeper of the Custom House, London. She was sister of Lord Baringdon.

In 1793 Ogygia (or a Chronological Account of Irish Events), by Roderick O'Flaherty, was translated into English, by the Rev James Heley, A. B., and published in Dublin. It had been originally published in Latin in London in 1685. Among the subscribers was **John Kelly, Esq. of Carraroe (nr Dunsandle, Co. Galway**). This was **probably the John Cuffe Kelly** mentioned above. [He died sine posterity in 1827. See also 1792 (4)].

6. Relief Acts (of the Penal Laws) of the years 1792 and 1793 made it no longer necessary for permission to be obtained from the Protestant Bishop to open a Catholic School nor was it necessary to take an oath of allegiance in open court, to open a Catholic School. This enabled Catholic Seminaries like Carlow College to open in 1793.[See 1782 (3) and 1784 (4)]. [Over the next two hundred years **45 Kellys associated with Carlow College, were ordained to the priesthood**.]

7. John Kelly married Kate Tobin at St. Mary's, **Kilkenny,** on June 2, 1793.

8. St. Patrick's College, Carlow the first Catholic institution for higher education is founded this year. **A large number of Kellys were educated there** for ordination before going on missions to many countries around the world.

9. Conveyance dated March 9, 1791, from Rev. Walter Blake Kirwan, Dublin, Minister of St. Nicholas Without and **John Kelly, Glenk, Co. Galway, Esq., to Mary Kirwan of Galway Widow, mother of Rev. Walter Blake Kirwan, for £250, house in Middle Street, Galway, she to receive £30 per annum out of same.**
Witnesses :- Patrick Boyd Everard and Walter Blake of Dublin, Attorney. March 9, 1793.
458, 526. 296897. [J.M.K The above Rev. Blake was ordained a Catholic priest in Louvain and later became a Protestant and became Dean of Killala and was a noted preacher. He was only 51 years of age when he died at his residence in Mount Pleasant near Dublin on October 27, 1805. After his apostasy, his brother a Catholic priest complained to his uncle the bishop, about Walter losing his faith. His uncle replied "I don't think he ever had any faith to lose."]

1794
1. Edmund Kelly (39) of Ballyforan, Co.. Galway, son Hugh Kelly (38), and grandson of Edmund Kelly (37), **died in 1794.** He married in 1779, Clara daughter of Sir Charles Ffrench, of Castlefrench, (formerly Clogher, the seat of the O'Kellys of Pobal Caoch), Co. Galway. They had a daughter Clara Rosetta, who married Anthony D'Arcy of Gurteen. Edmund's aunt **Elizabeth Kelly** (38) who married Stephen Donnellan, Killagh, Co. Galway in 1752, also died this year.

2. Edward Kelly of Cardiffstown, Co. Louth, married Miss Carragher, of Dundalk, in November.

3. Anna Isabella Kelly married George Pigott.

4. Henry Kelly, of Kilferne, Co. Louth, died.

5. Alice Kelly, St. Bridget's Par., Dublin, spinster and Hugh Alexander, Gent., Exchequer St., Dublin, MLB 1794, Dublin. N.A.

6. Dean O'Kelly, died in Rome.

7. Denis Kelly (42), (-1794), Esq., of Aughrane or Castlekelly, Mountalbot, Co. Galway, died in Worcester, England. According to John O'Donovan, the major compiler of the Ordinance Survey Letters, Denis was the twelfth and last Lord of the manor of Screen. Denis was the son of John Kelly and his wife Lady Honora Burke, who was the daughter of John, Earl of Clanrickard. John had conformed to the Established Church in 1729. His brother was Denis O'Kelly who added the additional name Farrell to his name after he had inherited a large estate from his uncle Denis Farrell. Denis went to France so that he could practice his Catholic faith.

8. Patrick Kelly, was attorney Exchequer in 1794. [H. 1794, King's Inns Admissions 1607-1867]

1795

1. Denis Kelly and others were arraigned in Dublin, before the Attorney General, on a charge of high treason, for administering an oath of support for the French.

2. Rev. Thomas Kelly, of Kellyville, Ballintubert, Queen's County, married Miss Tighe, at Rosanna, Co. Wicklow. He was son of Judge Thomas Kelly. The family were descended from the Kellys of Fedane and had conformed a few generation earlier. [See 1854]

3. Miss Kelly, daughter of Joseph Kelly married Thomas Archdeacon in October. Both were from Dorset Street, Dublin.

4. A much enlarged *The City and Country Calendar ; or Irish Court Registry for the year 1795* was published and printed by **N. Kelly, 6 South Great George's Street, Dublin**, for the proprietors whose name is not given. This very interesting little volume made its first appearance in 1794. It contains material on every department of the Irish Establishment. Price was ½ a crown (2 shillings and six pence).

5. In 1795, Lord Carhampton's **suppression of the Defenders** who had been active in south Roscommon met with the approval of the leading inhabitants of Athlone.

6. The **United Irishmen become a secret society** dedicated to the military overthrow of English power.

7. The Royal College of **St. Patrick, Maynooth opens** its doors. Many Kelly priests and bishops will be educated there.

8. The **Orange Order is formed** in Loughall, Co. Armagh after Presbyterians rout Catholic Defenders in the riot known as the 'Battle of the Diamond.'

9. Peter Kelly, only son of the late Peter Kelly, apothecary, Dublin, and his wife Mary Walsh. He was educated in Blackrock, Co. Dublin and. **King's Inns** in H 1795. [King's Inns Admissions 1607-1867]

10. Richard Kelly, was **attorney Exchequer** in 1795. [King's Inns Admissions 1607-1867]

11. Lease dated June 1, 1790, from John Kelly from Galway, Esq., warehouses in Back Street, Galway. Rent £27.
Witness Denis Kirwan, Castlehacket, Galway and Peter Mark Trench of same, Attorney. November 13, 1795. 491. 247. 317898. [Probably same John Kelly as in 1793 (9). J.M.K.

1796

1. General Hoche, with 15,000 men arrived at Bantry Bay. Among those on board were Wolfe Tone, and General Humbert. They land, because of adverse weather conditions. Had this large well equipped army landed it probably would have changed the whole subsequent history of Ireland.

2. Daniel Kelly Esq. of Cargins, Co. Roscommon married Jane French of Frenchpark, daughter of Arthur French M.P., for County Roscommon. She married secondly the Hon. Summerset Butler, brother of the Earl of Kilkenny.

3. In gratitude of the approval of the citizens of Athlone to the suppression of the Defenders in south Roscommon the Viceroy, Lord Camden, the authorities in Athlone offered to form a corps pledged 'to oppose all treasonable and seditious practices and resist every attempt to disturb the peace of the country'. Soon afterwards, as part of the new yeomanry, the **Athlone Cavalry** was formed, with Richard Hancock as Captain, and **Edward Kelly** and Thomas Mitchell as f**irst** and second **lieutenant**s respectively. [Hist. Ath.]

4. Thomas Kelly married Mary Sheehan on January 13, 1796, at St. Mary's, **Kilkenny.**

5. Elizabeth Kelly married William Meaney at St. Mary's, **Kilkenny,** on May 7, 1796.

1797

1. John Kelly, the son of a shopkeeper **from Killane**, Co. Wexford, was reported by a spy to the authorities in Dublin Castle. He had been giving the oath of admission, to the United Irishmen to a man in Dublin.

The United Irishmen Organisation was set up on a baronial system of committees and leaders. It is probable that Kelly was appointed leader or at least an officer of the Barony of Bantry in 1796 or 1797. Local tradition has it that the coach house at the cross in Killane was used by the '98 men as a meeting place. Caesar Colclough of Duffry Hall reported to Dublin Castle in June 1797 that "The son of a man of respectability in this neighbourhood has been in Dublin and has been sworn into the United Irishmen. He is of the better sort and a well conducted man, and one who could have considerable influence, the young man's name is Kelly, and he is nearly related to Mr Ferris the wine merchant. There was a Mr Ferris listed in the Dublin Directory from 1781 and this is probably where Kelly took his oath. Professor Louis Cullen suggests in a book called *The Mighty Wave* that a man named Mathew Dowling may have enlisted Kelly. Dowling was a cousin of Anthony Perry of Inch, who was another '98 leader.

John Kelly's grandfather and his family moved from Kilbrandish, near Bunclody, Co. Wexford and came to live in Wheelagower sometime in the 1760's. His father also called John was born in Kilbrandish in 1737 and he married Mary Redmond from Killane c. 1771. It is believed that John Kelly came to live with Mary Redmond's mother Bridget Redmond at their home at the cross in Killane. The Kellys prospered and in time they owned a public house, a bacon curing business and had an extensive farm. They had six children, John born c. 1773, Bridget born c. 1775, Anne c. 1777, Catherine c. 1779, Eleanor c. 1784 and William c. 1789. John Senior was a church warden in St. Anne's Church, Killane. John Kelly senior died on September 20, 1797. [His wife Bridget Kelly died December 9, 1803]

2. In his fourth report to John Heaton, the Duke of Devonshire's estates and properties in Ireland, Henry Bowman, wrote on February 23rd 1797, re **Almshouses, at Lismore Co. Waterford :** " Building the six almshouses was for some time postponed on account of completing the canal and lock thereon; and of building the inn. That work was begun in August last and is now nearly finished. The estimate of expense is £457 12s. 9d for which sum **William Kelly** undertook to complete the houses, carry away the rubbish, and level the ground about them."

3. Judge Thomas Kelly (43), of Kellyville, Ballintubert, Queen's County was a member of the Privy Council, to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, John Jeffers, Earl Camden. See 1801 (3), and 1809 (1)]

4. Elizabeth Kelly, adm. 1797 T. 7425/685.

5. Kellys Cellars, in Bank Street, Belfast, was a pub which was built about 1780. It was said to have been a secret meeting place the Society of the **United Irishmen**. They also sometimes met in the roof of the First Presbyterian Church.

6. Sarah Kelly was baptised at St. Mary's, Kilkenny on March 16, 1797. She was the **daughter of James Kelly** and his wife Betty Duggan.

1798

1. At a meeting of fifteen delegates of the Leinster societies of the **United Irishmen** took place at the home

of one of the delegated Oliver Bond, in Bridge Street, Dublin, in March 1798. The fifteen were arrested, on information supplied by Thomas Reynolds, a silk manufacturer, who was the twenty seven years of age at the time and was a one of the United men. **Among those arrested was Lawrence Kelly of Queens County and Peter Bannon**. Bond was convicted on Reynolds evidence and sentenced to be hanged, but was ultimately reprieved, and died shortly after of an apoplectic seizure, in Newgate Prison. The other state prisoners, in the interval between his conviction and the time appointed for his execution, had entered into negotiations with the government, undertaking to make a full disclosure of their plans, reserving the names of the parties engaged in them, in consideration of Bond's life being spared as the immediate condition, and with a hope of a final stop being put to the executions. This document, signed by seventy-two of the state prisoners is dated July 29, 1798.

Patrick O'Kelly an Athy United Irishman claimed the Queens County leaders 'cast a shade of indifference over the system and rendered it languid and ineffectual'. The minor sparks of rebellion was strongly connected to the neighbouring counties.

2. The Year of Liberty

This was a pivotal year in Irish history. The defeat at Aughrim and its sequel the Treaty of Limerick, resulting in *Flight of the Wild Geese,* broke the back of Irish resistance to English domination in Ireland. The great haemorrhage of so many young fighting men leaving Limerick to fight under foreign flags, left Ireland weaker than at any time in its history, since the Normans landed in 1169. The English broke the treaty "ere the ink with which it was writ was dry". The introduction of the Penal Laws in Ireland saw to it that the native Irish Catholics remained repressed. A type of cast system prevailed in the island. At the top were the wealthy Church of England land owners. Next came the poorer Anglicans. After that was the Presbyterians, who were mainly found in the north west of the country. At the bottom of the pile were the peasant Catholics who were paying exorbitant rents to the Protestant landlords, in addition they had to contribute Tithes for the upkeep of the Anglican clergy. The American Revolution started a train of events that was to change the history of the world. This was soon followed by the French Revolution, in 1789. This had a very strong impact in Ireland due to the strong long-standing cultural, educational and common hatred of the English. The United Irishmen, an organization that embraced Catholics, Protestants and Dissenters, was founded in 1791. It spread very quickly and is believed to have had 200,000 members caused great alarm to the Authorities. They feared the importation of the French Revolution into Ireland. The United Irishmen was proscribed which had the effect of driving it underground. Wolfe Tone, a Dublin Protestant Lawyer found many recruits among the Presbyterians in the north east of Ireland. The movement appeared to grow rapidly. The Parliament in Dublin, which was composed entirely of Protestants, who ruled a country that was mainly Catholic, became scared. They no doubt saw that their fate might become the same as the ruling classes in France. The Yeomen and the Militia were sent around the country torturing the ordinary people in areas such as north Wexford where there were a lot of "United men". The people were flogged and often pitch capped to force them to inform on their companions. Tone sailed to the USA in 1795 and went to France in 1796, to seek help from the Revolutionary Government.

In Dublin most of the leaders were rounded up bere the rising. Initially **Lord Edward Fitzgerald** was not captured. Word was sent to his wife Pamela to burn his papers, before the house was searched by the crown forces. For some reason this was not done. When the search party arrived at Leinster House, under the command of **Major O'Kelly**, she had no alternative but to deliver them up. She did this with much distress, that O'Kelly performed his duty in tears. Among the papers was found one dealing with how the conflict should take place in Dublin. The incriminating papers having been delivered to the Castle, O'Kelly and his search party retuned to Kildare Street, to search for Lord Edward. Major O'Kelly showed much sympathy for Lady Pamela's plight. She afterwards wrote him a letter in grateful acknowledgement of the consideration with which his duty had been performed.

Lord Edward was later captured and suffered wounds during his arrest by Major Sirr and died of his wounds in custody.

In the north of County Wexford, many atrocities were carried out against the ordinary people. Many priests including Father Michael Murphy were initially opposed to violence but after their flocks had suffered from the marauding yeomen, cried that they had enough and rose and lead their people.

John Kelly, "the boy from Killane", was one of the leaders of the Wexford insurrection. He was only twenty five years of age when he was thrust into Rising in 1798. The son of a respectable shop keeper and farmer, in Killane, at the foot of Mount Leinster. John had joined the United Irishmen a couple of years before and had come to the attention of Dublin Castle in 1797 when he had been reported to them, by Caesar Colclough, a neighbouring gentleman. [See 1797 (1)] Rev. Gordon, a Protestant clergyman in Co. Wexford at that

time, tells us (See The united Irishmen and their Lives and Times by Richard Robert Madden, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., M.R.I.A.). "Kelly was one of the heroes of the battle of Ross and in the battle his thigh was shattered by a shell. He was brought to Wexford for medical attention, but his whereabouts were reported to the authorities, by a Yeoman, whose life had been spared by Kelly, some days before. He was forced from his sick bed, in the home of his sister and carried before the insatiable court-martial, where his trial was brief and his condemnation immediate. At the place of execution, to which he was drawn on a car, the rabble of mercenaries that crowded the spot gave full scope to their inhuman propensities, by rolling hid head along the street until they brought it opposite the windows of the house in which his afflicted sister lived, when they raised it from the pavement and launched it into the air with savage yells of exultation. Let the English people attend to this appalling fact - that savages could be found to torture the feelings of a respectable, amiable, well educated female, who had spent many weary days and nights watching the bedside of a beloved brother, whose long suffering and still painful wound, she expected, would command from him the compassion -at least forbearance until a recovery would take place - of men calling themselves gentlemen and Christians ; but Christian feeling and mercy were strangers to their savage bosoms.
I ask can the enemies of the people adduce one act of atrocity on their part equalled by this. No ; I defy them. If dread passion and revenge unfortunately too often drove them to commit acts of cruelty, both the persons and feelings of females were always respected with scrupulous tenderness.

The brave Kellys head was afterwards placed by Captain Kew's in front of the court-house. Mr Kelly had been equally active and successful during his martial progress in preserving the lives and properties of his Protestant countrymen ; yet, be it told to the disgrace of human nature e that his ingrate prosecutor was a person whose life he had spared."

Kelly was beheaded on June 28 on Wexford Bridge and his body was thrown into the river Slaney and hid head was placed on a spike and was later kicked around Wexford like a football. His memory will never be forgotten due to the rousing tune composed by P. J. McCall ***Kelly the Boy from Killane*** beheaded in Wexford after the failed rising. His head was placed on a spike on Wexford Bridge, having earlier been booted around like a football.

Myles Byrne, one of the leaders of 1798 who knew Kelly said in his memoirs "I must now speak of the ever to be lamented John Kelly of Killane who was considered by those who knew him or who saw him in battle, to possess all the finest qualities of the truest patriot and the bravery and heroism of the greatest general of antiquity. This fine young man would have become the Hoche of Ireland had the war continued and succeeded."

3. Other Kellys' were also lost in Co. Wexford. **Patrick Kelly and his son Nicholas Kelly age 35, of Newtown, Kilmore Quay** in the south of the county also gave the supreme sacrifice for the cause of freedom. They came from Back Strand overlooking Ballyteige Lough and set out for Ross when they heard of the forthcoming battle there. They were simple country folk who like many other Irish had been subjected to a fate of slavery by their foreign masters. Patrick Kelly armed with a pike that had been forged locally and his son Nicholas and some neighbours set out to at last free their land from the oppressor. Patrick never returned having lost his life in the attempt to capture Ross. Peasant farmers pitched in battle against professional soldiers many of whom were fellow Irish, was no contest. Nicholas was severely injured and was bleeding profusely. He was helped on the journey home by a neighbour Nicky White. Progress was slow so White decided to hide Kelly in a wood near Foukesmills and go home to return with transportation. The sad news was conveyed to the Kelly household. White accompanied by Joanna Kelly nee Murphy, Nicholas's mother and his sister Mary Kelly, set out with a jennet and long wheeled cart, to bring what they thought to be the injured Nicholas back to his home. They found the mutilated body of the young man, who prior to their arrival had been found by a roving group of Militia, who had followed the trail of blood, and had killed and mutilated the dying man. He was buried in the cemetery at Grange, Kilmore Quay, where the grave is marked by a tombstone displaying a pike which he had so bravely carried at Ross.

Nicholas Kelly Senior, born 1707 at Newtown (Back-Strand), Kilmore. The thatched farm house was situated on a height, twenty yards from the shore of Lough ?Afron. Nicholas was father to Patrick and grandfather to Nicholas Junior. Nicholas Senior, is also buried in Grange cemetery.
[John Boxwell a local landlord had recruited the Kellys to join the struggle. Nicholas White was from Ballylure on the shore of Ballyteige Lough].

Peter Kelly (60) was also killed at Ross, and was buried at St. Stephens, Irishtown, New Ross, Co. Wexford.
John Kelly, a cousin of Fr Mogue Kearns, one of the leaders of the rebellion, was also killed, as was **Michael Kelly**, who was buried at Coolstuff in the north of Co. Wexford.

4. In Ulster where many Presbyterians had joined the United Irishmen, the rising did not take place in May, because many of the leaders were informed on and were captured. A belated rising took place on June 6th. Henry Joy McCracken, a Presbyterian cotton manufacturer from Belfast led a small army and tried to capture Antrim town. The attempt was a failure. A Kelly in Henry Joy's army was involved in a cowardly incident. One of the defending Antrim soldiers a quartermaster by the name of Simpson engaged **William Kelly**. Simpson reined his horse toward Kelly and tried to kill him with his sword. Kelly parried the thrusts with his pike, causing the animal to sink to sink to its knees. Simpson dismounted but finding himself surrounded by attackers surrendered his sword to Kelly. In the heat of the moment Kelly struck Simpson with his own sword knocking of his nose and much of his cheek, which resulted in Simpson's death a few days later. We are not told what Kelly's fate was but can only guess

5. When the fires of the insurrection in Wexford and in Antrim had been extinguished three small French ships with a thousand men landed near **Killala.** They were soon joined by local peasants who were taught the rudiments of the art of warfare. They were also joined by some Irish priest who had been educated **in France** because they were not allowed to be educated at home because of the penal laws. Among them was **Fr David Kelly** a **native of Ballysackeary** who was **parish priest of Ballycroy**, in the **barony of Erris,** Co. Mayo. He with Father Monnelly of Backs, Father James Conroy of Ardragule and Father Owen Cowley were "active in bringing in men from their parishes." Printed copies of a proclamation in the Irish and English languages, signed by General Humbert, were posted in the public places and scattered broadcast about the streets. It declared the troops just landed and were just the vanguard of a larger army which was to follow, and they came to establish the independence of Ireland. Respect was solemnly pledged for property and religious opinions of all citizens, who were reminded of French friendship and fraternity and were called on to "rally to the flag of freedom and march to glory". Its promises and eloquent appeals were however unnecessary. Within twenty-four hours of landing, the French force was augmented by a thousand adherents. From Rathreagh a hundred young men marched in, headed by Michael O'Kane, brother of Captain Henry O'Kane, while Thomas Farrell of Coolcarney and Patrick O'Hare of Tubbercurry led in companies from their neighbourhood. From Lacken and Doonfeeny and from more distant places in Erris and Tyrawley recruits continued to arrive with every hour - tall, broad shouldered, fresh faced men, contrasted with the lithe, sallow-faced soldiers of France. The recruits received French uniforms and were marshalled into companies captained by local leaders, on whom commissions were conferred. To those who did not have pikes were given muskets and ammunition, while swords and pistols were given to their officers.

After the failure of the western rising, at Ballinamuck, the redcoats scoured the land, in a mopping up operation, killing those that they felt had taken part in the rising. They caught and hanged Fr Manus Sweeney but **failed to find Fr. David Kelly of Ballycroy, who successfully eluded his pursuers.** There is no record of what happened to him afterwards

6. On June 29, 1798, John Semple and James Timmons were charged at Glenarm of forcing **Arthur Kelly** from his house and compelling him to join the rebels on Friday morning June 8, in the hosting at **Bellair Hill**. Kelly stated in court that Timmons threatened him with a bayonet that he had lashed to a stick to make a pike of it.

Kelly said he was put into the company commanded by John Doake. Semple he said was armed with a pike and he was given a pitchfork by James McKay. When Simmons saw him he said "Oho my boy you've got a weapon now!" Kelly said he left the rebels that evening with the permission of Doake.

Simmons was condemned to death and Semple to transportation for life. [The Courts Martial 1798-99, by Patrick Power, 1997]

7. Col. Redmond Kelly, of the East Devon Militia, died, in 1798. He was married to Bridget Parker of Saltrim, Devon. She was sister of Lord Boringdon and she was House-keeper of the Custom House, London. Redmond was a **brother of Dr. John Kelly and Michael Kelly (ancestor of the Kellys of Carraroe**, near Kiltullagh, Co. Galway). Redmond and Bridget had three sons, **Maj.-General John Francis Kelly**, Captain **Redmond Hinton Kelly, B.A. (Oxon**.), who was of the 64th Regiment, and **Commander Montigue Henry Kelly**, of the Royal Navy.

8. Walter Kelly was court martialed on August 4, 1798 and was found guilty of incitement to rebellion and seditious behaviour during and after the rebellion and was sentenced to 200 lashes.

9. Sectarianism of a sort, attended the months that followed the rebellion in **Kildare**. In August surface calm was threatened by a plot to massacre the Protestants of **Athy**. Around this time the Catholic chapel in the town was burned to encourage disaffection. Among those implicated was **Rev. Patrick Kelly**.

10. Bernard Kelly, a general merchant in Athlone, placed an advertisement in the Athlone Herald on April 11, 1798. He informed the readers that he had just returned from Dublin with a large assortment of the newest and most elegant goods, in the saddle, cap and whip and perfumery lines. He had laid in a large quantity of knives, forks, locks, hinges and Japanese goods of all kinds together with ladies fashions. [Hist. of Ath.]

11. On November 13, 1798, **two Kelly children were baptised** at St. Mary's, **Kilkenny**. **Martin Kelly son of John Kelly** and his wife Mary Maloney and **Patrick Kelly son of Patrick Kelly** and his wife Mary.

1799.

1. Philip John Baptist O'Kelly de Galway, (38) died in Brussels. He was son of John O'Kelly who was descended from Tadhg Caoch of Clogher and Clonbrock castles. Philip was **King of Arms in the Low Counties** and resided in Brussels, where he died in 1799. He was survived by his wife Ann de Baraige and his son **Emanuel Hubert O'Kelly de Galway (39).** [See 1753 also Main Hy-Many Family Tree]

2. Mary Kelly, wife of Charles Whitmore, of Southampton died. Their son Thomas succeeded his uncle Sir Thomas to the Apley Estate, Salop, England.

3. After the Wexford Rising had been suppressed the previous year, the insurrection continued in Co.. Wicklow. At a Court-martial in Wicklow, on Feb. 15, 1799, **Tim Kelly** and others were **"tried**" and Kelly was found guilty of "Rebellion" at Baltinglass, and sentence to **deportation.**

On March 28, 1799, **Thomas Kelly** was found guilty of "Rebellion and murder and house burning", and was sentenced to death, but this was changed to **deportation**. He was aboard the *Lug. St. Anne*, which arrived, in N.S.W., Australia, on Feb. 21, 1801.

4. John Kelly married Elizabeth Guilfoyle on February 3, 1799, at St. Mary's, **Kilkenny**.

5. Kate Kelly married Patrick Doyle on October 8, 1799, at St. Mary's, **Kilkenny.**

6. Among a long list of **claimants who suffered losses to their property in Co. Mayo** as a result of the 1798 Rising in Co. Mayo and as "Her Majesty's Loyal Subjects" and who submitted claims on or before April 6, 1799 were the following Kellys :-

Mary Kelly, Bawn
Patrick Kelly, Rusheens.
Edward Kelly, Carrigeens.
John Kelly, deputy Post Master, Westport.
Thady Kelly, Redhill.
John Kelly, saddler, Castlebar (£121).
Mary Kelly, Killala.
Thomas Kelly, Swinford.
John Kelly, Moyne.
Patrick Kelly, Moyne.
Patrick Kelly, Barleyhill (£202).
Michael Kelly, Abbeytown.
Mary Kelly, Killala.
Patrick Kelly, Cooneel.

7. Patrick Forrestal the toll keeper at the bridge of Ross was tried in Waterford on July 3, 1799 with aiding and assisting in "the present rebellion". John Dwyer gave evidence against Forrestal. William Sinnott "inn-keeper at the "new bridge" said Forrestal was loyal to the Crown". **Margaret Kelly a servant and Sarah Kelly a housemaid** at Sinnott's Inn, in **Ross**, were among a number of witnesses that gave evidence to support Forestal. He was acquitted. Forrestal was acquitted. [The Courts Martial of 1798-99 by Patrick Power 1997]

8. In Rev. George Knipe, Rector of Castlerickard, in south **Co. Meath** was murdered on April 30, 1797 at his own residence. On May 8, 1799, **John Kelly** was charged at a court martial in the Royal Barrack's in Dublin with murder and firing shots into Knipe's house which was at that time a capital offence. Dublin was considered a safer venue than Trim for the prosecution and not likely to be influenced by local matters. Rev. Thomas Knipe, brother of the murdered man, and lived three miles from him stated that he heard in June that Kelly was the murderer. This hearsay against Kelly who was **a labourer** on the farm of the widow Jane Flannagan of **Ballycandray, Co. Meath**, was not rejected and he had been a fugitive until eight days before the court martial.

Thomas Knipe said his brother, a magistrate, had been attacked previously, and had killed two men while defending his home. John Coughlin gave evidence against Kelly. He said that there were 300 people at Castlerickard Priory on the night of the murder and that Captain Fearnought who was in command of the attackers fired a shot from a pistol at Knipe. The Kelly and another man fired a blunderbuss at the corpse. Kelly was condemned to death and **hanged.** [The Court Martials of 1798-99 by Patrick Power, 1997]

9. A court martial was held in Cork City to try **Sergeant Kelly**, Corporal O'Brien and three others of the **Royal Meath Militia** on October 29, 1799 were charged with rape and robbery of Honora Doolan on October 16, 1799 when they were on guard duty at the New Gaol in the city. The penalty for rape was hanging. When Honora was asked to give evidence, she refused to be sworn or to give testimony. The court ordered her to be confined for six weeks for not pressing the case and the men were acquitted and discharged. [The Courts Martial 1798-99 by P. Power, 1997]

1800

1. Count John James O'Kelly, Irish born French diplomat, died at his home **in Aragon, Spain**. He was born at Clonlyon, near Aughrane, Co.. Galway, in 1849. He was son of Denis O'Kelly, and his wife Mary Dixon. His father who had been in the Spanish army, returned to Ireland, after inheriting an estate from his maternal uncle, James O'Farrell, on condition that he added the Farrell name to his own. After the death of his wife at an early age Denis returned to France with his children. John James was only thirteen years old, when his father, Chevalier Denis O'Kelly Farrell, died at his home, in the south of France. John James received a "brilliant education". In 1776, having made the requisite proofs of legal authentication of his genealogy, he was presented to Louis XVI and Queen Marie Antoinette and was made a count of France. Subsequently he rode in the Kings carriage and rode on a Kings horse, with his majesty, at Fountainbleau. He married Mademoiselle Louise Marie Countess de Galland Bearne, whose family was related to the royal house of Bourbon and to many of the sovereigns of Europe. As a consequence of his marriage he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary of King Louis, successively at the court of Deux Pons and at the court of the Elector of Mayence. After the outbreak of the revolution of French émigrés, settled in that state, and Count O'Kelly-Farrell, a zealous royalist, had frequent association with them. On 28th November, 1791, a warm debate took place at the National Assembly, regarding those émigrés, who in various countries, were plotting against France. O'Kelly was the subject of much hostile criticism, from various deputies, and he was severely censured, for his association with, "the perfidious combination of armed Frenchmen", outside the kingdom. His recall was demanded, and he resigned his post, a few weeks later. After the arrest of King Louis, Count O'Kelly-Farrell's lands were confiscated, by the revolutionaries, and he was exiled from France. He made
his home in Spain. He was succeeded by his eldest, son. Count Henry Denis O'Kelly-Farrell, as second Count of Montauban in the south of France.

2. Rev. William Kelly was P.P. in **Skreen, Co. Sligo**, for fifty years and flourished at this time.

3. The **borough of Roscommon**, which had here to fore, returned two members, to parliament in Dublin, was **disfranchised.**

4. At the Assizes in **Wicklow, Thomas Kelly,** was found guilty of rebellion and sentenced to transportation on board the *Hercules,* which reached N.S.W., June 26, 1802.

5. The **Act of Union** took place this year. Having failed in the first vote to vote themselves out of office the British government spent a lot of money buying vote and offering titles for people to vote the right way. Among those who got a title out of the event was Frederick Trench of **Woodlawn** which was in **former times belonging to the O'Kellys** and was **then called Mote**. Frederick Trench took the title Lord Ashtown which is the Anglicisation of Baile na Fuinseoga, a townland on the estate.

6. Michael Kelly, conformed this year. [C.R.]

7. St. Jarlath's College, Tuam was founded this year by the Catholic Archbishop of Tuam, Dr. Edward Dillon, who had to appeal to his Protestant counterpart for permission to do so as was the law at this time. On October 13, 1800 he nominated **Rev Oliver Kelly** "as a fit and proper person to keep a preparatory school for the Royal College of St. Patrick, Maynooth" and received a reply accepting his nomination four days later. The college opened in two thatched cottages in the Mall. [In 1817 it moved to Bishop Street and was finally transferred Keighry's Park in 1856. The central block dates from 1858 and many other additions were added later. The first President of the Collage was Oliver Kelly, who was **later to become Archbishop** of Tuam.

8. Mathias Potter married Margaret Dalton on February 18, 1800, at St. May's, Kilkenny. The witnesses were **Dudley Kelly and Mary Kelly (née Dalton).** [See 1790]

9. Michael Kelly married Mary Doyle at St. Mary's**, Kilkenny,** on May 3, 1800. The witnesses were **James Kelly father and ..... .**

10. A planned rising by the United Irishmen in Newfoundland nipped at the bud by the English authorities. Newfoundland. The island had been a popular destination for Irishmen for many years before mass emigration occurred to the New World in the 19th century. Initially much of the movement to the area was seasonal following the very rich fishing grounds around the island which the Irish called Talamh an Éisc (Land of the Fish). After some time they ceased to return to Ireland after the fishing season. As a result the population of the island was mainly Irish. Aodhán Ó hEadhra in his book Na Gael I dTalamh an Éisc (1997) says that during 1790-1850, that out of 6,410 emigrants that came to Newfoundland the county of origin in Ireland was Kilkenny 25%; Wexford 24%; Waterford 20%; Tipperary 16%; Cork 6%; Carlow 3%; Kerry 2% and the other counties 3%.

No doubt many of the people who emigrated had either taken part in or had relatives who done so in the Rising in Wexford and its surrounding counties in 1798. They considered there was unfinished business. By coincidence the man in charge of the of the army in Newfoundland from 1799 was Brigadier General John Skerrett, who had played a significant part in the suppression of the rebellion in Arklow, Co. Wicklow and who was loathed by the Irish. He had written to the authorities seeking Scottish troops as the local forces which was mainly made up of Irish could not be relied on to suppress a rising which he felt was inevitable after the passing of the Act of Union between Great Britain and Ireland. He reckoned there were 50,000 United Irishmen in Newfoundland. Most reliable authorities feel that his figure was at least double of the number that existed. He no doubt was making his case much worse to stimulate the British authorities to act as he requested. As with many of the risings in Ireland including the planned national rising by the United Irishmen in Ireland which was mainly planned by Protestant and Dissenters in 1798, Informers were active and the rising failed. In the case in Newfoundland one of the informers was unusual in the sense he was Dr. O'Donnell, the Catholic bishop of the island, who was not informing for monetary gain, but to save his flock from the devastating aftermath which had occurred in Ireland after 1798. One of his flock had told him outside confession of the planned rising. She was the wife of a United man and she feared what would befall them. O'Donnell informed Skerrett, who promptly instituted counter measures.

When it appeared that the authorities were informed, **Sergeant Kelly** and twelve other men from the Newfoundland Fencible Regiment, left their posts on Signal Hill above St. John on April 24, 1800, while at the same time another six from the Royal Artillery at Fort Townshend, left their posts and joined Kelly's men. They took twenty three guns and a bag of armaments and they met at the 'powder shed' out at the 'barrens'. Another thirty men (25 from the Fencibles and 5 from the Royal Artillery - all of the United men) were to join Kelly's group but were captured on their the way. A short time later three of the original nineteen were captured. The remaining men headed for the woods where they sheltered in huts used by tree fellers. Skerrett said that some of the soldiers who were out seeking the fugitives were fired on by Kelly's men. It appears that Kelly was never captured.

[Years later Dr. Cyril Byrne heard a story in his youth that there was a man called Kelly living close to his grandfather in Kitchuses, Conception Bay, and his grandfather said that he was involved in the 'Irish Rebellion'. Dr. Byrne did not know if it referred to the rebellion in Ireland of in St. John]

11. Thomas Kelly was attorney Exchequer in 1800. [King's Inns Admis. 1607-1867]

12. Prerogative Will :-

Edmond Skerrett of Ardskeabeg, Co. Galway.

Whereas I have already given a sum of £400 to **William Kelly of Cottage, Co. Galway, Esq**., the husband of my daughter **Ellinor Kelly alias Skerrett** in part payment of the portion intended for her by me, now I bequeath to said William Kelly in addition thereto a debt secured to me by the joint bond of George Lynch, Thomas French and Dominick Skerrett, Esq., for the sum of £332 upon which bond judgements have been obtained by me, and also such monies as are due to me by the heir of my late brother Dominick Skerrett of Ballinduff, Esq., deceased.

To my friend Martin Kirwan of French Grove, Esq., and his heirs the town and lands of Ardskeabeg, which I hold by lease under Ambrose Deane, Esq., deceased, to hold upon trust, to pay the profits thereof to my dearly beloved wife Anne Skerrett alias French for her life, and after her death to my daughter Ellinor Kelly, or such of her children as she shall by will appoint.

To my said wife my household furniture and rest of my personal fortune and appoint her sole executrix.

In witness thereof 28 April 1800. Edmond Skerrett

Witnesses : Augustine Bodkin

Edmond Kelly

Thomas Monaghan

Probate granted 6 February, 1805, to Anne Skerrett alias French the widow and executrix. [See 1820]

13. After the trouble in 1798 in the North, there was no theatre open in Belfast which then had a population of 19,000. The theatre in Arthur Street re-opened on December 9, 1799. In April 1800 R. B. Sheridan's *Pizarro* was not attracting large houses so that they had to advertise 'Half Price in the Pit'

Mr. Kelly, one of the newcomers to the local company, thought of way to enliven the appeal of his benefit on April 25 by an original 'project' entitled 'A Ramble through Belfast**' :**

I. Description of the Academy and the Church, Donegal Street -Arts Sciences etc.
II. The Poor House-Blessings arising from Charity, etc.
III. The Exchange on a business day -Traffic, etc.
IV. Rooms on a coterie night-Music, Taste, etc.
V. The Quay-Benefits arising from Shipping and Commerce.
VI. The Linen Hall and Manufactory -The stable wealth of Ireland and the comforts of industry.
VII. A Peep into the Playhouse-Actors, critics, etc.
VIII. A Tavern scene and the nightly adventures of a Buck.
IX. Conclusion-A eulogy on the Town, Trade, and Commerce of Belfast.

This sketch by Kelly promised to be an entertaining directory of the city's institutions and manners, but in fact it did not greatly amuse the playgoers. Thought the author for his wife's benefit on May 9 advertised that he would repeat the 'Ramble' and would give away printed copies at the doors of the theatre, he failed to entice a sufficient audience to make Mrs. Kelly's night a success. As a result she was allowed a second benefit on 'positively the Last Night of this Season@ Monday June 9, 1800. Mr. Kelly did not brave a third trial of his 'Ramble'. [The Irish Stage in the County Towns 1720-1800, by William Smith Clark, Oxford, 1965.]

1801

1. [1785-1801]

Brief for **Rev. Armstrong Kelly, (Aughrane alias Castlekelly)**, one of the defendants in a Chancery suit of Hon. Catherine and Hon. Leticia Dillon, infants (by Hon. and Rev. Maurice Crosby, Dean of Limerick, their next friend); v Luke (Dillon) Lord Clonbrock, Leticia, Lady Clonbrock, and Rev. Armstrong Kelly (joint guardians of the said Lord Clonbrock).

Concerns charges created by the marriage settlement (1776) of Robert, Lord Clonbrock, and Leticia his wife, under which the plaintiffs claim £10,000. (abstract DP).

2. On Wednesday last, by the direction of the superintendent Magistrate Mr Wilson, the peace officer, with the assistance of petty constables apprehended John McGrath, Mat Whelan**, Thomas Kelly,** Hugh Laughlin and Peter Doolan charged with robbing. [Freemans Journal, June 6]

3. Judge Thomas Kelly (1724-1809), Justice of Common Pleas, of Dublin and Kellyville, Ballintubert, Queens County, retired and died soon after that in and was buried on June 7, 1809 in St Mary's Church of Ireland, Dublin.

He was born in Fiddane, Co Galway in 1724 to Edmund Kelly (-1826) and his wife Margaret Burke. His grandfather was John O'Kelly, of Athleague who was married to Margaret Ormsby. The family had

conformed to the Established Church in 1709. Thomas had at least two brothers, John Kelly (1715 -) of Athleague, and Oliver who was born in 1717.

Thomas was educated at Dublin University and entered the Middle Temple on November 24, 1747 and was called to the Irish Bar in 1853. He married twice. His first wife was Miss Alferth of Maddenstown, Co. Kildare and his second wife was Frances Hickey of Carrick on Suir, daughter of James Hickey, whom he married in January 1780.

He was opposed to the Act of Union. [See 1809].

4. Lewis Kelly was baptised in St. Mary's Church**, Kilkenny** on April 4, 1801. **His parents were Michael Kelly and his wife Mary Doyle.** On June 16 in the **same church Eliza Kelly was baptised**. She was **daughter of James Kelly and his wife ..... .** The sponsor was William Hart.

5. **Father Bryan Kelly died in 1801.** A recumbent stone was first situated in Riverstown Church, Co. Sligo but was later placed over his grave in Templemore cemetery, Co. Sligo. [Had Me Made, M. B. Timoney 2005]

1802

1. Charlotte Elizabeth Kelly (42), **daughter of Thomas Kelly, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas** in Ireland, from Kellyville, Athy, married, Thomas Cosby Esq., Stradbally Hall, governor of Queen's County, on August 25, 1802.
[They had issue 4 sons and 2 daughters. She died in 1863. Thomas died in 1832. See Main Hy-Many Family Tree.]

2. John Kelly who made his fortune in the West Indies, **bought Newtown House**, and estate, from Mark Browne, who was a member of the cadet branch, of the Brownes' of Moyne Park. John was son of James Kelly, and his wife Miss French, of Frenchgrove, Co. Mayo.

3. James Kelly of Newtown, Co.. Galway, married Maria, daughter of Augustine Fallon, of Cloonagh, Co.. Roscommon. James Kelly was younger brother of John Kelly, above.

4. Eliza Kelly married John Taffe.

5. In the **Life of Gideon Ouseley**, the Methodist journeyman preacher, by Rev Walter Arthur M.A. (1877) he mentions that Ouseley in the company of a fellow preacher Mr Graham visit Rosanna in County Wicklow where they are well received by Mrs Tighe and they preach in her house. Ouseley in his journal says December 1, **'The Rev. Thomas Kelly preached an excellent gospel sermon** on the new birth, and we prayed, and had a sweet, melting, lively meeting'**.**

6. Mary Kelly married James Walsh on January 23, 1802, at St. Mary's**, Kilkenny.**

7. Kyran Kelly married Kate Flynn on February 2, 1802, at St. Mary's**, Kilkenny.**

8. In May 1802 Patrick Lynch was employed to collect old songs in Connacht by Edward Bunting. Lynch was born near Quin, Co. Clare in 1757 or 1758. For many years he acted as a private tutor and in 1790 he settled in Carrick-on-Suir. In 1791 he finished a work called "Chronoscope", but finding no printer to accept his work, he printed it himself on a rude printing press. In 1796, Lynch published the "Pentaglot Preceptor" with instructions on how to study English, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and Irish. He moved to Belfast where he was probably invited by a group of enthusiastic students of Irish who had been connected with the Harp Festival.

On May 7, he reached Ballina, Co. Mayo where he was advised to go to Erris in search of songs. He set out and stated in his journal. "Having travelled many miles through the Barony of Tyrawley "I came to a place called Duliag (Dooleege)." Having crossed the Avon more (Abha Mór) and came late in the evening to **Daniel Kelly's near the entrance of the Mullet**, where I was well entertained with potatoes, and eggs and fresh oysters with plenty of milk and butter. But they make no use of bread in this country. I came into the Mullet on Wednesday to Mr. Richard Barrett's in Carn. I stopped at a Sheebeen house hard by. I got after waiting six songs from him, pretty good ones. I left the Mullet on Thursday and called on Daniel Kelly and got four songs. It cost me 2s. 8 ½d. for whiskey."
By Thursday May 17, Lynch was in Westport where he was badly treated by "**Sergeant" Kelly the**

Postmaster. He stated "I went to the Post Office and enquired if a letter had come for Patrick Lynch care of Dr Lynagh. The Postmaster said no, and I said it was a wonder for I had posted my letter on Friday was eight days. While I was speaking the sulky Postmaster shut the door against me." "I found that Kelly the Postmaster, had told several persons that I was a suspicious person that would soon be taken up. Now I found myself in an unpleasant situation. My money gone to a few shillings. No remittance coming, and told by several people that I would be reported to the Marquis of Sligo by this Kelly, the Postmaster, and that he was an ill-disposed Orangeman." [The Annals of the Irish Harpers by Charlotte M. Fox. 1911.]

.

1803

1. A son **Charles Kelly (42),** was born to **Dr. Hubert Kelly (41)**, and his wife Julia Hanks, of Birr, Co. Offaly, [See 1847 & Main Hy-Many Family Tree].

2. H. C. Kelly of Dame St., Dublin, married Miss Hayland, of Backlane**,** Dublin.

3. The **British Passenger Act**, which took effect this year **reduced the number of emigrants from Ireland by reducing** the **number** of passengers that could be **legally carried on a sailing vessel**. Under this act a vessel was restricted to one passenger for each two tons burden, after deducting equal amounts for the Captain and crew.

4. Among **Wicklow prisoners** held in Kilmainham Jail, in November, was **John Kelly of Davidstown,** a 30 year old farmer, who was arrested, on October 28.

5. Among the **Wicklow Insurgents 1799-1803, were : -**
Kelly, of Knockraheen.
Brian and Daniel Kelly of Baltinglass.
Denis and Dominick Kelly of Newcastle.
Edward Kelly of Glenmalure (son of James).
James Kelly of Glenmalure, (son of Thomas).
James Kelly of Manpark.
Luke Kelly of Ballinalea.
Patrick and Richard Kelly of Talbotstown.
Thomas Kelly of Glenmalure.
Thomas, Timothy and William Kelly.

6. Henry Kelly of Reen, Co. Armagh, made to Owen Kelly and James Kelly, executors of his will March 23, 1803. [Armagh Wills }

7. Thomas Kelly a 36 year old farmer from Grange, Co Down, sailed on board the *Snow George* from Belfast on September 27, bound for Philadelphia.

8. Kellys who sailed from Derry to Philadelphia this year :**-**
Michael Kelley, 25, from Omagh, Co. Tyrone, on board the *Brutus*.
Thomas Kelly, 36, from Grange, Co. Down, on board the *George*.
William Kelly, 23, from Buncrana, Co. Donegal on board the *Mohawk***.**

9. James Kelly, 24, farmer, William Kelly, 29, farmer, and James Kelly, 25, farmer, all from Co. Wexford, sailed on the *Susan* on April 5, 1803 from Dublin to **New York.**

10. John Kelly a 24 year old labourer, sailed from **Derry** on April 19, 1803, to **New York**

11. Francis Kelly, a 29 year old labourer, from Bunduff, Co. Sligo, sailed from Sligo to **New York**, on April 26, 1803, on board the *Jefferson*.

12. Margaret Kelly a 45 year old spinster and Hugh Kelly, a 24 year old labourer, both from Dublin, sailed on August 6, 1803, on board the *Sally* from Dublin to **New York**.

13. Mary Kelly, age 40, from Dublin, sailed on September 6, on board the *Susan*, from Dublin to **New York**.

14. Thomas Kelly, age 36, from Grange, Co. Down, sailed on September 27, on board the *Snow George*, from Belfast to **Philadelphia.**

15. Castlegar House, near Ahascragh, Co. Galway was built in 1803 by Ross Mahon on the **site of an earlier residence which was on the site of a castle that had belonged to** the **O'Kellys of Castlegar.** Ross Mahon had his new house designed by Sir Richard Morrison (1767-1849). Mahon was a descendent of Mahon O'Brien of the Dalcassian family who had assumed the surname Mahon.

16. Patrick Kelly was baptised in St. Mary's Church**, Kilkenny** on May 4, 1803. He was **son of Kyran Kelly** and his wife Kate Flynn. [See 1802 (7)].

17. James Kelly was baptised at St. Mary's Church, **Kilkenny** on June 25, 1803. He was **son of Patrick Kelly** and his wife Ellen.

18. Joseph Kelly was baptised at St. Mary's, **Kilkenny** on October 27, 1803. He was **son of James Kelly** and his wife Betty.

19. Margaret Kelly was baptised in St. Mary's Church**, Kilkenny** on November 11, 1803. She was **daughter of William Kelly and his wife Bridget.**

20. Thomas Kelly was baptised at St. Mary's Church**, Kilkenny** on November 20, 1803. He was **son of Patrick Kelly** and his wife Kate Quinlan**.**

21. In a letter from **Major Edward Wingfield** (brother of Lord Powerscourt) **to Major Sirr.**

Cork Abbey, August 4, 1803.

The writer says that Benjamin P. Binns, who was a plumber in the employment of Cork Abbey some time before, should be looked after. Mentions that his glasses and decanters were all engraved with "Erin-go-brath" and the "harp reversed without the crown." Also counsels the major to look to Holmes the glassman, **Denis Kelly**, and Patrickson.

Signed Edward Wingfield.

[In a **letter from Mr Dan Maguire to Major Sirr**, from Black Pitts, August 11, 1803

Sir, I would have taken this liberty some time back, only expecting Mr. Tully's friendly interference with you. But, as the matter has been so long delayed, I now request your attention to my poor son William Maguire, now in the Prevot. On the 23rd of last month, the poor boy with Charles Daly (my apprentice to the rope making business) was sent to get a witness to a trial expected to come on, wherein Mr. Tully is concerned, and in the presence of **Pat Kelly, the attorney, and one of the attorneys' corps** ; also to go White's Lane, on the way, for that purpose ; when that business was finished, to go to Bloomfield, and see that the careman, Frank Murphy, brought some furniture from thence to Black Pitts. On their coming to Black Pitts, there were no beds there for them, and they went to my house in Francis Street, of which -------- is a partner ; and on the Coombe they met Justice Drury, who will state the same fully. The boy is not sixteen years of age, of mild and inoffensive manners ; and although he has been in Germany and Russia in my vessels, never offended a mortal. No better child ever was. Rest assured, these are all facts, and no party business ever entered his head, nor ever an oath escaped his lips.

Sincerely request your enquiry, whether these are the facts ; if so, you will see the danger to the morals of so young and good a boy to be in such a place. Your humanity will, I am sure, excuse this trouble from

Your humble servant,

Dan Maguire.

[The United Irishmen, their Lives and Times, by Richard Robert Madden, MD, FRCSI, MRIA.]

22. James Kelly, 35 th Regiment died in Malta on January 10, 1803.
Patrick Kelly, 61st Regiment died in Malta on September 9, 1803. [Internet]

23. The Post Chaise Companion of 1803 tells us that on a trip from Dublin to Castlebar via Athlone states that "on the right of **Ballyforan on the banks of the river Suck is the seat of Mr. Kelly (Kelly of**

Ballyforan); and near a mile on (Irish mile JMK) on the left is Muckland (Mucklon JMK) is the seat of Mr. Kelly, with fine demesnes.
On the right of Ballynamore is Ballybawne, the seat of Mr. Kelly; and a mile forward is Killyan the seat of John Cheevers, Esq. Near which are the ruins of Killyan church". [The above sent to me by Dr. Patrick Melville, Historian. JMK]

1804
1. Giovanni Emanuele O'Kelly's, poem, *IL SACRO LIBRO DE TOBIA,* Published Pistoja, 1804.

2. Miss Kelly married Isaac Withers.

3. Richard Duff married Miss Kelly.

4. Anne Kelly married Arthur Newcombe.

5. Hugh Kelly, age 30, of Ballyshannon, Co. Donegal sailed on board the *Brothers,* from Derry **to Philadelphia,** this year. Also on board was **Charles Kelly age 21 and Hugh Kelly age 22, from Dunmore, Co. Tyrone.**

6. Mark Kelly and his wife Mary, both age 30, from Monasterevin, Co. Kildare, sailed on April 3, 1804, from Dublin **to New York.**

7. Charles Kelly, a 21 year old labourer, from Dromore, Co. Throne, sailed on the *Brothers* from Derry to **Philadelphia,** on April 17, 1804.

8. David and Mary Kelly, both aged 36, of Dramary Parish, Co. Down, sailed on the *Sally*, from Newry to **New York,** on May 15, 1804.

9. Dudley Kelly married Margaret Haden on May 30, 1804, at St. Mary's**, Kilkenny.**

10. Ellen Kelly was baptised on May 31, 1804 at St. Mary's Church**, Kilkenny.** She was **daughter of Thomas Kelly** and his wife ..... .

1805
1. Thomas Kelly, a farmer, of Corduff, Co.. Dublin, married Miss Walsh of Stoneybatter.

2. Battle of Trafalgar.

3. On churchyard in **Taughmaconnell** in the boundary wall there is a slab on which is written " Eternal bliss be the reward of those who contributed to the building of this chapel and of Brabazon Newcomen Esq. Who through his noble and voluntary munificence was a cardinal cause. Anno Domini 1805 under the inspection of **Rev. Bernard Kelly."**

4. Bridget Kelly (née Parker) of Saltrim, Devon, died. She was widow of Lt.- Col. Redmond Kelly of the East Devon Militia who died in April, 1798. And was brother of Michael Kelly, of Carraroe, nr. Dunsandle, Co. Galway. Bridget was housekeeper of the Custom House, London. They had **three sons, Major- General John Francis Kelly, Captain Redmond Kelly (see 1836), Commander Montigue Henry Kelly of the Royal Navy as well as two daughters Eleanor and Susan.** Susan married Sir G. Powek.

5. Patrick Taffe married Miss Kelly.

6. George Pope married Miss Kelly.

7. James Kelly, eldest son of Philip Kelly, Bishop Gate Street, London, deceased, and his wife Margaret Kearns became attorney Exchequer in 1805. James was educated at Lucan and was attached to Richard Smyth, attorney Dublin. [King's Inns, Admissions 1607-1867]

8. The following Kellys sailed from Derry, on July 16th., on board the *Belfast,* bound for Newcastle and Philadelphia. The Kellys were from Sligo.
Thomas Kelly, age 53, a farmer, James Kelly, 35, farmer, William, 45, farmer, Andrew, 24, farmer, John, 14, farmer, Jean, 60, spinster, Nancy, 27, spinster, Suzy, 20, spinster, Ellinor, 18, spinster, Elizabeth, 14, spinster.

9. William Kelly age 25, a farmer, and his wife Jane, age 24, and Ann, age 6, from Rathfryland, sailed from Warrenpoint **to Philadelphia,** on board the Edward, on May 21, 1805.

10. Captain Edward Kelly was **master of the *Roe Buck*,** which **sailed from Newry to Philadelphia,** on July 26, 1805.

11. Mary Kelly was baptised in St. Mary's Church**, Kilkenny** on October 19. 1805. She was **daughter of John Kelly and his wife.**

12. Margaret Kelly was baptised in St. Mary's Church**, Kilkenny** on December 12, 1805. She was **daughter of Thomas Kelly, Galway and his wife Margaret Murphy.**

13. James Kelly, attorney Exchequer E. 1805 [two entries E 1805 r] [King's Inns Admissions 1607-1867]

14. Daniel Kelly, 58th Regiment died in Malta on September 9, 1805. [Internet]

1806
1. Edward Kelly, of Tullynerslugan, in Armagh parish, and county, to Bernard Lafferty an executor of his will, January 15, 1806. [Armagh Wills]

2. Joseph Wade married Miss Kelly.

3. Bridget Kelly was baptised in St. Mary's Church**, Kilkenny** on April 13, 1806. She was **daughter of Patrick Kelly and Kate Quinlan.** [See 1803 (2)]

4. John Kelly, eldest son of Michael Kelly, Barry (Termonbarry) , Co. Longford, became a **Bond attorney** H. 1806. [King's Inns, Admissions 1806-1867]

5. Lease dated May 1, 1806, from Thomas Davies of Monstown, Co. Galway, Esq., to Michael Connolly and Bryan and Mathew Neil. Witnesses **Michael Kelly** and John Daniel **of Tuam.**

6. **Michael Kelly son of John and Ann Kelly, 35th Regiment was baptised in Malta on January 26, 1806 by Rev. D. P. Cosseret. [Internet]**

1807
1. Denis Hempson, the great Irish harper, who played an instrument made by **Cormac Kelly of Ballinaskreen** Co. Derry died in 1707 aged 112 years. [See 1792].

2. Sam Kelly of Adderly, married Miss McMahon of Hanover Street, Dublin**.**

3. James (43), son of the late Denis Kelly (42), of Castlekelly, Co. Galway, married Miss St. George, Tyrone House, Co. Galway, in June. [See Main Hy-Many Family Tree]

4. Lieutenant Kelly, 61st Regiment, married Miss Kenny, Co. Limerick, in January.

5. Mrs. Kelly wife of Henry Kelly of Crow St. (Dublin), died. [Freemans Journal Dec. 23.]

6. This year Clonbrock Castle was **burned** in an accidental fire resulting from a bonfire lit to celebrate the birth to the 2nd Baron Clonbrock. This castle had been **built by Conor O'Kelly, Chief of Hy-Many in 1490**. The property had later been acquired by the Dillons future Barons of Clonbrock. Robert Dillon (1754-1795) a member of the eighth generation of Dillons to have lived at Clonbrock Castle, built between 1780 and 1788, a magnificent residence close to the old castle. The Dillons were connected by marriage to

the Kellys of Gallagh. After Captain William O'Kelly was evicted from Gallagh Castle after 1691, he leased Tycooly from his in-laws the Dillons of Clonbrock.

7. Mary Kelly was baptised in St. Mary's Church, **Kilkenny**, on June 28, 1807. She was **daughter of Martin Kelly** and his wife Joan Hayden.

8. Mary Kelly married John Kilfoyle in St. Mary's, **Kilkenny** on August 13, 1807.

9. Thomas Kelly married Mary Murphy in St. Mary's, **Kilkenny** on September 21, 1807.

10. Mathew Kelly, eldest son of Edward Kelly, a distiller of Church St., Dublin and his wife Eleanor Gribbins, was over 16 years and was educated in Dublin, T. 1807, afft. father. [**King's Inns** Admissions 1607-1867]

1808

1. Michael Kelly of Eglish, Co. Tyrone, deceased made a will leaving his property to his widow **Margaret Kelly,** August 10, 1808. [Armagh Wills.]

2. One of the most heroic episodes of the Spanish-Irish Regiment, Ultonia (Ulster), was the defence of Gerona against the French. The siege started in June 1808. The attacking French army had about 6,000 men. The defending **Spanish-Irish Regiment** was very depleted, and consisted of only 422 officers and men. Despite the great disparity of forces, the attackers were repulsed. After the initial failure of the French they then assembled an army of 33,000
to capture this small but strategically town. Colonel O'Kelly refused the call to surrender. The defence held out until December 1809. The officers of the brave defenders read like an Irish football team before the granny rule was invoked. **Colonel Antonia O'Kelly**, Major O'Donnell, Commandant O'Donovan, Captain S. Fitzgerald and Sarsfield. The entire male population was organized to resist. Eventually every member of the Ulster Regiment were either killed or wounded. The women of the town had been formed into the Company of Santa Barbara, by Commandant Donna Lucia Fitzgerald. After the bloody attack by the French on the Fort of Montjuich the ladies of Commandant Fitzgerald's group succeeded in bringing to safety the wounded that could not walk and carried them to the blood soaked hospital floor. The Irish once more both male and female once more showed how men and women should fight and die, though sadly once more on foreign soil for a foreign cause.

3. Mrs. Kelly married Mr Needham.

4. Margaret Kelly was baptised in St. Mary's Church**, Kilkenny** on May 22, 1808. She was **daughter of Patrick Kelly** and his wife Mary Quirke**.**

5. John Kelly was baptised on June 25, 1808 at St. Mary's R.C. Church**, Kilkenny. His parents were John Kelly (Protestant) and his wife (name not given).**

6. Betty Kelly married James Haden in St. Mary's, **Kilkenny** on April 19, 1808.

7. Mary Kelly married Peter Martin in St Mary's **Kilkenny** on June 12, 1808.

8. Margaret Kelly married John Gibbs in St. Mary's**, Kilkenny** on November 26, 1808.

1809

1. Judge Thomas Kelly, (1724-1809), of Kellyville, near Athy, **died** in Dublin and was buried on June 7, 1809 in St.. Mary's Church, Dublin. Son of Edmund Kelly of Fiddane Co. Galway and his wife Margaret Burke, he was educated at T.C.D., Thomas entered the Middle Temple in 1747, and was called to the Irish bar in 1753. He practiced in the West Indies for some time. On his return to Ireland, he practiced on the Connacht circuit and became a KC (Kings Counsel), in 1767. He acted as a justice of the assizes in 1772, and became prime sergeant in 1782. In 1783, he became **Member of Parliament** for Portarlington, and was appointed a justice of Common Pleas in the same year. He was then admitted to the privy council in 1797.
He married twice. His first wife was Miss Alferth of Maddenstown, Co .Kildare, who was the mother of his children and he married secondly in January 1780, Frances Hickey, daughter of James Hickey of Carrick on Suir, Co. Tipperary.

He had a very successful career :
Bailiff of Kildare, 1747; Magistrate 1749, 1799; Recorder 1753; King's Council, 1767; Bencher of the Honourable Society of the King's Inns, 1768 - time of his death; Prime Sergeant, July 13, 1782; He was Member of Parliament at Westminster representing Portarlington 1883-84; Company of Undertakers of the Grand Canal, 1784; Justice of Assizes for NW Ulster, 1784; Leinster, Summer 1784; Connaught, Lent 1785; Leinster, Summer 1785; Munster, Lent 1786; NE Ulster, Lent 1787; NW Ulster, Summer 1787; Munster, Lent 1788; Leinster, Summer 1788; Connaught, Lent 1789; NE Ulster, Summer 1789; Leinster, Summer 1790; Munster, Lent 1791; NE Ulster, Summer 1791; Leinster, Summer 1792; NW Ulster, Lent 1794; 3rd Justice of Common Pleas January 9, 1784 to 94 ; 2nd Justice 1794 - 1800; Commissioner of Accounts 1795 ; Commissioner of Appeals 1796 - 1797; Free Merchant of Dublin City 1797.

It is said that he was brought up a Catholic and changed his religion to enable him to study law (Catholics were prevented from most of the professions including law due to the Penal Laws) but it is to be noted that his family had conformed in 1709. His great grandfather, John O'Kelly, (37) and his family conformed to the Established Church on December 15, 1709. The conversion may have been precipitated by the fact that John O'Kelly's older brother Oliver O'Kelly (37) who was heir to his father Edmond Óg O'Kelly's (36) estates at Athleague and Fiddane, was in 1699 declared an outlaw by William III for having supported the cause of James II. The penalty for this offence was forfeiture of their estates. In all 57 Jacobites were declared outlaws. [Lists from Trinity College, Dublin, Manuscript Number 1.3, presented by J. G. Simms, Ph.D.].

In Archbishop Charles Agars Biography by A. P. W. Malconson (Four Courts Press) states "After Dublin had been filled to Robinson's liking in December 1778, his self confidence as a politician soared and carried him 'far out of the line of my profession'. It was reported in 1779 that the Primate had a very high opinion of Mr (Thomas) Kelly's fitness in all respects for the office of Solicitor General (Heron to Buckinghamshire April 4, 1779 M.S. 13037/7; 39,974 - 74). In the light of subsequent events (Clonmel Diary, T.C.D.) P. 317, it looks as if Robinson was grooming Kelly as a rival to Agar's friend and ally, Scott.. [Agar's Biography in UCG Main Library 1st Floor, 283-4150902].

The Duke of Portland considered making him Prime Sergeant although he was not in Parliament, much to the wrath of James Browne, whom Portland had dismissed on his arrival. In the event this did not take place but may have encouraged his entry into Parliament in 1783, when he was returned for Lord Carlow's Borough of Portarlington, at the General Election of that year.

On November 24, 1783 in Parliament, Kelly made the idealistic statement that 'I feel myself extremely hurt by some gentlemen making distinction between one side of the house and the other, I say place ought to make no difference and that there are honourable members on both sides. I am hurt at hearing a ministers majority mentioned, no man who has not the merits of the question with him can have a majority.' He was only briefly in parliament. He voted against Flood's motion for parliamentary reform. His career was largely at the Bar or on the Bench. Kelly who was opposed to the Act of Union received £2,000 compensation.

In Dublin, he resided successively in Derby Square, Capel St., and Rutland Square. In his estate, at Kellyville, he had one of the few duck decoys in Ireland. It consisted of a sixteen acre manmade lake, with several diverticuli. When wild duck landed on the lake, they followed specially trained dogs into a diverculum, which was roofed with a fish net. After the flock entered, a special net was lowered resulting in the birds been incarcerated and captured. The ducks were exported to London. The duck decoy appears to have been more successful during the time of Rev Webber (Thomas's granddaughter's husband's life). Kelly estate at Kellyville was 750 acres. He also had lands near Lackagh, Claregalway and also near Kinvara, Co Galway. Either he or his father had purchased the latter land from a man called French. In the late 1790s, Barthomew Basterot unsuccessfully disputed Kelly's title to these lands.

Among Thomas's children, was Rev Thomas Kelly, an only son, a Hymn writer, and founder of the Kellyites. (see Annals of the O'Kellys, year 1855).

2. Rev John Kelly LL.D., (1750-1809), clergyman, and lexicographer, died in Copford, England. He was born in Douglas, Isle of Man November 1, 1750. He came from a farming background where his ancestors from time immemorial had farmed a small freehold near the town of Aalcarr, near Douglas. John attended the free Grammar School in Douglas. His intellect and industry soon brought him to the attention of the Headmaster, the Rev. Philip Moore. The language spoken by most people on the island was Manx. Unlike its sister languages Scots Gallic and Irish Gaelic, Manx was only a spoken language.

At the instigation of Moore, the seventeen year old Kelly began to write grammatical rules for the Manx language. Having completed this task he began to compile a dictionary. After the dictionary was completed he was requested to translate the Bible into Manx. He was still only a youth of eighteen when he started this

mammoth task.
In 1770 the first part of the translated bible was published. Sometime later when conveying the second part for printing, he was shipwrecked. He held the manuscript over his head in the water for five until he was rescued. This translation of the Old Testament was completed in 1772.
In 1776 Kelly was invited by the Episcopal congregation of Ayr in Scotland to become their Pastor. He was then ordained by the Bishop of Carlisle.
In 1779, he was invited to become tutor to the Marquis of Huntley who was son of the Duke of Gordon.
He became Rector of Ardleigh, near Colchester, in 1779. He obtained an LL.B., in 1794., and an LL.D., in 1799.
In 1803, he published a practical grammar of Manx, and in 1805 he proposed writing a triglot dictionary of the Celtic tongues, as spoken in the Highlands of Scotland, Ireland and the Isle of Man. This work was nearly completed when a fire at the publishers destroyed the manuscript.
Dr.. Kelly became Chancellor of Copland in England. His sermons attracted large congregations.
In November 1809, he contracted typhus and soon died from this disease. Kelly left a widow Louisa, who was the granddaughter of John Dollard, the inventor of the achromatic telescope, a son Gordon, who was a Fellow of St.. John's College, Cambridge, and later recorder of Colchester.

3. Rev. Dr. Oliver Kelly was appointed Vicar-Capitular of the diocese of Tuam after the death of Archbishop Dillon . [See 1834].

4. Countess Ann O'Kelly of Tycooly, Co. Galway, married James Eagar, Anneville, Co. Roscommon.

5. Rev. Thomas Kelly, of Kellyville, Ballintubert, Queen's County, (son of Judge Thomas Kelly, no. 1 above), wrote an account of James Byrne of Kilberry, in the County of Kildare which was principally addressed to the Roman Catholic inhabitants of Athy and its neighbourhood. [See 1823]

6. Susanna Kelly of Cranlune in Killeshall parish, Co. Tyrone, deceased made to **her daughter** and next of kin **Anne Kelly.** [Armagh Wills]

7. In the old graveyard in Taughmaconnell written on a tombstone is :
O Lord have mercy on the soul of **James Kelly** who departed this life January 12th 1805 aged 65 years also **his wife Bridget Kelly** alias Shruffon who departed this life June 1809 aged 59**. This monument was erected by their sons Joseph** Gilbert and John Kelly for them and posterity" [**John Gilbert Kelly** is motioned in the Tithe Composition of Taughmaconnell (1823) as having 27 acres in **Turloughmore**. [See 1823]

8. In Browne of Gloves, Deeds (22), 609 486 422679
Deed dated 14 November 1809, from Anthony Fitzpatrick, of Galway, merchant to James Valentine Browne, of same Esq., for £250, house etc in town of Galway as held by lease dated 1 January 1799, from **John Kelly, M.D.**
Witnesses James Browne Valentine of Galway, Esq.
George Summers and Mary Williams.
5 December 1809.

9. James O'Donnell son of Richard and his wife **Mary Kelly,** was baptised in St. Mary's Church**, Kilkenny on April** 23, 1809. The sponsored were **Michael and Kate Kelly.**

10. Luke Kelly, eldest son of Luke Kelly, Attorney, Dublin and Mary Anne Tracy, who was educated in Dublin afft. to his father. H. 1799. Bond M 1809. [King's Inns Admis. 1607-1867][Also mentioned is Luke Tracy Kelly, son of Luke Kelly, attorney, Camden St., Dublin. M. 1813. Probably same person J.M.K.]

11. Battle of Talavera July. 28, 1809.
Richard Kelly was presented with the Talavera Medal.
Despite Moore's retreat, the English Government were determined to continue the war against France. 40,000 men were diverted to capture the Island of Walchen in the Scheldt estuary, under the command of the Earl of Chatham. Sir Arthur Wellesley was ordered to protect Portugal but not to enter Spain unless ordered from London. The Spanish Army was engaged in guerrilla warfare which bled the French Army. Eventually William Carr Beresford (1764-1854) was appointed commander of the army in Portugal. On his landing in Portugal on the 20th 0f April 1809, he had at his command 23,000 British troops. On the 18th of

June 1809 , he instituted a new command structure with divisions intermingled with one another, such as each infantry division consisting of foot troops and cavalry. Two French forces threatened Portugal : Marshal Soult with 24,000 troops at Oporto, and Marshal Claude Victor (1764-1841) with 30,000 at Badajoz ,Wellesley marched on Soult. Wellesley's leading troops crossed the river near Soult undetected as they had removed their red jackets to hide their identity. By the time Soult realised they were British ,it was too late with Soult losing all his cannon and 4,500 troops.
Wellesley had lost 150 troops.
Wellesley was ordered into Spain and joined forces with General Gregorio Cuesta (1740-1812). Wellesley and Cuesta united on the 20th of July 1809. They advanced on Victor who now had 22,000 troops , Wellesley had 21,000 and Cuetsa had 33,000 troops. When contact with Victor was made, Cuesta refused to fight as it was Sunday. Victor retreated and Cuesta pursued on the following day, Wellesley remained steady fast awaiting supplies from the Spanish . Cuesta whilst in pursuit ,was confronted by 46,000 French troops under command of King Joseph Bonaparte and Marshal Jean Baptiste Jourdan (1762-1833). On the Sunday the Spanish refused to fight, Victor was receiving reinforcements. Cuesta drew beside Wellesley at a defence line selected by the British at Talavera. The ensuing fight on the night of 27th of July 1809 saw the British almost driven off the ridge. Cerro de Medellin; General Rowland Hill 2nd Division (1772-1842) drove the French back. At 2pm the next day the French launched a massive assault. In the resulting action the British Guards Brigade (Sherbrook's First Division) pursued a defeated French Column but they pushed too far. They were set upon by a far superior force and had to be rescued by the 1/48th Northampton Regiment. During this battle the Spanish army stood fast and offered no support . Victor had lost one sixth of his Army and 17 guns ,Wellesley's army had lost 5,363 troops during this battle, with such a heavy losses he was forced to retire. Soult threatened Portugal so when reinforced by "Black Bob Craufurd" the British moved to engage him . The French forces were in tatters and victory was claimed by Wellesley. Wellesley had to leave his wounded soldiers in Cuseta,s care, who immediately abandoned them to be slaughtered by the remaining French forces.

1810.

1. Lieutenant John Kelly of the Royal Navy, seventh son of Denis Kelly of Aughrane Castle (later Castlekelly), (see 1813)**, died** at the Cove of Cork, (later Queenstown and later Cobh).[See Main Hy-Many Family Tree]

2. Darby Kelly, from Co. Meath, sailed in the ship *Erin,* under the command of Captain Murphy, from Dublin to New York, and “arrived before December 29.”

3. During the **Peninsular War** of 1809-10, the British First and Third Division had to cross were pushing across the Alberche River, to support the Cuesta. On the morning of July 27th, the First Division and the Spaniards crossed the river and moved toward the selected battle position **north of Televera**. About noon on the same day the Third Division after the appearance of hostile columns also re-crossed the river by a ford. It halted about a mile from the ford near the “Casa de Salinas,” a ruined house in a wood. The Allies had just recently set fire to some huts on the eastern bank of the river and the smoke obscured the view. Donkin’s brigade was resting when it was suddenly attacked by Lapisse’s French Division, which had succeeded in approaching unobserved and for a time the situation looked extremely dangerous for the British and Spanish. The troops were withdrawn from the woods into the plains. At this time Sir Arthur Wellesley who had galloped to the spot accompanied by Captain Whittingham was nearly captured by the French skirmishes at the ruined house.

During the retreat from the woods on the 27th, the soldiers were forbidden to fire unless they could cover their man. **Corporal Thomas Kelly of the Connaught Rangers** who was attached to the 4th Company, was the first man to pull a trigger. Kelly went up to the Adjutant, Lieutenant Stewart, and said to him ‘Do you see that officer standing by the olive tree in front of me ? He’s a dangerous man and has been giving directions to his soldiers that won’t serve us. Four of the Company have been hit already, and if you’ll allow me I think I can do him !’ **‘**Try then Kelly, ‘ replied the Adjutant. He fired. The Frenchman fell and his followers disconcerted at losing their officer ceased to harass the regiment which continued its retrograde movement through the woods. [**Colonel Richard Kelly** Óg the Kellys of Mucklon, Co. Roscommon, distinguished himself in the Battle of Televera and was awarded the **Talavera Medal]**

4. James Kelly was baptised at St. Mary's Church**, Kilkenny** on October 25, 1810. He was **son of Patrick Kelly and Mary Quirke.**

5. Thomas Kelly married Ann Murtogh in St. Mary's, **Kilkenny** on May 12, 1810.

6. Mary Kelly married Michael Costigan in St. Mary's, **Kilkenny** on August 14, 1810.

7. **Joseph Kelly (42) was apprenticed to Ignatius Kelly (41)** in 1810.Ignatius Kelly was a solicitor in Castlebar. Joseph was his son.

8. **John Herbert Kelly was apprenticed. to William Abbot** in 1810.

[E 1810. Ms **King's Inns** Admis. 1607-1867]

1811

1. Count Dillon John O'Kelly, died. He was born in Tycooly, Co Galway and as a young man went to the Continent to be educated. He became a soldier in the Austro- Hungarian army and was promoted and was promoted to the highest ranks in the army. He was made a Count of the Holy Roman Empire by the Empress Marie Theresa in November 1767. He was appointed Ambassador from the Emperor of Germany to the Elector of Saxony, and also became Grand Chamberlain. He was invested with many honours of the Empire. He left the bulk of his estate to his nephew, Count Festus O'Kelly who lived at Tycooly in County Galway. [See 1767 (2)]

2. P. Kelly, of Lower Ormond Quay, Dublin, married Eliza Butler, in January.

3. Eliza Kelly married Rev. Lucius Carey.

4. A tomb stone was erected over the grave of Rev. Dermot Noone, in the cemetery surrounding the Old Church Oranmore, Co. Galway, by **Rev. Thomas Kelly**, Parish Priest of Ballindereen, Co. Galway. Father Kelly was a native of Oranmore, County Galway, and was responsible for the building of the church at Ballindereen.

5. The deteriorating economic position of the Irish tenant farmers, combined with the resumption of normal commerce between Britain and Ireland and the United States, resulted in a flood of emigration in 1811. Prices received only half the price for their crops that they had received the previous year. The Shamrock or Hibernian Chronicle, which was first published in 1810, was a weekly newspaper devoted exclusively to the interests of the Irish. The lists of passengers and vessels, which did not include all vessels, mention over 3,800 passengers.

Besides the normal dangers of the sea, the emigrants had other dangers in 1811 and 1812. They were the risk of men being press ganged on the high seas by British war vessels and the risk of being forced to change destination to British Canadian provinces. Britain had no military conscription to supply its ships. Men were mainly obtained by impressments. British naval officers used the technicality of passengers supposedly not properly clearing the Irish Custom House, to send the whole ship load to St. John's Nova Scotia. It was contended by some that Lord Townsend used this ploy to obtain labourers for his estate on that Island. [See 1813]

6. The ship *Maria Duplex,* took 54 days to sail from Belfast to New York, arriving "before September 21. Among the passengers was **Patrick Kelly** from Dublin.

7. The ship *Westpoint*, arrived "before November 23, at New York, from Londonderry. Among the passengers were **Daw Kelly from Ballintrea**, Co. Donegal, **Catherine Kelley, from Fannit and John Kelley from Ballbofey**, both in Co.. Donegal.

8. The ship *Africa,* from Belfast arrives at New York on June 9, with **Thomas and Molly Kelly from Dungannon** on board.

9. The ship *,Alexandria,* from Londonderry, arrived at New York on June 12. Among the 85 passengers and their families, were **Daniel Kelly, Neal Kelly and Robert Kelly**

10. Kellys who arrived in **U.S.** Ports in 1811**. Philip Kelly; Darby Kelly of County Meath; Michael Kelly, Drogheda; Neal Kelly; Patrick Kelly, Dublin; Robert Kelly;**

11. The ship Shamrock, under the command of Captain McKeon, arrived in New York before June 29, 1811, with 60 passengers and their families. "Many of the passengers are very respectable, and none under the degree of mechanics and farmers. Not one servant of either sex could be obtained from amongst them." Among those on board were :-
Mathew Kelly of Kilkenny and Michael Kelly of Drogheda.

12. The ship **Alexander,** 47 days out **of Derry, arrived in New York** before December 21, 1811. Among those on board was **Philip Kelley.**

13. Kitty Kelly was baptised at St. Mary's Church**, Kilkenny** on May 10, 1811. She was **daughter of Thomas Kelly and his wife Ann.**

14. Jeremiah Kelly, entered King's Inns in 1811 (T 1811) and was apprenticed to Patrick Kilkelly. [K. I. Admissions 1607-1867]

15. Jane Fallon, married **H. Kelly of Scregg**, Co. Roscommon (no date of marriage, ? Around this time). She was daughter of John Fallon, Runnimead, J.P., D.L., and his wife Leticia Lambert from Milford, who married in 1784.
[The Fallons were Catholics, as three of her nieces were nuns. See Fallon of Netterville Lodge in Burkes Landed Gentry, Ireland, 1904]

1812
1. Kilkenny at this time was the home of many societies both cultural and hospitable. In the town of **Grague, in Co. Kilkenny**, there was established c. 1812, **"The Promote Mirth Society"**. The following were some of its rules :- "The subscribing ladies and gentlemen agree to have an assembly in the town, once every month, at the house of **Mr. Martin Kelly**, to be held on the first Tuesday of each month, each subscriber to pay one British shilling monthly whether present or absent. Non subscribing ladies to be admitted on assembly nights at the same price, and non subscribing gentlemen at two shillings British, each; non subscribers not to be admitted unless introduced by a subscriber. The assembly hall to be open at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, tea and coffee to be ready at six, and a ball to be open at seven. Such of the company as play at cards to pay for their cards, the money to be paid each night at the door, before admittance, to a person appointed to receive same. Each night to be 'broke up' as the ladies shall think proper. Partners to be taken each night of assembly by the ladies drawing tickets, and to take place according to their numbers. The steward of each night to choose a partner and head the dance. Before the company breaks up a steward to be chosen for the ensuing night. Said Mr. Kelly to give tea, coffee, and music. It's likewise agreed that the subscribers are to meet at the assembly room to dine once every three months." [J.R.S.A.I. 1911].

2. The clouds of war between Great Britain and the United States appeared on the horizon. This did not stem the emigration from Ireland but it increased the rate of impressments into the British navy. They felt that there was no point in allowing able bodied men to travel to a country that would soon be the enemy. War was declared on **June 19, 1812**. Even during the **American War of Independence,** the flow of Irish emigrants reduced to a trickle but never dried up. [See no. 7 below] Impressment or press ganged as it is also known was a means that the navy had to man their ships. These impressments were often carried out in pubs in port cities or sometimes on the high seas.

3. Edward Kelly of Upper Bridge St., Dublin, married the youngest daughter of Roger Keane of Bridge St., Dublin, in March, 1812.

4. Eliza Maria Kelly, married J. Anderson in 1812.

5. The ship *Joseph and Phoebe,* under the command of Captain Jack, departed Londonderry, around November 15, 1811 bound for New York, stranded at Hempstead, Long Island, on January 23, 1812. Among her passengers was **James Kelley from Tyrone.**

6. The ship *Mary Agusta,* departed Londonderry March 29, 1812, and arrived in New York before May 2,

1812. Among the 67 passengers was **Charles Kelly**.

7. Ship *Alexander,* under the command of Captain Burns, from Londonderry, arrived at New York before June 20, 1812. On route the British frigate *Morgiana* stopped and boarded the *Mary Agusta,* in Lat. 41 40, long. 57 25. Thirty men aboard were **press ganged**. Among them was **Peter Kelly from Donegal**.

8. Brig *Narind,* from Newry, arrived in New York, on August 14. On board were **Pat and John Kelly from Monaghan.**

9. The ship *Hibernia*, 23 days out of Belfast arrived in New York on April 11, 1812. On board were **William Kelly, Hugh Kelly and John Kelly.**

10. The ship *Mary,* from Londonderry, arrived at Philadelphia on July 8. While at Moville Bay awaiting customs clearance, the Mary, the Bristol and two other American vessels were boarded by the crew of His Majesty's schooner Barbara under Lt. Morgan. Crewmen and passengers were seized and all were very roughly treated. The people of Londonderry were appalled at this action, but they blamed the commanding officer not their own government. On board the *Mary* were **Rose and Eleanor Kelly from Strabane.**

11. The Brig ***Pallas*****,** under the command of Captain Cole, arrived in Philadelphia on July 2, 1812. On board were **John, Mary and Patrick Kelly from Culdaff.**

12. The ship *Atlas*, **from Belfast,** arrived in New York before July 18, 1812. Among the passengers was **Francis Kelly.**

13. Private Jesse Kelly of Kentucky, died during the war of 1812. He was survived by his wife **Sara Brow Kelly** (née Auxier), and a small son **Joseph Robert Kelly**.

14. Bryan Kelly of Tooreen, Crossmolina, Co. Mayo died on May 18, 1812 and was buried in the Catholic section of the graveyard that surrounds the Protestant Church in **Crossmolina, Co. Mayo**. He was born "in Loughrea", Co. Galway, in 1725 and tradition has it that he was a hedge schoolteacher. He was survived by his sons Patt and Michael. During the Penal Laws against the Catholics in Ireland life was extremely tough on the people. Hedge school teachers were usually educated abroad in one of the many Irish colleges that were established in mainland Europe. Sometimes they went there with the intention of becoming priests but either found that they did not have a vocation or were expelled. The poem below describes these teachers and their work.

The Hedge Schoolmasters.

When the night shall lift from Erin's hills, 'twere shame if we forget
One band of unsung heroes, whom Freedom owes a debt.
When we brim high cups to brave ones, then, their memory let us pledge
Who gathered their ragged classes, behind a friendly hedge.

By stealth they met their pupils, in the glens deep hidden nook,
And taught them many a lesson, was never in an English book ;
There was more than wordy logic, shown to use in wise debate ;
Nor *amo* was the only verb, they gave to conjugate.

When hunted on the heathery hill, and through the shadowy wood,
They climbed the cliff, they dared the marsh, and they stemmed the tumbling flood;
Their blanket was the clammy mist, their bed, the windswept bent ;
In fitful sleep, they dreamt the bay of blood-hounds, on their scent.

Their lore was not the brightest, nor their store, mayhap the best,
But they fostered love, undying, in each young Irish breast ;
And through the dread, dread night, and long, that steeped our island then,
The lamps of hope, and fires of faith, were fed by these brave men.

The grass waves green above them ; soft sleep is theirs, for aye ;

The hunt is over, and the cold ; the hunger passed away.
O hold them high and holy ; and their memory proudly pledge,
Who gathered their friendly classes, behind a friendly hedge.
[*The Story of the Irish Race* by Seamus Mac Manus] [By a strange coincidence Bryan's descendant Dr Thomas Kelly of Belmullet was taught by John Ryder who came to Erris as a hedge school teacher, to teach in Rossport. Later Ryder did a locum in Inver school, for a teacher called James T. Caulfield who had gone to Dublin to training college, having taught for some years as an untrained teacher. Caulfield was married Esa (Elizabeth) Kelly of Tooreen another descendant of Bryan's. On Caulfield's return to Inver, Ryder got the position as the only teacher in Glenamoy school which opened in 1896. Tom Kelly was one of the eighty three pupils on the rolls. When Kelly had finished in Glenamoy he required only one year to obtain his Matriculation (1910) to the newly created National University of Ireland (1908). Another coincidence was that Michael Barrett, Tom Kelly's future father in law obtained his first position as a teacher in Rossport National School. In this context how true the words of Mac Manus's poem sounds].[Bryan Kelly had a brother called Peter Kelly, who died in 1794 and is buried in Drumacoo Cemetery, Kilcolgan, Co. Galway. He was ancestor of an extended family of Kellys. He was Michael Kelly's grandfather's grandfather. Michael and his wife Bernie and their family runs a very successful shell fish business in Tyrone, Kilcolgan, Co. Galway and is treasurer of the Kelly Clan Association and Bernie is the hard working Honorary Secretary. [The relationship between Bryan Kelly and Peter has been proven by DNA. DNA have also shown that both families are directly descended from William Boy O'Kelly, King of Hy-Many who held the greatest party ever held in Ireland at Christmas 1351 which gave rise to the saying "Failte Uí Cheallaigh" (the welcome of the O'Kellys). J.M.K.]

15. John Whelan married Mrs. Kelly.

16. Edward Wakefield in his *Account of Ireland Statistical and Political* wrote in 1812 about **Daniel Kelly (41) of Cargins, near Tulsk, Co. Roscommon** : "Mr Kelly propagates holly by layers. His house is roofed with bog timber , which keeps out the wet, but is dangerous on account of fire. An oak here which branches out almost immediately from the root, measures from bough to bough one way twenty four yards and the other way twenty seven. [The word Cargins in Irish Carraigín- little rock - or land with a rocky surface].

1813

1. Denis Kelly (39), of Mucklon, Co. Galway, died in 1813. He was born in 1734 and was son of son of William (38) and grandson of Captain William Kelly (37). In 1772 he married Catherine daughter of Richard French, Lord Mayor of Dublin. He left issue seven sons and one daughter. [See 1846 & 1851].
Denis Kelly, formerly of Mucklon, late of Dublin, Will Grant 1813, Pros (WB0) N.A.

2. Edward Kelly, Clonmore, Co. Wexford. Will Grant 1813. Pre of (W B) N.A.

3. Thomas Kelly, baptized in **Armagh** Nov. 24, 1790, died in Bangalore, India, June 8th. He was **nephew of the Rev. Daniel Kelly,** Rector of Killeshall, Co. Armagh.
Thomas was Cadet in Madras 1807. On May 12th, he was dismissed for getting his appointment by improper means but was re-appointed a Cadet later that year. He was an Ensign, 16th Madras, Northern India, February 11, 1811.

4. Francis Kelly of Aughnacloy, Co Tyrone, farmer deceased made to **Arthur Kelly and Bernard Kelly** executors of his will, January 13, 1815. [Armagh Wills]

5. Patrick Kelly married Bridget Kane in St. Mary's, **Kilkenny**, on September 3, 1813.

6. Ed Kelly married Margaret Phelan in St. Mary's, **Kilkenny** on November 3, 1813.

1814

1. Rev Oliver Kelly, appointed Catholic Archbishop of Tuam. [See 1834].

2. William Kelly of Carraroe, near Dunsandle, Co. Galway, **married Harriet Bingham**, sister of the first Lord Clanmorris. Her older sister, **Charlotte was married to Redmond Kelly**, his brother, who remained at home in Carraroe. William served in the Dorsetshire Regiment.

3. (Arthuro O'Neill y O'Kelly), Marques del Norde, died in Madrid on December 9, 1814. His father was Red Henry O'Neill of Carrowrory, Co. Mayo and his mother was **Hannah O'Kelly of Keenagh, Co. Roscommon**. He went to Spain as young man and joined as a cadet the Irish Regiment in February 1752. He was appointed second Lieutenant in December 1753 and Lieutenant in September 1762; Adjutant Major in Oct. 1764; brevet Captain in Oct. 1771. He took part in several expeditions to South America and the West Indies. He was appointed Governor of Pensacola in 1781 and was Captain General of the province of Yucatan and Governor of Merida in 1792. He commanded an unsuccessful expedition against British possessions in the Bay of Honduras in 1798. He returned to Spain in 1802 and was appointed member of the Supreme Council of War in 1803. He received from the King of Spain **the title of Marques del** Norde in 1805. He took a prominent part in the Peninsular War. He was brother of Tully O'Neill, ancestor of the Marquises de la Grange of Seville. [G.A. & H. J. Vol. 16, p. 142][See Main Hy-Many Family Tree]

4. A **Peace Treaty** was agreed on **December 24**, 1814, between the United States of America, and Great Britain. ,

5. Dr Thomas Kelly, Obstetrician and Gynaecologist in Dublin, died this year. He graduated in medicine on the continent either in Padua or Rheims. Later he worked in the Rotunda Hospital Dublin where he became Assistant Master in the middle of the 18th century. He held this position for three years. He became **Master of the Rotunda** Hospital about thirty years later, in 1800**.** By this time he was fairly old for this position. His period as master was a stormy one. The matron reported him on a number of occasions to the Board of Management, for discharging patients who were dying so that they would die at home with their family instead of in the hospital so as to reduce the maternal mortality rate. As a result he was able to publish a mortality rate of 1.1 per annum in the annual report. Those who were in the know on these matters at that time did not believe these figures.

Kelly resigned as it would appear under pressure from the Board of Management. Afterwards he was involved in litigation against the hospital. The matter was brought to a close by his death in 1814.

6. Sir Robert Peel chief secretary of Ireland who had been appointed in 1812 was responsible for a major modernisation of the police service in Ireland. He had an Act 54 of George III passed in 1814 'to provide for the better execution of the Laws in Ireland, by appointing Superintending Magistrates and additional Constables in Counties in certain cases'. The result of this was the foundation of the Peace Preservation Force. This force was available to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to use in any district that had been 'proclaimed a disturbed area'.

The first resident magistrates were appointed under this act. Several of these were Kellys who by and large were Protestants. [See 1822]

7. Mr. T. Kelly, owned **Cloverhill House, Sixmilebridge, Co. Clare** this year.

8. Catherine Lavinia O'Kelly was the daughter of Robert Dillon O'Kelly of Lisnaneane of Springforth near Tulsk, Co. Roscommon. Her sister while on a visit to Cargins eloped with an attorney called Nolan from the vicinity of Tuam.
Catherine **married in 1775, Dominick O'Conor Don**, heir to his father Daniel O'Conor Don, who died on March 17, 1769. Dominick died in 1795 after twenty years of happy marriage. The marriage was not blessed with children.

Following her husband's death Madam O'Conor was involved in a lengthy, expensive law suit with Alexander O'Conor, her brother's younger brother who succeeded to the title O'Conor Don. She had to sell part of the estate in consequence of this, and went to live with relatives near Ballaghadereen, for a time.

On return to Lisnaneane, "she was plagued by a thousand would be relatives, including her nephew Robert Nolan, to whom she gave money to join Dillon's Regiment." Not content with that donation he prevailed on her to convey to him the McGuire estate at Silverbane, near Strokestown. The story goes that two deeds of conveyance were prepared, only one was read to her, as she adjusted her spectacles prior to signing it, the other was substituted for it, in which she "conveyed all her real and personal estate, goods, chattels, plate, etc to Robert Nolan. Next morning he sold the document to Jack Farrell for the few hundred pounds he needed before going to Canada with his regiment.

Madam O'Conor was then involved in further litigation in Roscommon, with Farrell, in 1812. She won the case but it still cost her a lot of money. The 78 year old widow now made a further mistake. She took into her home an impoverished couple called **French Kelly**, who proceeded to treat her like a lodger,

helping themselves to her household goods and finally defrauding her of money. She was recommended an attorney in Dublin whose clerk was called Davis, who was a brother-in-law of French Kelly. He promised he would deal with him on her behalf, on payment of £500, which left her almost destitute. Despite the fact that the lodgings he procured for her were in a disreputable district, she was visited by the nobility of the country and several friends including the Catholic bishops of Elphin and Killala.

She was visited by **Dan Kelly of Cargins** who wished to purchase turbary to supply the fuel needs of his home. Dan Kelly was nephew of **Denis Kelly** who was shot in a duel by the son of 'Burn Chapel' Whaley, who had insulted him in the Hell Fire Club in County Dublin. When Catherine was dying she sent for Dr Troy, Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, who locked up her trunks and valuables, but when French Kelly produced a will, which he said she had made in his favour in 1811, the keys were handed over to him and he took possession of all her possessions. [In Burkes Landed Gentry of Ireland, 1904, obviously prepared with the co-operation of the O'Conor family, there is no mention of Dominick O'Conor Don's wife, Catherine Lavinia O'Kelly. Both of Dan Kelly's parents were Kellys. Denis is likely to have been a brother of Catherine Kelly of Turrock.]

9. A Masonic Lodge No, 326 was erected in **Ballinasloe,** Co. Galway in 1759. **Pat Kelly** was a member here on January 29, 1812. **William Kelly** was a member here on May 14, 1814. [This lodge closed down in 1825 as a result of the greater part of the membership being tradesmen in the Building line who emigrated to America due to poor times in Ireland. Only four members remained so the lodge was not viable.]

10. James Kelly was baptised in St. Mary's Church, Kilkenny on August 11, 1814. He was son of Patrick Kelly and his wife Mary Cain (Kane). [See 1823 (8)]

11. Michael Kelly was baptised in St. Mary's Church**, Kilkenny** on September 12, 1814. His **parents were Patrick Kelly and his wife Mary Whelan.**

12. Mary Kelly was baptised in St. Mary's Church**, Kilkenny** on September 17, 1814. She was **daughter of Edmund Kelly and his wife Margaret Whelan.** The sponsor was Patrick Hart.

1815

1. Peace Treaty, agreed on December 24, 1814, was ratified on February 11, 1815. This was the conclusion of the **American Revolution** against British rule.

2. The Battle of Waterloo, was fought on the 18th June, 1815. The battle cantered on the village of Mont St. Jean close to the village of Waterloo. Napoleon, the French emperor had returned from exile on the island of Elba. He rapidly assembled an army and force marched his army across France in an attempt to regain his former glory. A t Waterloo he was opposed by an allied army of British, Prussians, and Dutch, who were determined to prevent Napoleon from rising from his ashes like a phoenix. The British were under the command of Irish born, the Duke of Wellington. Napoleon Bonaparte, was decisively defeated and 45,000 men lay dead or wounded. In this battle fought, a number of Kellys, fought on both sides. A **Major Kelly** who was in the British army, who was from the north of Ireland wrote a series of letters, in which he described the events that had taken place, during the battle. [Probably one of the Kellys mentioned on the large monument in St. Patrick's Protestant Cathedral, Armagh].

History of the Connaught Rangers in the Peninsular War

It first saw service in 1794 in Flanders in the disastrous Walcheren campaign against Napoleon's troops and, despite their inexperience, the troops fought well, but hundreds perished in the British Army's winter. The 88th was established in Connaught in 1793 and it bore on its colours and appointments a harp and a crown with the motto Quis Separabit – "Who shall divide us".

retreat that year. The regiment later fought in the West Indies, Egypt, India and South America before it joined Wellington's army in the Peninsular in 1808. It was during the Peninsular campaign that the 88th distinguished itself as one of the finest regiments in what Wellington himself was later to describe as "that most astonishing infantry".

Posterity has ensured that we have a firsthand account of some of the most extraordinary actions that took place in the Peninsular of that time by the published diaries of Lieutenant William Grattan who served with the 88th in Spain from 1809 until 1813. The Connaught Rangers were "the most Irish of all Irish regiments" (Oman) and in Grattan's own words were "a parcel of lads that took the world aisy" and "without shoes they fancied themselves at home, without food they were nearly at home."

The 88th served under General Picton in the 3rd Division or the "Fighting Division" as Grattan was proud to call them. Picton himself seemed to have had a love-hate relationship with the 88th. When he first addressed them he called them "The Connaught Footpads" in reference to their reputation for plundering, but he soon recognised their abilities when it came to a hard fight.

It is evident that in moments of crisis he came to use the 88th as shock troops – heavy storm troopers to be used at the critical point of a battle to break the spirit of their opponents by hand-to-hand fighting, and it was Picton who came to give them the infamous nick name of "The Devil's Own".

The many battles of the Peninsular War have filled many books but the major actions in which the Connaught Rangers made an inimitable contribution can be summarised below:

The Battle of Bussaco, 27th September 1810

The 88th fought at Talavera in July 1808 but it was at the Battle of Bussaco in September 1810 that the 88th first distinguished themselves and in the words of Arthur Bryant, the eminent Napoleonic military historian, "saved the situation".

Wellington was in retreat towards Portugal and his small Anglo-Portuguese army was heavily outnumbered by the advancing French army under Massena. Wellington was under political pressure to gain a victory to quell unrest in England about the cost of the war in Spain. He therefore chose to fight a delaying action against the French advance. The position was a very strong one and all should have worked well, but due to heavy mist on the morning of the battle a French column inadvertently found themselves at a weak point in the British lines at the summit of the Crest. There was a real danger that the French could cut the allies in half and roll-up one flank.

Then acting with great promptitude, the fiery Scottish colonel of the 88th, Alexander Wallace, placed himself at their head and, supported by four companies of the 45th (1st Nottinghamshire), they charged the French and hurled them back down the mountain. Wellington himself witnessed the action and, reining his horse, shouted to Wallace: "Upon my honour, I never witnessed a more gallant charge than that just now made by your regiment."

Battle of Fuentes de Onoro, 3rd May 1811

The French offensive into Portugal was broken in the winter of 1810 and Wellington was pursuing them towards the Spanish border.

In this battle Wellington attempted to prevent the French from relieving the city of Almeida which the allies had besieged. The centre of Wellington's lines rested on the village of Fuentes de Onoro. The second day of fighting, the village changed hands several times and finally the French drove out the last of the Scottish Highlanders (71st and 79th) and 24th Foot – (Elizabeth Longford). "All now depended on the Connaught Rangers."

The 88th at that time formed part of the reserve brigade of the 3rd Division and Colonel Wallace sent word to Wellington: "I shall take it with my regiment, and keep it too." On this, the whole brigade; 45th Nottinghamshires and the 74th Highlanders, led by the Connaught Rangers swept into the attack - (Arthur Bryant). "As they drew level with the torn and blackened Highlanders, the latter gave them a cheer, but the Rangers passed on in grim silence. Then the whole martial concourse, Irish, Scottish and English went forward after the 88th in a surge that swept the French away with it."

The once picturesque Spanish village was in utter ruin with some 4,000 dead and wounded, but victory was won. Wellington later asked the British Government, in the detached understated manner which he often used to conceal his true feelings, for a contribution towards the restoration of the village. It had recently become a battlefield and had not been 'much improved by the circumstances'.

The Storming of Cuidad Rogrigo, 19th January 1812

It was in order to confer a mark of distinction upon the Connaught Rangers that a junior officer or subaltern volunteer from the 88th was requested to lead the "Forlorn Hope", the first storming party through the main breach of the fortress walls. Almost certain death, but if he survived, the leading officer was normally assured a captaincy.

A Lieutenant William Mackie volunteered and was granted the command, composed of 20 volunteers from

the 88th. Before hurling the whole of the 3rd Division into the assault, General Picton gave this particular address to the 88th:

"Rangers of Connaught! It is not my intention to expend any powder this evening. We'll do this business with the cold iron."

The storming party of the Light Division also moved off to the attack unloaded. Asked why by one of the staff, their commanding officer replied: "Because if we do not do the business with the bayonet, we shall not be able to do it at all." At which Wellington murmured: "Let him alone; let him go his own way" (Napier).

The men lined up in grim silence for the sheer hell of a night attack on the imposing fortress. At the signal, the 3rd Division rushed the 300 yards through an iron hail of grapeshot towards the 11 foot deep ditch and despite terrible losses began to swarm up the breached walls.

A magazine at the top of the ramparts exploded killing 300 French and British together, including the Major General McKinnan commanding the assault. A single 24 pounder cannon remained on the breach served by a five-man French crew, which raked the remaining British with a terrible fire. At that moment only one officer remained alive on the breach. Major Thompson of the 74th Highlanders called upon the few men near him to storm it.

Three men of the 88th, Sgt Pat Brazil, Kelly and Swan took up his challenge. As between them and the gun yawned a deep entrenchment, **Brazil told Kelly and Swan to throw down their muskets and armed only with bayonets, leaped across the trench and threw themselves on the French gun crew slaughtering everyone of them, Swan losing an arm by a sabre stroke in the murderous hand to hand conflict. There was a thrilling cheer and the breach was carried.**

The 88th went on to give further great services throughout the Peninsular and the invasion of France through the Pyrenees. "Years of hard fighting, fatigues and privations that we now wonder at," wrote Grattan, "had a charm that in one way or another bound us all together; and, all things considered, I am of the opinion that our days in the Peninsular were amongst the happiest of our lives."

At the conclusion of the war in 1814 the 88th was sent to Canada and although recalled to Europe when Napoleon escaped from Elba it arrived too late to take part at Waterloo. History will never know what they would have done to the Imperial

2. During the eighteenth century large numbers of people from the northern counties of Ireland emigrated to North America. Towards the end of the century, emigration increased dramatically from the rest of the island. Transatlantic movement decreased during the war, but resumed again after the peace in 1915. (See 1851).

3. The Brig *Charles,* took 74 days from Dublin, to arrive in New York on November 10, 1815. Among her passengers was a **Miss Kelly from Dublin**.

4. The ship *Amphion,* from Dublin arrived at New York, before September 2. On board were **John Kelly from Dublin, Hugh Kelly from Banbridge and Margaret Kelly from Cavan.**

5. Edward Kelly of Darcey, Co Armagh, to Sarah Kelly, Oct. 16, 1815. [Armagh Will.]

6. Mrs. Drew relict of Barry Drew Esq. of Drewscourt, Co. Limerick, died at **Stormont, Co. Limerick**, the seat of **John Cuffe Kelly (Mrs. Cuffe Kelly was Barry Drew's sister).** [Lim. Gen. Advertiser or Gazette]

7. The Brig *Orient*, from Dublin, arrived at New York on November 18, **1815**. On board were **Anne Kelly and a child, from Dublin, and Hugh Kelly from Carlow.**

8. George Gee was baptised in St. Mary's Church, **Kilkenny** on March 9, 1815. He was **son of George Gee** and **his wife Kate Kelly**. **George senior was received into the Catholic Church** at the same location on March 25.

9. John Kelly was baptised in St. Mary's Church**, Kilkenny** on April 7, 1815. His **parents were Thomas Kelly and his wife Anastasia Hurley.**

10. Charles Kelly was baptised in St. Mary's Church, **Kilkenny** on November 25, 1815. He was **son of Charles Kelly and his wife Mary.**

11. Dan Donnelly the Irish Prize fighter wins a famous victory over the English champion on the Curragh of Kildare. **Donnelly was trained by 'Sporting William O'Kelly'**. The site of the fight has since been known as Donnelly's hollow. [See 1858 (3)]

1816

1. The ship Erin, under the command of a Captain John O'Connor, from Dublin**, arrived at New York on March 7, 1816. On board was James Kelly.**

2. The ship *Marcus Hill,* arrived in New York, from Londonderry, on June 15. Among her passengers was **Dudley Kelly and Patrick Kelly**.

3. The Brig. *Foundling,* sailed from Sligo and arrived in New York. June 30, 1816. Among her passengers was **Michael and John Kelly from Dromahire, Co.. Sligo and Charles Kelly from Carrick on Shannon, Co.. Leitrim.**

4. The Brig. *Ceres,* from Dublin arrived in Philadelphia on July 2, 1816. Among the passengers was **Thomas Kelly, from Carlow**.

5. The ship *Dibby and Eliza*, from Dublin arrived in New York on July 3, 1816. Among the passengers were the following **Kellys all from Carlow, William, Margaret, Edward, John, Adam, John, Richard, and Margaret**.

6. Died suddenly on Sunday last, at Monroe-works, Orange County, **New York, Patrick Kelly**, aged about 35, a native of Upper-Ormond, Queen's County, Ireland. February 3, 1816.

7. The Brig *Hannah,* arrived in New York, on April 25, from Dublin after a passage of 56 days. On board was **Margaret Kelly from Mountmellick**, Queen's County (Co.. Laois).

8. The Brig *Charles Fawcett*, from Dublin, arrived at New York on May 12. On board was **Robert Kelly from Dublin and James Kelly from Co. Wexford.**

9. The brig *London,* arrived at New York, from Newry on June 1. On board was **Robert Kelly from Banbridge.**

10. The ship *Westpoint,* arrived at New York, from Belfast on June 5. On board was **Margaret Kelly from Co.. Down**.

11. The Brig ***Actress,*** **from Dublin**, arrived in New London on July 10. On board was **Michael Kelly from Co. Carlow**.

12. The ship *Ontario,* from Dublin, arrived in New York on August 7, with **Michael and Mary Kelly from Carlow**, on board.

13. The ship ***Marcus Hill*****, from Derry,** arrived at **New** York on June 15, 1816. Among the passengers were **Dudley Kelly and Patrick Kelly.**

14. The brig ***Foundling*****, from Sligo,** arrived in **New York** on June 30, 1816. Among the passengers was **Charles Kelly from Carrick on Shannon.**

15. The Brig *Cares***, from Dublin,** arrived **in Philadelphia** on July 2, 1816. On board was **Thomas Kelly from Carlow.**

16. Rev. John Kelly P.P., Dromard, died and is buried in Dromard cemetery.

17. The ship *Dibby and Eliza*, from Dublin, arrived at New York on July 3, 1816. Most of the passengers were from Carlow. From Carlow were
William Kelly,
Margaret Kelly

Edward
John
Adam
Also from Carlow were
John Kelly
Richard Kelly
Margaret Kelly

17. Patrick Kelley, aged about 35, a native of Upper Ormond, Queen's County, Ireland, died suddenly on Sunday last, at Monroe works, **Orange County New York.** February 3, 1816.

18. Anastasia Kelly was baptised in St. Mary's Church**, Kilkenny** on September 14, 1816. She was **daughter of Edward Kelly** and his wife Margaret Phelan. Sponsor was **Mary Hart.** [See 1818 (4)]

1817
1. The ship *Anne Alexander,* from Dublin, arrived at New York on February 22. On board was **Michael Kelly from Dublin and Garret Kelly from Co.. Wicklow.**

2. The ship *Dublin Packet*, from Dublin, arrived at New York on May 1, 1817. Among the passengers was **Catherine Kelly from Dublin.**

3. The **Ship *Westpoint,* from Belfast**, arrived at **New York** on May 29, 1817. She had been advertised to sail from Belfast on April 1. Among her passengers was **Philip Kelly, Saintfield**.

4. The **ship *Anne*, from Cork**, arrived at **New York** on June 3, 1817. Among the passengers was **James Kelly from Mallow.**

5. Ship *Aeolus,* from Londonderry, arrived at New York on June 18, 1817. Among her passengers was **William Kelly**.

6. The Brig Factor**, from Newry,** arrived at **New York** on June 20, 1817. Among those on board were **John Kelly, Catherine Kelly and Rose Kelly.**

7. Brig *Agnes,* from Waterford, arrived in New York, August 9, 1817. The passengers included **Michael Kelly from Dublin.**

8. John Kelly, second son of James Kelly, attorney, of Dublin, and his wife Mary Mathews were admitted to the King's Inns and he was attached to his father. [K. I. Admissions 1607-1867]

9. Garret Kelly married Anne Dunne in St. Mary's**, Kilkenny** on July 18, 1817.

10. Captain James Kelly came ashore in the Dunedin area of the South Island in New Zealand in 1817 and burned several of the local villages in December 1817. His ship was called the Sophia. [Aonghus Kelly]

11. Joseph Kelly (-1817), the actor and singer, died. Kelly had played in Sir Vere Hunt's group in the brick and cut-stone Assembly Hall in Limerick. The ballroom was transformed into a 'beautiful theatre 60 feet long, 40 feet wide and 35 feet high which was covered and decorated in the Ionic style and equipped with handsome glass lustres. Some of the adjoining rooms were fitted up as backstage quarters. The players were managed by Laurence Clinch, a strong minded actor who at that time was having one of his frequent disagreements with Richard Daly and therefore was not employed at Crow Street for the current winter. Clinch assembled a troupe of experienced strolling actors to open the 'New Theatre' with *As you Like It* in January 1790. Sir Vere took over the proprietorship of the Theatre Royal in Waterford. He sent his troupe under Clinch who performed there from early summer to late July, 1790.

When the group returned from Waterford to begin a summer season of five weeks on July 31, it had to compete against the Crow Street troupe under Daly till their departure on August 13. Kelly was paid between £1-1s to £1-11-6 per week Manager Clinch got £3-13-6 per week. Mrs. Kelly also played irregularly with the group.

During the summer season of 1791 Kelly worked for Daly who had employed two of the foremost singers from Covent Garden, Charles Incledon and Mrs James Billington. Two young vocalists from Dublin, Joe Kelly and Miss George supported the stars from England. On Friday October 7, Joe Kelly and Miss George sang the title roles in the operetta *Inkle and Yarico* to a full house in the Theatre Royal, Cork, to help the Society for Relief and Distress of Persons Confined for Small Debts. As a result forty persons whose debts amounted to £390 were restored to their families.

In 1787 a performance of *Orpheus and Euridice* was performed on July 11, with Billington, Incledon, Joseph Kelly (Hymen) and Miss Brett (Cupid). On July 15, Kelly played the role of Captain O'Donnell in the *Woodman* . Among the female archers was Mrs. Kelly.

Towards the end of 1791 the first Dublin performance of *The Siege of Belgrade or The Turkish Overthrow* took place on December 14. Joe Kelly played the part of The Seraskier on of the Turks. In the cast was L. Kelly as a Turkish soldier.

In 1792 *Artaxerxes* was performed in Dublin with the famous Mrs. Mara. Joe Kelly played Artaxerxes . 'It seems probable that Joe Kelly was a brother of Michael Kelly, the great operatic singer, although no where does Michael describe him as a singer or actor. But he did have a brother of that name who brought Tom Moore to visit him at Mrs. Crouch's cottage in the King's Road, Chelsea in 1801. Speaking of Michael, *The Thespian Dictionary* relates, 'His brother is on the stage and has performed in Dublin, etc. with some success.' Joe remained highly popular with Dublin audiences for many years. He performed leading roles with Mrs. Billington throughout the season in repeat performances of *Love in a Village* and in *The Duenna and the Maid of the Hill. The performance of The Duenna* on November 22, 1789 had been commanded by the Lord Lieutenant, then the tenth Earl of Westmorland, whose son Lord Burghersh, wrote six Italian Operas and through his influence the Royal Academy of Music was established in London in 1822.

[The Irish Stage in the County Towns, 1720-1800, by William Smith Clark, Oxford 1965. Opera in Dublin 1705-1797 by T. J. Walsh, Dublin 1973]

12. Bridget Tumulty (alias Kelly), died on June 11, 1817 aged 65 years. She was predeceased by her husband Hugh Tumulty who died May 2, 1780, aged 37 years. Stone erected by their son Luke Tumulty. [Tisrara Medieval Cemetery by Jim Higgins]

1818

1. Elisha Kelly came to **Springfield, Illinois,** this year**.**

2. An inquest was held on board the **ship "Regent**", which had sailed from Liverpool under the command of Captain Dyssart. The cause of the death of **cook John Kelly** was that that he had been struck by a blow by John Jamieson carpenter. The offender absconded. The ship was in the port of St. John, N.B.,

3. Thomas Kelly Junior, emigrated from Ireland to Ontario on the Mary Ann on August 8, 1817 and settled in **Drumond, Ontario,** on November 30, 1818.

4. David Kelly was baptised at St. Mary's, **Kilkenny** on August 24, 1818. He was **son of Edward Kelly and his wife Margaret Phelan.** [See 1816 (18)]

5. John Kelly became an attorney in 1818. [K. I. Admissions 1607-1867]

6. Colonel William Kelly - 24th Foot - 21st August 1818.

Memorial at St. Mary's Church, Chilton Foliat, Wiltshire - "Sacred to the memory of Colonel William Kelly CB Lieut.-Col of His Majesty's 24th Regt of Foot who departed this life at Littlecott the 21st of August 1818. Colonel

Kelly's services were extended to the four quarters of the globe He was severely wounded at the Battle of the Pyrenees and exhausted afterwards by his successful exertions in the Nepal War in India he returned only to breathe his last with his friends admired in his profession as a soldier and esteemed by all as a man."

1819

1. Simon Bolivar, "The Liberator", with the assistance of a man called **Kelly (the assistant liberator)**, and a small army of 2,500 men crossed the Andes, a feat that the Spanish thought was impossible. Their arrival in New Granada, took the Spanish by surprise. In the crucial battle of Boyaca the bulk of the Spanish troops surrendered to Bolivar. Three days later Bolivar and his army **entered Bogotá.** This was the

turning point in the history of the northern part of South America.

2. James Kelly (1760 - 1819), lawyer and former U.S. Congressman, died in York, Pa., on February 4, 1819. He was born in York County in 1760. He studied classics and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia in 1782. He was a tutor at the University and studied law. He practiced at the Philadelphia bar from 1785 to 1819.
He was a member of the State house of representatives from 1793 to 1797. He was elected to the ninth and tenth Congresses from 1805 to 1809. Following this he resumed his law practice until the time of death.

3. John Kelly, was admitted to the King's Inns, Dublin. He was the 2nd son of John Kelly of Stradbally, Queen's County and his wife Catherine Ryan. John Junior was educated at Porterstown, Portarlington. He was attached to Edward Walsh attorney**.** [K. I. Admissions 1607-1867]

4. James Kelly was baptised in St. Mary's Church**, Kilkenny** on January 1, 1819.

5. Thomas Kelly was baptised in St. Mary's**, Kilkenny** on April 25, 1819. He was **son of Thomas Kelly** and his wife Mary Murty

6. . An account of the **Corporation of Tuam, Co. Galway** on October 1, 1819, with Charles Blake, Sovereign, contains details of expenditure by the Sovereign amongst which are the sums paid for livery for the Sergeants at Mace, the price of a dung-cart and pick-axe, 18/- for repairing Kitty the Cripples house and **£1-2-9 paid to Dr. Kelly for dressing persons whipped. Members of the Corporation were obliged to take two oaths :**

Oath of Allegiance
Do sincerely promise and swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to his Majesty King George the third, - so help me God.

Oath of Supremacy
I, A. B do swear that I do from my heart abhor, detest, and abjure, as Impious and Heretical, that Damnable Doctrine and position, that princes excommunicated or deprived by the pope, or any authority of the see of Rome, may be murdered by their subjects, or any other whatsoever.
And I do declare that no foreign prince, Prelate or potentate, hath or ought to have any Jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence or Authority Ecclesiastical or Spiritual within this Realm. So help me God.

1820
1. Jane Kelly daughter of Thomas Kelly Esq. late of Rathmore, King's County, married Thomas Callaghan of Pill Lane Dublin in Portarlington. [Limerick General Advertiser or Gazette Jan. 18.]

2. Ed Kelly married Anastasia Delahunty in St. Mary's, **Kilkenny** on February 15, 1820.

3. Will proved in the Diocese of Tuam :-
Ann Skerrett of Cussane, Co. Galway.
To be interred at Ross and £50 to be spent at my funeral.
The profit rent of Ardskeabeg, for 31 years after my death being £170, to be disposed of as follows :
£100 a year to my grandson **Edmond Skerrett Kelly**
£50 a year to my granddaughter **Ellinor Kelly**, and
£20 a year to my grandson **Patt Kelly**.
£100 a year to my granddaughter **Miss Ann Kelly** to be paid to her out of the money due me by Mr William Creane, and the half years profit rent due to me on 1st November instant by my nephew Mr Francis French
To my grandsons **Malachy and Hugh Kelly** £20 each to be paid by their brother Edmund Skerrett Kelly out of his £100- same to be paid within two years of my death.
To my grandson Edmond Skerrett Kelly my gold watch, his grandfathers silver chalice and vestment, and the desk.
To my servant maid Honor Guinnane a cow above the wages due to her.
Remainder of my stock and furniture to Mrs. Ellinor Kelly and Mr. Edmond Skerrett Kelly, whom I appoint executors.

In witness whereof 30 November, 1816.

Witness : Nicholas Browne
Mark Skerrett
Francis French

Probate granted 13 January, 1820, to Edmund Kelly. [G.A.H.S.J Vol. 15, p. 70. See also 1826]

3 **John Kelly died on December 4, 1820 aged 64 years and his wife Honorah Kelly** alias Coyle died on May 6, 1794 aged 27. This stone was erected for them by their son Laurence Kelly. [**Tisrara** Medieval Cemetery, Four Roads, Co. Roscommon by Jim Higgins]

1821

1. Elisha Kelly came to Springfield, Illinois, in 1818, and established a town. By 1821 it had become a city.

2. Dr. Edward Kelly of Ballyshannon, Co. Donegal, presented a thesis in Latin to the Medical Faculty of Edinburgh University to obtain the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The thesis was dedicated to Bishop McLaughlin of Derry and Raphoe who was a family friend. Edward presented a copy of his thesis to his brother Peter. "To Mr. Peter Kelly, this small volume is offered in testimony of the inalterable love and esteem of his brother Edward Kelly."
The Kellys of Ballyshannon had originally lived in Hy-Many and migrated to Co. Fermanagh where they were involved in the wool trade, mainly as carders. After the English Parliament suppressed the Irish woollen industry in order to favour the English woollen trade, the Kellys had to make a career change. One half of the family wet to Ballyshannon and many of their members became either Medical Doctors or Lawyers. The other half of the family went further north in Co.. Donegal, to Ramelton where they became businessmen and millers. The family continued to carry on milling there until fairly recent times. They then moved their business to Letterkenny where their decedents still flourish. In the nineteenth century they did an extensive trade in Lancashire, in England and had ware houses in Liverpool. [See 1833]

3. Robert Hume Kelly, second son of Charles Kelly, of Charleville, Co. Westmeath and Catherine Johnson, was admitted to the King's Inns in 1818 and graduated in 1821. [See Main Hy-Many Family Tree]

4. Kelly Resident Proprietors in County Galway in 1821

Michael Kelly	Creran. [Ancestor of Dr. Diarmuid O'Cearbhuil, N.UI. Galway. JMK]
Denis Kelly,	Kellys Grove, Ballinasloe. [Later sold by W. Kelly to Lord Cloncarty of Garbally Park, Ballinasloe. J.M.K]
Rev. Armstrong Kelly	Castle Kelly
Denis H. Kelly	Castle Kelly
William Kelly	Ashfield. [Ancestor of the Kellys of Rockfield and Rockmore, both near Athenry. J.M.K]
Francis Kelly	Liskelly
James Kelly	Ballinamore
George Kelly	Mucklon. [Ancestor of General Richard Kelly.]
John Cuffe Kelly	Carraroe, Dunsandle.
Festus O'Kelly	Tycooly [He was a Count of the Holy Roman Empire. See 1767]

Non Resident Proprietors

James Kelly	Newtown, Abbeyknockmoy. [He was living on his plantation in Jamaica. J.MK.]

1822

1. Bishop Patrick Kelly of Richmond, Virginia, USA, resigned. He had got caught up in a controversy that had predated his arrival in Virginia. He had tried to weather the storm but it did not abate and after two years he requested to be relieved of "monkey on his back". The see of Waterford and Lismore, in Ireland happened to be vacant at that time so he was translated there. he was translated to the vacant see. He was uncle of Rev. Mathew Kelly, Professor in the Irish College, Paris and Later in Maynooth. He was a great scholar and historian. [See 1820 and 1858 (1)].

2. Michael Kelly the singer and composer, tells of meeting the King of England. "On that evening (January 1st.), the King (George IV), gave a splendid party at the Pavilion; and His Majesty was graciously

pleased to command my attendance to hear a concert performed by his own fine band. His Majesty did me the honour of to seating himself beside me, and asked me how I liked the music which I had heard that day in the chapel. His Majesty was all kindness and condescension in his manner toward me." [See 1826].

3. Daniel Kelly of Cargins, nr. Tulsk, Co. Roscommon, aged 18, was a Fellow Commoner at Dublin University this year. He was educated at the Royal School, Armagh, and was at Eton College, in 1820.

4. An act of Parliament at Westminster provided the first country wide police force, known as the County Constabulary, was established. The force absorbed the Peace Preservation Force established in 1822. At the time of its disbandment there were 2,326 men in the P. P. F., 16% of who was Catholic. The new force had 16 sub-constables in each of the 327 baronies in the country. They were paid £30 per annum. They were commanded by a chief constable whose salary was £100 per annum.
[See 1814, and 1836].

5. At Armagh, **Mrs. Jane Kelly** died in her 78th year. She was the widow of the late **Thomas Kelly, Esq., of Dawson's Grove, Co Armagh.** [Freemans Journal, Feb. 22, 1822]

6. Catherine Kelly married Patrick Dwyer in St. Mary's, **Kilkenny** on February 18, 1822.

7. Mary Kelly married Michael Nowlan in St. Mary's, **Kilkenny**, on October 21, 1822.

8. Robert Hume Kelly, second son of Charles Kelly, Charleville, Co. Westmeath and Catherine Johnston. Robert was born on April 13, 1800 and entered the King's Inns, Dublin in 1818. G.I., M 1820. M 1822. [King's Inns, Admissions 1607-1867]

9. Michael O'Kelly, Creran, and Bartholomew Kelly, Dean, were one of the Co. Galway gentlemen who wrote to the High Sheriff of Galway to convene a meeting of the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry and Freeholders of Co. Galway of taking into consideration the propriety of presenting an Address to his Excellency, the Marquis of Wellesley, expressive of the horror we feel at the late premeditated attack, made on his Excellency on the evening of Saturday, 14th instant, Dated December 31, 1822.

10. Edmond Kelly of Scregg House, near Knockcroghery, Co. Roscommon died on December 22, 1822 aged 60 years. A monument was erected in Tisrara Medieval Church Cemetery by his eldest son **John E. Crofton O'Kelly Esq.** In remembrance of the many good amiable qualities which he so eminently possessed.

11. Thaddeus Kelly, Ross, Co. Sligo died in 1822 and is buried in Templemore cemetery. [Had Me Made by T.B. Timoney.]

12. Christopher Kelly, London produced a map of Ireland for Thomas Kelly of 53 Paternoster Row in 1822. Reference is made to Thomas Kelly in ***The printed maps of Ireland 1612-1850*** **. It quotes from *A new and Complete System of Universal Geography etc Vol.* 2 (of 2), by Christopher Kelly. Printed for Thomas Kelly, No 53 Paternoster Row,** by Rider and Weed, Little Britain, London. 1817. Another edition of the above was published in 1819. [Above information given to me by Michael Ryan]
A New and Complete System of Geography by Christopher Kelly and published by Rider and Weed (1815-1817), for Thomas Kelly, Paternoster Row London. According to this account the firm of Thomas Kelly was founded as a publishing house in 1799 by the people who founded Kellys Directory. JMK feels that that is probably incorrect as he believes that The Post Office directory was purchased by Festus Frederick Kelly (41) 1803-1883. His father was Captain Festus Kelly (40) who died in Rathmines Dublin in 1831. [See Main Hy-Many Family Tree. JMK]

1823

1. Colonel Arthur Kelly, of Kelly, Devon, England, died. He was born in 1742 and later was colonel of the South Devon militia. In 1762 on the death of his father Arthur he succeeded the title ***Kelly of Kelly*** an ancient title which goes back to at least the time of King Richard I. The Kellys of Kelly in Devon probably arose in the neighbouring Cornwall which had its own Celtic tongue. The word Celli meant man from the wood. Colonel Arthur was succeeded by his grandson, also called Arthur, to the estate and title Kelly of

Kelly as his eldest son Arthur had predeceased him.

2. William Kelly, Clooncannon, Co. Galway, enlarged the tomb at Kilconnell Church. The tomb was first built in 1512. It is situated in the south wall, of the chancel under a gothic canopy.
"Eleven generations of the **Clooncannon (O'Kellys)** family entered here to 1823."
"Here under. lieth. the. bodies. of. Donogh. ne. O'Kelly. Donnel O Kel. Shane O Kel. and Fardoragh O Kel. Decended. from. Shane O'Kelly. who caused this inscription. to be done for him". The above runs around the stone in three lines. [See Clooncannon and Carraroe Family Trees. See 1837 (3) and 1814 (2)]

3. A deed was drawn up, between Michael Daly of Loughrea, Co.. Galway, Esq., **Patrick Kelly of Hollyhill, Esq., Stephen Darcy Kelly, Esq.,** Brevet Major in His Majesty's 10th Regiment of the Foot (of Longford Lodge, Eyrecourt). Refers to a deed in 1784 between the late Henry, Earl of Clanrickard and **Dennis Kelly Esq**., Present Deed witnessed by Alicia Ormsby, spinster, of City of Dublin and Joseph Ridge, City of Dublin, Gentleman, Attorney.

4. Rev. Thomas Kelly of Kellyville, founder of the Kellyites, of Ballintubert, Queen's County, published a letter to the Roman Catholics of Athy occasioned by Mr Hayes seven sermons. [Dublin, Pr. For Richard D. Moore Time 1823].

5. The Tithe Applotment Books were compiled as result of an Act of Parliament of 1823. It provided that tithes be paid in money rather than in kind as had been the case previous to that date . The whole of Ireland was valued parish by parish. The amount paid by each landholder was based on the average price for wheat and oats in each parish during the seven years preceding 1821. [The Tithe Books give the name of the owners of land and their township and other addresses and the value of the property. The tithes were paid for the upkeep of the clergy of the Church of Ireland despite the fact that the vast majority of the people did not belong to that church. In 1838, tithes were commuted to a rent charge and were abolished in 1869.
For Example in the parish of Taughmaconnell were the following Kelly landholders.

Townland	Occupier	Acreage
Corkip	**Bernard Kelly**	35
Cartron	**Bernard Kelly**	63
Knock	**Patrick Kelly & Co**	30 ½
Turloughmore	**John Gilbert Kelly**	27
	Patrick D. Kelly & Co	31
	Gilbert Kelly & Co	14
Glanmore	**Thady Kelly**	9
Togher	**Mr John Kelly**	14

Valuation per acre varied from 3 1/8 to 9 ¼ pence. The total amount of Composition in Taughmaconnell was £160-10-10 ½.
To the Bishop £39, To the Dean £4 and to the Minister £117.

6. Rev. George de Seth Kelly, Prebend of Southwell, died in Scarborough. He was born in Oxford where his father John was Professor of Medicine. George was educated at Westminster College, and Christchurch, Oxford. He held several church appointments including being Canon of York (1804), vicar of Donington, Featherstone, Winkworth, Kirk Ierton before becoming Prebend of Southwell in 1789. This same year he married Catherine Dewelda Laye, of Yorkshire. They had ten children. **Rear Admiral William, Rev. George, Rev. John. Catherine, Eliza, Captain Edward, Richard, Rev. Henry, Francis of the "30th Foot", and Charles a merchant in Rio de Janeiro.**

7. On July 18, 1823, Francis Drew, Esq., of Drewscourt, Co. Limerick, died. His extensive estates in Cos. Limerick and Kerry devolved to his only sister, the wife of **John Cuffe Kelly, Esq., of Stormont (Co. Limerick).** [Freemans Journal]

8. Patrick Kelly and his wife Bridget Kane had **twins Patrick and Margaret Kelly** who were baptised on February 14, 1823 at St. Mary's Church, **Kilkenny**. [See 1814 (10)]

9. George Kelly was admitted to the **King's Inns,** Dublin. He was **son of Catherine Kelly née Bellew and**

the late George Kelly of Navan. He was **affiliated to Thomas Kelly, Attorney.** [King's Inns Admission Papers 1607-1867]

10. At Headford, on Wednesday last, January 1823, **Edward Kelly of Killeen, Esq**. in the County of Galway, to Bridget, eldest daughter of John O'Flaherty, Esq., in said county. [Parents of Mary Anne Kelly, "Eva of the Nation. J.M.K.]

11. ORANGE ATROCITIES IN FERMANAGH

Last night, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock, a party of that gang which has formed themselves into a Faction to beard the King's Government, assembled at their Lodge-room, held at the house of a licensed publican, of the name of Henry FALLS, in the town of **Tempoe in this Co. (Fermanagh**) and after arranging their plan of attack on the defenceless Clergyman, they proceeded to the house, where the **Parish Priest, the Rev. James KELLY**, a highly respected Gentleman, had lodged, and demanded that the bloody Papist Priest should come out.

Either from some humane Orangeman, or from some other person who had overheard their factions conspiracy to * * * , the Clergyman was apprised of the nature of their friendly visit, and had just time sufficient to secure the outer door of the House, and thereby, perhaps, to save his life. The gang were refused admission; persons from without were heard to order the party to fire. The command, however, was not obeyed; but on being refused admission, the Wreckers smashed the windows of the Priest's apartments; and retired, vowing vengeance against their intended victim! No homicide was committed; but will not that crime be the result? Poor Mr. KELLY has fled.- He has been compelled to abandon his residence and his parish-he has applied to Counsel for advice. As a matter of course, his Counsel has directed him to appeal to the laws; but that Counsel, from his experience was obliged to admit, that the trials of the offenders would be a mockery on the administration of justice, inasmuch as the Juries would consist of Orangemen, and as Catholics were virtually excluded from the management of the empanelling officer, from the Jury box, in this undoubtedly loyal Country. I have no time left for comment on this illegal proceeding-either the laws must put down the Faction, or * * * Forbearance will be no longer a virtue. The post is just going out. A FRIENDLY PACIFIER

12. Among the gentlemen were sworn the Grand Jury of the County Galway:- Denis Kelly, Esq. Castle-Kelly. March 1823.

13. County of Galway

To be let
From the 1st day of May next,
The Following Lands,
Part of the Estate of **James Kelly, Esq.:**
Newtown House & Demesne,
Containing 117 Acres Choice Meadow, Fattening and Grazing Land.
Ilk's Farm
107 Acres choice Meadow and Grazing Land, with a good Farm house, great convenience of Turf and Water.
The Stock, on those Lands (The property of James Kelly, Esq.) will be given to the Tenant at a valuation, and immediate possession if required.
Proposals to be received by Michael Dowdall, Esq. Tiaquin, Monivea.
April 17, 1823 [Connaught Journal, April 17, 1823]

14. REWARD

Whereas Three Hundred and Ninety-nine Sheep, the Stock of Lord French and

John BROWNE, Esq., of Moyne, his father-in-law, both in the County of Galway, under seizure for upwards of two years Rent, due out of the Lands of Skrine, in the County of Roscommon, est. at 12s per acre, were, on the night of Thursday, last taken off said lands, from the Keepers, who traced them as appears to the lands of Castle-French, but could not get any further account of them; and in order to make the most public example of the persons concerned therein, or were the means of having it done, I will pay a Reward of Fifty Pounds, for such information, within one month, as will lead to a conviction of any of the parties. -Dated **Kiltoom Lodge, Athlone**, 6th March, 1823.
Edmund Kelly
[Future **husband of infamous Sarah Kelly**. J.M.K.]

15. TO BE LET
In The Entire or in Separate Divisions
The Lands of Carra
(Near Loughrea)
The Quality of which is so well known that they deserve the notice of respective Farmers who intend finishing their Stock for Ballinasloe.
Proposals to M.G. PRENDERGAST, Esq. Millers Hotel, Jermyn-street, London, or to William KELLY, Stamp Office, Loughrea, to his Land Agent, who is authorised to close with a Tenant or Tenants when the value is offered.
April 28, 1823

16. DIED
On the 21st May 1823, at Castlekelly, in the County of Galway, **Leonora Mary, wife of the Rev. Armstrong Kelly.** Her amiable temper and disposition causes her loss to be sincerely deplored by her family and numerous friends, and her extensive and active tho unostentatious charity, will make her loss be severely felt in the neighbourhood she lived in.

CHANCERY
Thomas Tully, Executor of John Burke, Plaintiff;
Edmond Burke & others, Defendants
Pursuant to an Order made in this Cause, bearing date the twenty-second day of July instant, I will on Monday the eleventh day of August next, Set up and Let, at my Chambers, on the Inn's quay, in the City of Dublin, at the hour of One o'clock in the Afternoon, All that and those the parts of the Chelsea, in the pleadings mentioned situate in the County of Galway, containing one hundred and twenty-six Acres or thereabouts, formerly in the possession [sic] of Bartholomew Connolly and Darby Shaughnessy, and lately in the possession of John Hayden; for the term of 3 years, pending this Cause- Dated this 24th July, 1823.
Thomas Ellis.
Note- the Tenant must give security, by two solvent persons, in two years Rent.
For further particulars apply to **William Kelly, the Receiver in this Cause, Loughrea**, or to William Ledwich, his Solicitor, Upper Pembroke street, Dublin.

MORE MIRACLES
[From the Evening Herald of Tuesday]
Accounts of the miraculous cures have reached us from all parts of the country. From the mass of narratives, we select, for the present, the two that follow:-
Miss WARD, of the Presentation Convent, near Carlow, has been, to use the slang of Dr. CHEYNE, an "ailing person" these three years. She was bed-ridden, and wholly powerless for fourteen months. She had a complication of disorder, including inward affections that caused intense suffering. She was visited by two medical persons residing in the town of Carlow, and she received occasional advice from a physician of some eminence belonging to Kilkenny. The skill of all three was exercised upon her complaints, unite in vain. She remained without the least relief- without the slightest mitigation of her tortures- until Monday the first of September, when she obtained strength and health, and a perfect release from all suffering,

through the same miraculous instrumentality by which the wonders at Ranelagh and other places were affected.
Mary SCULLY, of Loughanore Common, within a mile of Clane; a poor but interesting patient, was still a greater martyr to immediate disease. Her malady commenced in the Meath Hospital, not fewer than nine or ten years ago. She was brought thither in consequence of injury received in her right thigh from the kick of a cow. An operation was performed, not, it is suspected, with very great skill. At all events she was discharged, after five or six months of continued agony, as incurable- a fact of which it is likely that the "natural principles" Doctor himself has a recollection, if his retreat from the "artillery" was affected as early as the period alluded to. After quitting the Hospital, this poor creature's entire person became ulcerated in an extraordinary manner. She might truly be said to have been a leper from head to foot. For a long time she was consigned to a collection of sticks and straw called a bed, deprived of all power of movement. At length she sank into a state that led her afflicted friends to make preparations for her funeral- and it is a singular fact that the first garment put upon her after her miraculous cure was one which was laid aside to enshroud her corpse. She was one of those specially prayed for on the first. She had some previous communications with the Rev. Mr. O'CONNOR- and it is remarkable that she could with difficulty be persuaded that there was any use in her joining in the customary solemnities.- Our informants mention, that the hour at which the Sacrifice of the Mass was offered up, was rather before the appointed period, and notice it as a circumstance adding in no inconsiderable degree to the wonders of which they have been witnesses, that the prescribed moment had arrived before any change was visible- and that before it arrived the poor patient had, in despair, resigned herself to the will of Providence as one too unworthy to be an object of the supplicated mercy. The "change" when it occurred, was, indeed, one well calculated to excite awe and astonishment. There was not only a sudden restoration to all the powers of locomotion, but an instantaneous drying up of the countless ulcers. It is no exaggeration, we understand, to say, that the whole population of the country, for miles around, are in motion to witness the miraculous effects that have been produced in the cure of this favoured being. No less than 800 people saw her, and offered congratulations, on the yesterday of the cure. We have said that she is an interesting and intelligent woman. She is now in her 26th year. Of the nature of her distemper, and the extent of her sufferings, the following amongst other medical people are cognizant:- Surgeon BURY, of Downings, near Prosperous; **Dr. KELLY, of Maynooth.** Surgeon BURY is a Protestant. He visited her on the day previous to the cure, as did also Doctors WALSH and KELLY. All declared her case to be perfectly hopeless- and all have since avowed their full conviction that her case was miraculous!

1824

1. Glencara House, near Mullingar, was built. This two storied house, has an imposing staircase, which is lit by a dome in the roof. It was **owned by Kellys** until it was sold in 1938**.** The Kellys of Glencara, claimed decent from the Kellys of Cargins, Tulsk, Co. Roscommon, who had previously been from Athleague. A younger son of the Kellys of **Cargins,** moved to **Kellybrook, Co. Westmeath**. A second son from that household purchased Glencara. **Robert,** born in 1800, was the **first to use the surname Hume Kelly.** Roberts third Harvey added the name Harvey to his name, so that he called himself, Harvey Hamilton Harvey-Kelly. [See Main Hy-Many Family Tree]

2. This year Kitty **(Catherine) Kelly, daughter of Thomas Kelly, of Ashbrook, New Inn,** said to be the most beautiful girl in Ireland married William Henry **Handcock,** a wealthy land owner, of **Carantrila Park, near Dunmore**. He was Protestant and she was Catholic. Handcock was only twenty one years old at the time of his marriage. There were three daughters. Later Pretty Kitty Kelly was involved in **a notorious law case** when a child of hers was alleged to have been fathered by the Marquis of **Clanrickard.** William Henry was born in 1803 and was the eldest son of William Hancock of Carantrila Park. His father died in 1818 and was succeeded by William Henry (born in 1804), who in turn, was succeeded by his brother John Stafford Hancock who had five sons and two daughters. [See Burkes Landed Gentry of Ireland 1904]

3. Among a large list of names as subscribers for the proposed **new cathedral in Ballina**, were **Mrs. Kelly** of Ballina £5; **John Kelly Esq**. Galway £3; and **Peter Kelly**, publican, Ballina.

4. Rev. Dennis Kelly, known as the Holy Hermit of Kilmachree (County Wexford), died on August 21, 1824 and was buried in the chapel there. He was popularly called a saint by those that knew him. He was

born at the mill of Rathmacknee in 1770 and was ordained on the continent in 1795. He spent seven years on the mission in Newfound and returned to Ireland in 1802. Having spent two years in the Franciscan Convent in Wexford he decided to live the life of a recluse. He was appointed curate of the parish of Piercetown and performed his duties "with the utmost exactitude". He spent all the time he could afford in prayer and meditation in the little chapel of Kilmachree, "built by the worthy Quaker named Jacob Poole in 1797. After some years the parishioners fitted out the vestry as a dwelling house. Kelly consistently refused to accept money. He fasted rigorously and celebrated Mass daily but due to religious scruples he refused to hear confessions. The alms and presents bestowed upon him, he gave to the poor
[Hist. of the Diocese of Ferns, by W. H. Grattan-Flood, 1916]

5. There was a dispute between British experts and Irish laymen who were involved in surveying Ireland. The topographical engineers were caught in the middle of this dispute. This group had been working tirelessly on the Irish bogs, roads and harbours. They knew the Irish landscape and the problems of mapping it. They lacked the highest scientific qualifications and did not have a professional institute or society so that they had no means of speaking with one voice but it would have been foolish to disregard their advice and no one did. It was different with the Irish land surveyors proper. Their advice was ignored by everybody. The only one of their number to address the committee of 1924 was **Patrick Kelly**, a person otherwise almost unknown to map history who happened to be **a doctor of laws** and may have been chosen as spokesman on that account.
[Plantation Acres, 1985 by J. H. Andrews]

6. Patrick O'Kelly (The Bard O'Kelly) this year published *A COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL POEMS.* **The front page read:**

AONIAN KALEIDOSCOPE
A COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL POEMS
BY P. O'KELLY, ESQ.
Author of Killarney, Giant's Causeway &c. &c. &c.
Cork
Printed for the Author
1824

7. Mary Kelly married Patrick Foley in St. Mary's, **Kilkenny** on July 4, 1824.

8. Laurence Kelly married Bridget Murphy in St. Mary's, **Kilkenny** on October 17, 1824.

9. William Henry Hancock of Carantrila Park, Dunmore, Co. Galway, born 1803; married September 1824 the **daughter of T. Kelly** and had issue three daughters.
[Burke's Landed Gentry of Ireland. 1904]
[She was alleged to be one of the most beautiful women in Ireland. She had an affair with the Earl of Clanrickard and allegedly had a child by him which resulted in a major Court Case.. J.M.K.]

10. Francis Kelly was a medical doctor in Brackney, Ballinasloe in 1824. [Piggots Directory of Ireland. See also 1837]

1825
1. Among the names of the "Enrolments of the Decrees of Innocents", under the Commonwealth Rule in Ireland, (1821-25), were **Edmond Kelly, Hugh Kelly, Thomas Kelly, William Kelly and Hugh Óg O'Kelly**

2. **Anne Kelly, formerly Castlekelly, Co. Galway, late Denzilla Street, Dublin. Will,** Orig. admo. v st. Perog November 23, 1825. (Not in ca) T. 15448 N.A.

[Formerly **Anne Armstrong, wife of John Kelly, (43) of Castlekelly** who died in Worcester, England in 1794. See Main Hy-Many Family Tree]

3. The Stockton to Darlington railway, the world's first passenger railway opens.

4. Dennis Kelly married Lucy, daughter of Major-General Sir George, Guy L'Estrange of Moystown, nr Bannagher, King's County c. 1825.

5. Edward Kelly of Shean in Forkhill parish, Co. Armagh made to **his son Patrick Kelly,** February 26, 1825.
[Armagh Wills].

6. John Kelly, was a Freeholder in Limerick, this year.

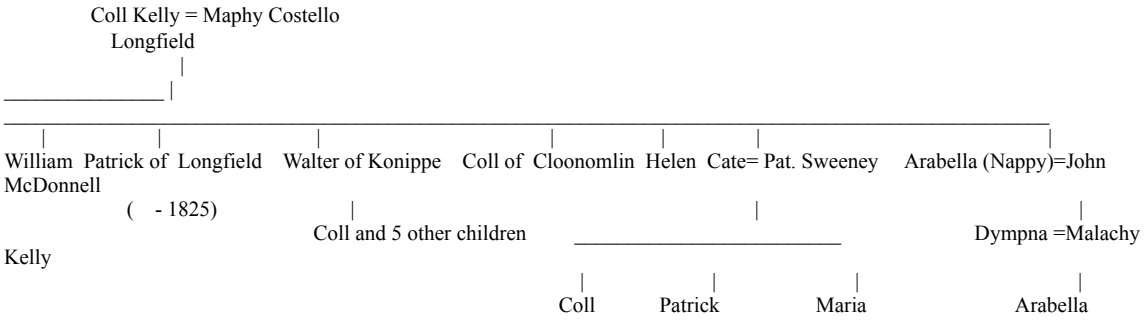
7. Bishop Hugh Kelly was bishop of **Dromore** from February 11, 1820 until his death on August 14, 1825.

8. Daniel Kennedy married Bridget Kelly (Special Licence) in St. Mary's, **Kilkenny** on February 18, 1825.

9. Alice Kelly daughter of Gerard (Garret) Kelly and his wife Kate Hogan was baptised in St. Mary's, **Kilkenn**y on November 3, 1825.

10. Edward Kelly, Templeshannon, Enniscorthy, was a Flax Dresser and **Morgan Kelly** was a flour merchant in New Street, **Enniscorthy** 1805-1825.

11. Patrick Kelly of Longfield, Barony of Gallen, Co. Mayo, died on March 17, 1825 (will dated May 5, 1821.
He was son of Coll Kelly of Longfield and Maphy Costello. Coll's will was dated April 29, 1792 and he was buried in the **Abbey of Straide, Co. Mayo**.



[Note spelling of Maphy and Cloonomlin were very difficult to read and may be incorrect]

1826
1. Bishop Thomas Kelly appointed to the see of Dromore, in Ireland. He had been Professor of Dogmatic Theology at Maynooth (see 1835).

2. Michael Kelly (1764-1826) , composer, singer, theatre manager and wine seller, died in Margate, England. He was born in Dublin, on December 25th., 1764. He was son of Thomas Kelly, Master of Ceremonies, at Dublin Castle, and a wine merchant of considerable reputation in Mary Street. He was previously a Dancing-Master His mother was McCabe from "a very respectable family in Westmeath". They were both Roman Catholics. Miss McCabe was placed a early age in a Roman Catholic Convent, situated in Arran Quay. Thomas had a relative at the same institution and used to visit her. He met and fell in love with Miss McCabe. She was only sixteen years of age when they eloped. Her father was very fond of the daughter and soon forgave them. He gave them £5,000 pounds which was an enormous amount of money in those days. They had fourteen children. Michael the eldest had intended to be a Medical Doctor but was persuaded to study music. He studied piano and singing in Dublin with Passerini and Rossini and made his debut in Fishamble Street Theatre in 1777, at the age of 15 years..

In 1779 he was understudy to an eminent singer in Puccini's *La Bouna Figlioua,* in Dublin. The singer fell ill and Kelly was called upon to play the part of the Count. [Some contend that Michael's father may have arranged the 'illness' to allow his son to perform]. The audience at the Rotunda assembly rooms, were very impressed by the young man's performance and soon he was in great demand. Later that year he sailed to Naples, Italy, where he studied under Finaroli and later he studied at Palermo. He was the first foreigner to sing at Chiesagrande on a festival day. He moved to Brescia, Verona, Venice and Parma. A Royal request brought him to Vienna. Mozart trained him for the part of Basilio in the first performance of *Le Nozzi de*

Figaro. Kelly performed at many of Mozart's Sunday concerts. During this time , he started to compose. From 1783 to 1787 he was principal tenor at Vienna. In 1787, Kelly went to England, and appeared in Drury Lane Theatre, as Lionel in *School for Fathers.* He undertook several tours of England and Scotland. He also performed in Dublin on several occasions, with Catalani and a Italian troupe. When Kelly returned to Dublin he brought with him Anna Maria Phillips, then Mrs. Rollings Edward Crouch. Kelly had seen her perform in Drury Lane playing Laurette in *Richard Coeur de Lion* and fell madly in love with her. He said 'I was struck with admiration of her wonderful beauty, and delighted to hear that she was to be my Prima Donna in the opera in which I was to perform. She seemed to me to aggregate in herself, like the Venus of Appelles, all that was exquisite and charming'. Anna Maria was born in London in 1863 to an unsuccessful lawyer and author. She made her debut in Drury Lane on November 11, 1780 as Mandane in *Artaxerxes.* Her early performances were not very successful. Success did not visit her until she appeared in Dublin. She got engaged to a son of Sir Thomas Loftus but no cleric would marry them as he was related to the Primate of Ireland. Soon afterwards she became attached to Mr Crouch a lieutenant in the Navy and they married in 1785. The marriage did not last and in 1791 they separated by mutual consent. Kelly had formed a ménage á trois with them in 1787, when he went to live at their home in Titchfield Street, near Cavendish Square. In due course the Prince of Wales would also briefly join the household. She died in Brighton on October 2, 1805, with Michael Kelly by her bedside.

In 1787 Kelly performed in the Theatre Royal in Limerick 16-28 July and 13-25 August with the billing stating 'the celebrated Michael Kelly, from Venice, via Drury Lane and the charming Mrs Crouch (formerly Miss Phillips), also of Drury Lane, as the chief attractions. They choose to do *Lionel and Clarissa from their premiere* before an audience overflowing on account of the assizes.' 'They also performed in Cork in the *Beggars Opera* as well as *Lionel and Clarissa.* In 1789 Kelly performed once more in Limerick and Cork as well as Waterford.

He was a friend of Thomas Moore, who wrote the Irish Melodies. Kelly noted that in the performance of Colman's adaptation of *Gay Detectives* "that the English taste in music, required more cayenne than that of any other nation in the world". Success prompted him to buy an old house at the corner of Market Lane, in Pall Mall, in 1802. He used it as a music shop for his compositions, and a place for the sale of wine. From this shop a door lead to the stage of the Opera House, and subscribers were allowed to go through for a fee of two guineas a year. This prompted his fellow Irishman, the satirical playwright, Richard Brinsby Sheridan, to inscribe in the saloon, "Michael Kelly, composer of wines and importer of music". The music shop failed and he was declared a bankrupt, in 1811. Later that year he made his last appearance in Dublin in the *Bard of Erin* one of his many popular compositions. None of the seventy songs that he wrote are now remembered. He died in Margate on October 9th., 1826, and is buried in St.. Paul's Covent Garden. It was said of him by James Boaden, that as a singer he had 'Amazing power and steadinesses. He was among the first "English" tenors to sing high notes in full voice. With Nancy Storace, he considerably raised the standard of singing at Drury Lane.

His autobiography *Reminiscences of Michael Kelly* was published in London in 1826. The book was dedicated to George IV. The dedication is written in the typical grovelling manner of the time. "Sire, I most respectfully, and dutifully lay at the feet of my sovereign, the memoirs of a life which has derived its happiest, as well as proudest passages, from his Royal condescension and patronage. etc.

In the introduction Kelly says, "General D'Alton, who was an enthusiast about Ireland, agreed with me that the Irish language was sweeter and better adopted for musical accompaniment than any other, the Italian excepted; and it is true, that, when as a child, I have heard my father sing many pathetic airs, in which the words resembled Italian so closely, that if I did not know the impossibility, the impression on my memory would be, that I had heard him sing in that language."

Michael had **a brother, called Mark** who was an officer in the English army, and was a waster. The only good thing that he accomplished was to father a child called **Frances Maria Kelly**, who became an actress and singer. One of her teachers was her uncle Michael. (see 1882). Michael had **another brother called Patrick** who had attended Dr. Burkes Academy in Dublin with Michael. Patrick also joined the Army, and was a captain in the East India Company's service. He died in the storming of the Seringpatam in 1778. *The Reminiscences of Michael Kelly* London 1824. The Irish Stage in the County Towns 1720-1800, by William Smith Clark, Oxford 1965. The Reminiscences are extremely unreliable especially when he quotes dates. They were not written by Kelly, but compiled by Theodore Hook, a contemporary author and journalist, from material supplied by Kelly in his old age. For example we are not sure of Kelly's real year of birth but it was probably between 1762 and 1764. Hogarth remarked of Kelly 'As a singer, his powers were by no means great, but his intelligence, experience and knowledge of the stage rendered him very useful'. See also Joseph Kelly, 1817.]
[See 1817 (11), 1822 (7)]

3. John Kelly was the teacher in Cloghans old (National) school. The school had been built in 1824 for £80. The 1826 report stated there was an average attendance then of twelve Protestants and thirty nine

Catholic pupils and that the fees charged were £12 yearly. [See 1855].

4. On a **tombstone in Taughmaconnell** old graveyard is written**,**
"O Lord Jesus Son of the Living God have mercy on the soul of **Bridget Kelly Regency** who departed this life the 4th of September 1826 in the 22 year **and son Edmond and James of Coolegary**
Edmond's age 19 years at the time of his death."

5. Michael Kelly son of Patrick Kelly and Bridget Kane was baptised in St. Mary's Church, **Kilkenny** on October 22, 1826. [See 1814 (10) & 1823 (8)]

Michael O'Kelly
d. c1845
& Margaret Bellew
d. 1859
m. c1805
Anthony O'Kelly
b. 1809
d. 1891, Mount Bellew
& Catherine Browne of Cooloo
m. 1838
Michael O'Kelly
b. 1839
d. 18 Jun 1884, Mount Bellew
Catherine (Kate) Mary O'Kelly
b. 31 Aug 1840, Galway
d. 6 Nov 1901, The Strand, London
& John Hutchison Cloran of Mt Bernard
b. 1842
d. 1876, Dublin South
m. Apr 1864
John Henry Francis Cloran
b. 26 Jul 1865, Mountbellew, Galway
d. Mar 1920, Hastings, Sussex
Mary Frances Cloran
b. 27 Feb 1867, Mount Bellew
d. 1895, Tonbridge, Kent
Dudley Anthony Laurence Cloran
b. 5 Sep 1869, Hollymount, Mayo
d. 1869, Ballinrobe
Eleanor Cloran
b. 21 Mar 1871, Hollymount, Mayo
Joseph Dudley Cloran

b. 29 Mar 1873, Dublin
Catherine (Kate) Mary O'Kelly
b. 31 Aug 1840, Galway
d. 6 Nov 1901, The Strand, London
& Dr. Richard Tuohill
b. 1801
d. 25 Nov 1878
m. 8 Jun 1876, Dublin
Richard Aloysius Tuohill
b. 20 Jun 1877
d. 23 Sep 1885
Edward O'Kelly
b. 1843
d. 24 Oct 1919, Dublin
& Elisabeth Bourke
b. 15 Oct 1852, Goulbourne, Carleton, Ontario
d. 17 Dec 1919, Dublin
m. 15 Feb 1871, Pembroke , Ontario
Anthony Thomas O'Kelly
b. 24 Feb 1872, Pembroke, Ontario
d. Jun 1872, Pembroke, Ontario
Mary Elizabeth (Bessie) O'Kelly (Bourke then McMartin)
b. 7 May 1873, Headford, Galway
d. 1951, Omaha, Douglas County
Edward George (Ned) O'Kelly
b. 30 Sep 1875, Mount Bellew
d. 11 Dec 1939, Toronto
& Gertrude Ross
b. 3 Apr 1874, Toronto, Ontario
d. 30 Aug 1927, York, Ontario, Canada
m. 30 Jun 1907, York, Ontario, Canada
Andrew Nolan O'Kelly
b. 25 Mar 1877, Galway
d. Sep 1957, Sussex
& Lillian Shrapnell
m. Apr 1915, Ukfield, Sussex
Dudley O'Kelly
b. 3 Oct 1880, Cooloo, Galway
d. 1882, Mount Bellew
Christopher Dudley O'Kelly
b. Mar 1885, Mount Bellew
Bryan O'Kelly
b. 30 Nov 1888, Dublin
Patrick O'Kelly
Maria O'Kelly
b. c1811

d. Mar 1851, Gort, Galway
& Dr. Martin Daly Nolan
b. c1810, Prospect, Galway
d. 11 Feb 1858
m. 23 Nov 1831
Dr. Andrew O'Kelly Nolan L.R.C.S.I. L.M.
b. 1834, Gort, Galway
d. 19 May 1890, Gort, Galway
& Helena Darcy of Woodville
b. 1841, Woodville, Loughrea, Galway.
d. 1901, Dublin North
Margaretta Nolan
b. Aug 1837, Gort, Galway
d. 29 May 1854, Gort, Galway
Eliza Nolan (Sr. Stanislaus of the Immaculate Conception)
b. 24 Jun 1838
d. 17 Jan 1931, Loughrea
James O'Kelly Nolan
b. 1841, Gort, Galway
d. 15 Feb 1911, North Carlton, Victoria
& Margaret Considine
b. 1848, Galway City.
d. 1946, Kew, Victoria.
m. 14 Oct 1873, Sandhurst, Victoria
Joseph Nolan
b. c1874, Huntly, Victoria
Maria Josephine Nolan
b. 13 Jan 1876, Huntly North, Victoria
d. 1891, Fitzroy, Melbourne, Victoria
Margaret Teresa Nolan
b. 1877, Huntly, Victoria
d. 1969, Kew, Victoria
& Michael Francis Conlan
b. 1875
d. 6 Dec 1938, Surry Hills, Victoria
m. 1903, Victoria
Kate Nolan
b. 1879, Huntly, Victoria
James O'Kelly Nolan Jr.
b. 28 Feb 1881, The Niagara Hotel, Bendigo, Victoria
d. 1962, Royal Park, Melbourne, Victoria
& Margaret Goonan
b. 1882
d. 1947
m. 17 Jul 1909, 101 Gore St. Fitzroy, Melbourne
Kathleen (Kate) Nolan

b. 1883
d. 1951, Kew, Victoria
Lizzie Nolan
b. 1885, Port Melbourne, Victoria
Andrew O'Kelly Nolan
b. 1887
d. 1957, Fitzroy, Melbourne, Victoria
Elizabeth Nolan
b. 1889
d. 1921, Richmond, Victoria
Agnes Nolan
b. 1890
d. 1905, Carlton, Victoria
Frances Lucy Nolan
b. 3 Aug 1890, Carlton, Victoria
d. 13 Dec 1979, Kew, Victoria
& Francis Warren Duffy
b. 28 May 1889, North Carlton, Victoria
d. 13 Jul 1964, Kew, Victoria
m. 18 Jun 1921, Victoria
Annie Mary Nolan
b. 1891
d. 1976, Hawthorn, Victoria
& Denis Daniel Murphy
b. 1884
d. 1956, Kew, Victoria
m. 1919, Victoria
Mary Teresa Nolan (Sr. M Rose)
b. 1842
d. 10 Sep 1875, Castlebar
Martin Hubert Nolan
b. 1845, Gort, Galway
d. 1871, Huntly, Victoria
Michael O'Kelly
b. c1814
& Kate Killikelly, Daughter Daniel Moore Killikelly
b. 1817
m. 6 Mar 1848, Summerville
Michael O'Kelly
Maria O'Kelly
Margaret O'Kelly
Christopher O'Kelly
b. c1815, Galway
d. 16 Nov 1895, Pembroke, Ontario
& Elizabeth Worrell
b. May 1830, Longenit, Quebec

d. 21 May 1910, Pembroke, Ontario
m. 16 May 1850, Pembroke, Ontario
Michael O'Kelly
b. Jan 1852, Pembroke, Ontario
d. Sep 1854, Pembroke, Ontario
Margaret O'Kelly
b. 2 Jan 1853, Pembroke, Ontario
& John Copeland
b. 1842, Richmond, Ontario
d. 6 Jun 1885, Pembroke, Ontario
m. 7 Oct 1872, Renfrew District
Elizabeth Ellen (Nelly) Copeland
b. 30 Oct 1873, Pembroke, Ontario
John Copeland
b. 29 Aug 1876, Sheffield, Ontario
Dudley O'Kelly
b. 20 Dec 1857, Pembroke, Ontario
d. 20 Oct 1938, St Boniface, Winnipeg.
Mary Victoria O'Kelly
b. 1858, Pembroke, Ontario
d. 21 Nov 1933, Ottawa, Ontario
& Dr. William Albert Mackay
b. 18 Apr 1861, Grenville, Quebec
d. c1926
m. 19 Jan 1910, Pembroke, Ontario
Matilda Maud Magdalen O'Kelly
b. 6 May 1860, Pembroke, Ontario
d. 22 Sep 1917, Pembroke Ontario
& Cusack P Roney
b. 1853, Alymer, Quebec
d. 1890, Portage du Fort, Quebec
m. 18 Apr 1882, Pembroke Town, Ontario
Christopher Thomas Roney
b. 3 Jan 1883, Pembroke Renfrew Ontario
d. Jul 1883, Pembroke, Ontario
Lillian Roney
b. 1884
d. 1884
Cusack Anthony O'Kelly Percy Roney
b. 1885, Portage du Fort, Quebec
d. 1956, Toronto, Ontario.
John McGill Roney
b. 1887, Portage Du Fort, Quebec
d. 1962, Ottawa, Ontario
Anthony O'Kelly
b. 4 Apr 1862, Pembroke, Ontario

d. 8 Apr 1926, Seattle, King, Washington, USA.
& Catherine O'Reillys
b. Aug 1867, Quebec
d. 5 Apr 1934, Seattle, King, Washington USA
m. Apr 1889, Port-du-fort, Quebec
Christopher Patrick O'Kelly
b. 5 May 1890, Washington
d. 9 Sep 1948, Tacoma, Pierce. Washington
& Eugenia
b. 1 Oct 1901, Belgium
d. 14 Oct 1991, Washington
m. 1923
Edwin George O'Kelly
b. 2 Sep 1892, Seattle, Washington.
d. Apr 1951, Los Angeles, California
& Mayme
b. 1895, Wisconsin
m. c1917
Christopher John O'Kelly
b. Mar 1864, Pembroke, Ontario
d. 8 Sep 1936, Winnipeg
& Mary Cecilia Marion
b. Dec 1868, Pembroke, Ontario
d. 11 Oct 1928
m. c1888
Mary Aileen O'Kelly
b. 29 Aug 1889, Pembroke, Ontario
d. 28 Aug 1890, Pembroke, Ontario
Monica Marion O'Kelly
b. 30 Oct 1894, Winnipeg
d. 29 Aug 1985, Pinellas, Florida, USA
& Ralph Kiely
b. 11 Jul 1895
d. Jul 1969
m. c1923
Christopher Patrick John O'Kelly V.C. M.C.
b. 18 Nov 1895, Winnipeg
d. 1922, Drowned. Body never found
Margaret Mary O'Kelly
b. 8 Jun 1897
d. 19 Dec 1977, Orange, Florida, USA
& Whitney Wall
b. 14 Sep 1894, Kentucky, USA.
d. Mar 1957, Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA
m. Apr 1922, Minneapolis
Elizabeth O'Kelly

b. Sep 1867, Pembroke, Ontario
d. 8 Dec 1943, Duluth, St Louis Minnesota
& James F (Frank) Burrows
b. Aug 1862, Smiths Falls, Ontario
d. 5 Feb 1927, Saint Louis, Minnesota
m. 14 Sep 1892
Mary E Burrows
b. 1893, Duluth City, Minnesota
& Francis Harold Higgins
m. 2 Sep 1919, Duluth City, Minnesota
James O'Kelly
b. 12 Sep 1867, Pembroke, Ontario
d. May 1928, Los Angeles, USA
& Mary Harriett A Gilmour
b. 25 Mar 1868, Almonte
d. 29 Oct 1951, Santa Barbara, California
m. 3 Nov 1890, Carleton, Ontario
Joseph Bryan O'Kelly
b. 14 Oct 1891, Pembroke Cathedral, Ontario
d. 6 Sep 1892, Pembroke, Ontario
Alma (Louisa) O'Kelly
b. 29 Jun 1871, Pembroke, Ontario
d. 10 Jul 1871, Pembroke, Ontario
Dudley O'Kelly
b. 1825, Galway
d. 31 Aug 1896, Pembroke , Ontario
& Anna Catherine O'Donnell
b. 1846, Quebec
d. 6 May 1894, Pembroke, Ontario
m. c1872
Margaret Elizabeth O'Kelly
b. 27 Oct 1873
d. 21 Feb 1886, Pembroke, Ontario
Michael O'Kelly
b. 15 Oct 1874, Pembroke, Ontario
d. 29 Dec 1933, Essondale Mental Hospital B.C.
Anthony Dudley O'Kelly
b. 12 Feb 1877, Pembroke, Ontario
d. 29 Nov 1927, Essondale Mental Hospital, B.C.
Mary O'Kelly
b. 4 Mar 1879, Pembroke Ontario
Ellen Jane O'Kelly
b. 16 Oct 1882, Pembroke, Ontario
d. 28 Nov 1916, Montreal. Notre Dame Basilica
& Eugene Campbell Kennedy
b. 15 Feb 1881, Bagot, Renfrew, Ontario

m. 31 Oct 1910, St Patrick's Church, Montreal
Annie Lizzie O'Kelly
b. 9 Oct 1888, Pembroke, Ontario

1827

1. Thomas Kelly (fl. 1799-1827), was Dublin wood engraver. As a student at the Dublin Society's School he obtained prizes for wood engravings in 1802 and 1803. He did a lot of work for the Dublin Society. He is thought to be the Thomas Kelly who did a poor etching entitled "*Union Street,* or *Ease and Plenty,* and signed Thos. Kelly *Del et Sculot,* published in 1799 by Williamson, of Grafton Street. It showed a view of College Green as the artist imagined it would appear after the act of Union. [Dictionary of Irish Artist by Strickland 1913]

2. In a speech to the Catholic Association, a vote of thanks was given to **Dr. Kelly, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore**, in consequence of his invaluable exertions, to make out his proportion, of the cooperative census, of the Catholic and Protestants in Ireland, which he had been requested to do for the Association. Mr. Shiel who had proposed the vote of thanks referred to the immense numerical superiority of the Catholics.

3. James McMillan, a hatter, who for three years kept a tavern and store in York County, moved in 1803 with his wife to Harristown County, Ohio, where he followed various callings, including milling, and farming. For two years he served as Senator in the Ohio State Legislature. His son Asa married **Mary Kelly** this year.

4. Rev. John Kelly was Parish Priest of Clonmore in Co. Carlow in 1827. He had 6,000 Catholics in his parish.

5. Thomas Kelly, a Manx man, and his wife Jane Boyd and five daughters, his father, **Thomas Kelly Senior**, and his sister, **Isabella,** and ten other Manx people left his farm at Doolough, Jurby on July 6, 1827, and sailed to New York from Liverpool.. The journey took 63 days. On reaching New York, they set out for Painesville, Ohio. This part of their journey took 80 days. He wrote a diary of his trip which would have been very representative of many other Kellys who made the same trip from Ireland, though he would appear to have had more money than them as he had sold his farm in Man before embarking on the journey.

July 5th.-- This morning before daylight I stole away to St.. John's, for to see for one last time, the ancient ceremonies on Tynward Hill and secretly take from its lowest round one handful of that earth which had seen maybe and heard more history than any spot on the Island.

July **6th**.-- Started from Doolough, for Ramsey to take our passage to Liverpool. Engaged with the Master of the John Bull for our passage at 5 shillings a passenger.

July **8th**.-- Arrived in Liverpool. Engaged passage in the ship *Anacreon* of Liverpool and paid for our passage £3 15s. per passenger. Children under 7 three to the passenger. The ship burden 500 tons.

July **10th.--** Buying provisions for our journey. Will sleep in the ship tonight and until we sail.

July **11th to 22nd**.--- Waiting to sail.

July **23rd**.---Sailed from the Princess Dock. Sea very calm..... 171 passengers.

July **24th.---** In the channel between the Isle of Mann and Wales. In evening came round the Calf of Mann. Saw the herring fleet just at night. My last glimpse.

July **25th**.--- Wind west. A sharp breeze carried away our sliding giboom.

July **27th**. --- West of Ireland. This day our Isabella (child) died. Was but a short time ill. We laid her out in one our berths till burial time next morning.

July **28th.** --- Our Isabella was committed to the deep and was not seen no more. Burial service read by the Captain. My wife fell to the deck in a deep swoon. She was only 2 years.

July 29th.--- In the Atlantic. Saw a ship at night. Thick hazy weather.

August 13th. --- Several sails in sight. Thick foggy weather. Soundings 90 fathoms with sand.

August **15th**. --- Spoke the Margaret of Cork, bound for Quebec. Out 36 days. 100 passengers. Had her main sail carried away in the gale which is striking us now. Tons of water pounding down on the decks, the ship creaking and groaning. Now we labour in a trough of the sea and now we try to reach the sky. But this is a proud ship well manned and provided with sails enough to keep us steady. But terror and sickness among those unused to the sea. I do what I can, often using that gift of healing which I do not understand but give thanks for and I keep the children quiet with songs and stories.

The Captain acknowledged that he had not often seen a worse storm and read prayers for such a time.

Monday August **20th.** ---- Calm light airs again and pleasant weather.

Wednesday **22nd**. --- Out fishing in the Jolly Boat with the sailors. Caught none.

August **23rd**. --- Long month on the water, but it often took that long from Ramsey to London. I am not sorry for I may not see it again.

August 27th. --- Sable Island in sight. Wild excitement singing for joy.

Wednesday **28th**. ---- Another sudden gale and darkness. In the darkness we nearly run down a fishing Smack, but instead they rescued one of our passengers washed overboard.

Monday September 3rd. --- Saw the land of Long Island about twenty miles away. Several sails in sight.

September **4th**. --- Saw the floating Light 15 miles distance from Sany Hook Lighthouse. Took pilot on board. Went in close to Sany Hook. Very dangerous here. Passage a mile broad with forts on each side. 9 Miles from New York came to anchor at the quarantine Ground and was inspected. I am surprised there is land so beautiful so far from our Island. Went on shore this evening on the Jolly Boat with the Captain and three of the sailors to buy provisions. We were at sea 43 days.

Wed. **5th**. --- At anchor at the Q... Ground. Steamboats pass by to and from New York every hour. A ship is at anchor here with small pox on board. Two men and child died. On her passage she fell in with a ship waterlogged. No men or boats on board. They took off the wrecked ship sails and rigging and left her. They were short of provisions themselves but got some for a ship bound for Ireland.

Sept. **6th**. --- On shore by permission from Doctor. Met three other Manxmen from onboard the Indus. 66 days from Liverpool and had been short of food and water.

Sat. 8th. ---- The pilot on board at 7 in the morning with a bill of health from the doctor. Weighed anchor and sailed for New York. Passed several islands with forts. Landed near Steamboat Wharf and went to Washington Market House for provisions which sell very cheap. The sight of fruit trees is wonderful to us..... Long Street is said to be 20 yards broad and 7 miles long, more than half the width of our little island. The buildings and streets exceed those of Liverpool and we like it very well.

Sunday 9th.... At St. Paul's Church, find service nearly same as our Church of England except the prayers for the President of America John Quinsy Adams, when ours was for King George IV, and the churching of women was some different too.

Monday 10th. ---- Our goods inspected. We hire two cars to carry them from the ship. We were onboard 63 day.

Wed. 12th. ---- Started in the *Swiftsure* up Hudson's river at 8 miles an hour. Paid our passage $1 per passenger and $ ½ for children and $ 1 ½ for luggage.

Thurs. 13th.---- At Albany, after 22 hours. Engaged with the boat *Laurence,* to carry us up the Buffalo canal, paying 1 cent a mile for adults and ½ a cent, for children, and a $ 1, a hundred weight for luggage. At Troy came to the Nine Locks which rises 100 feet, before we get to the level. The canal divides here, one branch goes to Buffalo and the other goes to Upper Canada.

Friday 14th. --- At Schenecady last night we crossed a river 600 yards broad. Boatmen change horses every 12 miles. They drive at a rate of 3 miles a hour.

Sept. 16th. ---- Passed the towns of Herchemer, Utica, Rome, etc. Saw Indian hut with man and wife. Some passengers gave him tobacco, which they were fond of. At the large town of Rochester we met other Manx folk. A joyful short meeting. The boat was in a hurry.

Wed. 19th. --- Lockport..... 5 double locks which rise 64 feet. The canal is cut 20 feet deep out of solid limestone. At Tonawanta there is a narrow lake which serves for a canal. Saw a part of Lake Niagara .....and the boundary between the United States and the British Settlement. At the town of Buffalo several Indians but no buffalo. On canal 6 days. The lake here looks like a sea..

Thurs. 20th. --- Engaged the Captain of the schooner *Andrew of Buffalo,* to carry us to Fairfort, Ohio, paying $1 a passenger and 2s. 6d. per barrel for luggage.

Friday, 21st. --- Arrived at Fairfort after 25 hours. Will sleep in schooner this night.

---- Hired 2 teams of oxen to carry our goods to the village of Painsville. Rented a wooden house here at $ 2 ½ a month. Will sleep there for the first night on land in America after 80 days from my old habitation at Doolough in the Isle of Mann.

Later he bought a 72 acre farm in Concord Township for $800.

[See 1818 (5)].

6. Charles Kelly, 15 Henry St.., Dublin, in the Parish of St.. Mary, married Susannah Pigott, Charlotte St.., in the Parish of St.. Peter, were married on Jan. 18, in St.. Peter's Church, Dublin. The presiding clergyman was Smyth W. Fox. The ceremony was carried out in the presence of **Charles Aylmer Kelly, Charles's**

father. His mother was Priscilla Hatton. They had married in 1784. Charles was a Chandler and Coal merchant [see 1867].

7. On a tombstone in the old graveyard in **Taughmaconnell, Co. Roscommon**, is written "O Lord have mercy on the soul of Patt Cunnaboy (Conway) who died Feb 10, 1828 age 82 and his wife **Sally Cunnaboy alias Kelly** who departed this life October 12th, 1827 age 73, also Michael Cunnaboy dept life August 2nd, 1836 age 49. This monument erected by his son William Cunnaboy.

8. Major-General John Francis Kelly, died on February 23, 1814. He was son of Lt.-Col. Redmond Kelly of the **Carraroe nr Dunsandle,** Co. Galway Kellys. [See 1805]

9. The future Admiral Watson Kelley, of the U.S. Navy, was born this year. He was son of **Benjamin Franklin Kelley**, who was born on March 4, 1784, and Nancy Yancey. He was a descendant of the O'**Kellys** of **Gallagh.**

10. James Brennan married Betty Kelly in St. Mary's, **Kilkenny** on February 27, 1827.

11. Lieutenant Patrick Kelly, Loughrea, Ensign 20 years old, March 5, 1807, Royal Nth. Fus. 85th; 87th 1813; 60th 1819. Married March 1819
Children Eviline 1823
Anastasia 1824
Stephen D'Arcy Kelly 1826
Frances M. Kelly 1827
Hollyhill Cottage, Nr. Loughrea
(Notes take from Ledger at Kew)
(From Card Index) [Note there are two Stephen Darcy Kellys, the older one was a Brevet Major in 1823. J.M.K.].

12. Deeds for Kelly of Loughrea, Hollyhill and Lurgan

Date Deed No. Book No. Parties, Persons, Places, etc Mentioned in Deed 1757 124465 188 Clanrickard to Persse The Rt. Hon. Earl of Clanrickard, Frances Persse of Loughrea, Esq., Hon. Thomas. Burke. Witnessed by John Kelly, receiver to said Earl and **James Kelly ,son of said John Kelly, Gent**., and Joseph Power and Michael Tressy.

1777 D'Arcy to Kelly Marriage Settlement **- Dennis Kelly and Anastace D'Arcy**. **Dennis Kelly of Lurgan, Co. Galway, Gent.** Anne Darcy widow and her daughter Anastace Darcy her daughter of Eyrecourt Co. Galway, Patrick Darcy of Kiltullagh and John Darcy, Drimcong, Martin Darcy of Eyrecourt, sd. Co. Esq. Witnessed by Peter Darcy of Eyrecourt.

1787 396 **McHugo to Kelly**.
Hyacinth McHugo, Loughrea, Shopkeeper, **Dennis Kelly** of said. Place. Charles Barrett Mrs Mary Cosgrove. Witnessed by Andrew Shaughnessy and Edward Mullery of Loughrea. Gents.

1787 258187 Earl of Clanrickard to Rt. Hon. Earl of Clanrickard, **Dennis Kelly of Hollyhill, Co. Galway, Esq. John Kelly and Stephen Darcy Kelly first and second sons of Dennis Kelly.** Witnessed by Walter Bermingham of ? Castle, Co. Galway, Esq., and John Bucknell of Loughrea, Gent., and executed by William Talbot late of Mount Talbot in the Co. Roscommon, Esq.

1788 263642 387 Tully to Kelly John Tully of Loughrea, Co. Galway, Gent. **James Kelly, Lurgan, Gent. William Kelly of Loughrea.**
Witnessed by Michael McEvoy and John Hamilton.

1789 266702 406 **Kelly to D'Arcy**

Dennis Kelly of Loughrea, late of Hollyhill, Esq., Peter D'Arcy of Shannon Lodge and **James Kelly of Lurgan, Esq**., Henry, Earl of Clanrickard, **John Kelly and Stephen D'Arcy Kelly, first and second sons of Dennis Kelly**.

Witnessed by Andrew Broderick, Dealer and Martin Burke, Sadler, both of Loughrea.

1789 1266703 406 **D'Arcy to Kelly**
Walter D'Arcy of Loughrea, Esq., **Dennis Kelly of Loughrea, Gent., John Kelly of Loughrea. Witnessed by James Kelly of Lurgan** and Stephen D'Arcy of Longford, both in Co. Galway, Esquires.

1789 269509 410 **Kelly to McDonough Anastasia Kelly, widow of Dennis Kelly, late of Loughrea**, Co. Galway, deceased. Jimmy McDonough, of Loughrea. Witnessed by **James Kelly of Lurgan** and Owen Madden of Loughrea, Gent. And Mathias McLoughlin, Loughrea, Gent.

1792 295171 461 Burke to Kelly Patrick Burke of Ballydavid, Co. Galway, Esq., **James Kelly of Lurgan**, Co. Galway Esq., Rt. Hon. Smith, Earl of Clanrickard, Ulick Burke of Ross, Co. Galway, **John Kelly** and Henry Skerrett, James Lynch, **John Kelly, son of James Kelly** and John Burton son of Francis Burton, John Burton is since dead. Refers to **a lease in 1754 between the Earl of Clanrickard and John Kelly on the life of Mary Ann Kelly, 5th daughter of John Kelly.** Present deed witnessed by Martin and Nicholas Browne of the Town of Galway, Gents and Andrew Shaughnessy of the City of Dublin, Gent.

1794 305751 470 **Kelly to Martin Anastasia Kelly** otherwise Darcy, **widow of Dennis Kelly, late of Hollyhill**, Esq., Decd. Richard Martyn of Tuam, Co. Galway, Esq., Michael Burke of Cooleny, Co. Galway, Esq. Witnessed by Robert Burke of Galway and Richard Burke of **Loughrea** and **William Kelly of** same.

1795 315529 499 **Clanrickard to Kelly** Henry, Marquis of Clanrickard, **James Kelly of Lurgan**, Co. Galway, Esq. **Mary Kelly his wife aged about 40 years and Margaret Kelly, their eldest daughter aged 20 years**. **Witnessed by Rev. Armstrong Kelly of Portumna**, John Aubry of Hukfield, G. B., and John Bucknell of Loughrea.

1805 382649 566 Clanrickard to Deane. Rt. Hon. John Thomas, Earl of Clanrickard and Martin Deane of the Town of Galway, Merchant and **Margaret Deane, otherwise Kelly his wife, the only child of James Kelly of Lurgan, Co. Galway, Deceased. James Kelly son of John Kelly** and John Burton son of Francis Burton, James Daly of Raford, Denis Daly, Hyacinth **Daly of Dalystown, Co. Galway, Esq., Deceased, Denis Bowes Daly, Esq., The Marriage of James Kelly and Mary Browne (a Marriage settlement of 1768)** In the present deed, Margaret Deane is stated to be 32 years and Martin Deane 42 years**.** Their Daughter Mary Ann now about 5 years**.** Witness Jethro John Bucknell and **Mary Kelly of the Town of Galway**.

1805 382650 566 Clanrickard to Deane Rt. Hon. John Thomas Earl of Clanrickard, Martin Deane of the Town of Galway, Merchant, **Margaret Deane otherwise Kelly, his wife**. Margaret is the only child of James Kelly, late of Lurgan, Deceased. Refers to a deed in 1740 between Rt. Hon. John Smith, Earl of Clanrickard, Deceased and Ulick Burke of Ross, Co. Galway, Gent. **John Kelly** and Henry Skerrett **of Loughrea**, James Lynch, Merchant, said Town, **James Kelly, son of John Kelly**, John Burton son of Francis Burton of Loughrea, Patrick Burke of Ballydavid, Co. Galway, Esq., eldest son and heir of Ulick Burke, **Mary Kelly, 5th daughter of John Kelly.**

1805 383863 566 **Kelly to Kerin William Kelly of the town of Loughrea**, Gent. Anthony Kerin of the

Town of Galway, Merchant. Witnessed by Patrick Barrett of the City of Dublin, Attorney and Patrick Lally of Loughrea, Gent.

1823 529528 **Daly to Kelly** Michael Daly of Loughrea, Co. Galway, Esq., **Patrick Kelly of Hollyhill, Esq., Stephen Darcy Kelly, Brevet Major in His Majesty's 10th Regiment of the Ft.**
Refers to a deed in 1784 between the late Henry, Earl of Clanrickard and **Dennis Kelly, Esq.,** Present Deed witnessed by Alicia Ormsby, spinster, of City of Dublin and Joseph Henry Ridge, City of Dublin, Gentleman, Attorney.

John Kelly, Gent., receiver to The Earl of Clanrickard in 1757.

James Kelly, Lurgan, Loughrea= Mary Browne (c1755-) Mary Ann Kelly (5th daughter)
M. 1768; D. c1805

Margaret Kelly (1773-) = Martin Deane, (1863-), Merchant, Galway

Mary Ann Kelly (1800-)

? Were James Kelly above and Dennis Kelly below brothers. What relationship to William Kelly, Esq. ?

Dennis Kelly, Lurgan, (later Hollyhill), Loughrea, = Anastasia Darcy, Eyrecourt
M. 1777 D. 1789

John Kelly, Hollyhill, Loughrea Stephen Darcy Kelly, Longford

James Kelly, Loughrea

13. Bishop Patrick Kelly (- 1827), a native of Kilkenny, died in 1827. He was **in 1820 appointed as bishop** of the newly created diocese **of Richmond**, Virginia, USA, and on his arrival there he found himself involved in a storm that was not of his making. The creation of the diocese of Richmond was controversial. The Archbishop of Baltimore, whose diocese had encompassed Richmond up until this time felt the creation of this diocese was "unwarranted and premature".

Kelly had been educated at Maudlin Street College, Kilkenny which he entered in 1793 and the Old Academy in 1795. In 1797 he entered St. Patrick's College (the Irish College, Lisbon), where he was ordained in 1802. He taught philosophy in Lisbon for the next two years. At The request of Dr Lanigan, he returned home on August 15, 1804 and being of delicate health he remained with his parents for the next year. In August 1805 he was sent as C.C. to Johnstown and in 1808 he was transferred to The Rower. He was Professor of Philosophy in Maudlin St. College from September 1811 to Summer 1814 and in the College of Birchfield from Summer 1814 to Summer 1815. On the appointment of his uncle Dean Nowlan to the pastoral charge of Windgas and Dunnamaggan, in August 1815, he succeeded him as Professor of Theology at Birchfield and he became President of the college on November 10. 1816.
He was son of Mathew Kelly and his wife Anastasia Nowlan, sister of Very Rev. Dean Nowlan, P.P. Gowran and was born on April 16, 1779 in Maudlin Street, Kilkenny.

He was consecrated bishop on August 24, 1820 and left Kilkenny on October 9 1820 and sailed from Dublin to New York and reached there on Christmas Eve 1820. From New York he travelled by land to Philadelphia where he stopped six days with Bishop Conwell before reaching his diocese on January 19. 1821. For some reason his appointment was displeasing to his Metropolitan, the Archbishop of Baltymore, Dr. Marachal. When he called on the Archbishop he was given a cold reception. "He did not receive me very kindly" he wrote to his brother "and tried to persuade me it would be dangerous to take possession of

my see; but his arguments did not satisfy me, and I arrived at Norfolk on Friday January 19,1821. On the Sunday following I said Mass, when the regular and well-disposed Catholics met and published my Bull from the altar. Since that period I have been negotiating with the other party who were in possession of the church. On Sunday, February 4th the keys were sent to me and delivered at the altar, whilst I was addressing the people, so matters are likely to be soon settled.

Within two months the difficulties which the Archbishop dreaded so much and which he should have resisted more firmly from the beginning were removed by Bishop Kelly's zeal and prudence. He won the esteem and affection of both contending parties, united them firmly together and suppressed almost immediately a dangerous schism.

Some clashing of jurisdiction having occurred between Dr. Kelly and the Archbishop during the next few months, the matter was referred to Rome for arbitration. In the interests of peace, the Holy See decided to transfer Dr Kelly elsewhere. It happened that the see of Waterford and Lismore became vacant by the death of Dr Walsh in Rome. Dr Kelly was translated there on January 28, 1822. The Pope approved the appointment on February 9, 1822. He returned to Ireland via Holyhead on July 15, 1822.

He died of inflammation of the lungs on October 8, 1827 aged fifty two years. and was buried in the Cathedral.

Dr Kelly was uncle of Rev. John Kelly, P.P. Castlecomer and Rev. Mathew Kelly, Professor of Ecclesiastical History Maynooth. [See 1858 (1)]

14. Watson Kelley was born in 1827. He was **son of Benjamin Franklin Kelley and Mary Yancy.** Watson Kelley later **became an Admiral** in the U.S. Navy. It is **alleged** that the family **descend from the O'Kellys of Gallagh, Co. Galway. Benjamin Franklin Kelley was born in Virginia on November 4, 1784.** [See Mormon Church 1862, Benjamin Franklin Kelley]

1828

1. Bishop Thomas Kelly, of Dromore, appointed Archbishop of Armagh**.**

2. **Francis Martin Kelly, appointed Bishop** of Winona, Minnesota, USA**.**

3. Archbishop Oliver Kelly of Tuam, laid the foundation stone of the new Cathedral in Ballina. He was assisted by Bishop McHale of Killala, and the neighbouring prelates.

4. Thomas Kelly Senior, died in Painesville, Ohio, on January 5, and was buried in the local cemetery. He had accompanied his son Thomas Kelly Junior and family from Doolough, Isle of Man, to Painesville, the previous year. [See 1827 (5)].

5. Rev. John Kelly, a native of Myshal, County Carlow, died on September 28, 1828 in his 47th year of age. He was educated at Carlow College as a day scholar from January to June 1800. He then moved to Maynooth in 1800 and was ordained there in 1805 for the diocese of Kildare and Leighlin. He was Parish Priest in Clonmore, 1813-28.

6. Terence Kelly, of Lurganallanboy, in Creggan parish, Co. Armagh, a will made to **his son Bryan Kelly,** July 21, 1818.
Terence Kelly as above to **his daughter Ann Nines alias Kelly** August 21, 1828. [Armagh Wills]

7. Judith Kelly daughter of Garret Kelly and his wife Kate Hogan was baptised in St. Mary's, **Kilkenny.** [See 1825 (8)]

8. Peter Kelly, second son of Ignatius Kelly (solicitor), Castlebar, Co. Mayo and Bridget Jordan who was educated at Rushbrook, Co. Mayo, was attached to James Henderson in 1828. [King's Inns, admissions. 1607-1867]

9. Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Kelly died in India on August 6, 1828 and was buried at Mullye. His grave stone states "Sacred to the memory of Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Kelly of His Majesty's Service, who died on August 6, 1828, in the 54th year of his age. This gallant officer served his Majesty at Flanders, Spain and Waterloo, where he was severely wounded; he was present at the capture of the Fortress of Bhurtpore and subsequently served at Arva, where he contracted the disease which proved fatal to him. As a mark of regard and esteem the Right Honourable the Viscount Combermere, G.C.B., Commander-in-

Chief in whose staff, Lieut.-Col. E. Kelly came to India and his brother officers of the staff have erected this monument."
Kelly was born in Portarlington, Queen's County (Laois) in 1771 and was wounded at the battle of Waterloo (Captain of 1st Life Guards. Received the Russian Order of St. Anne)
Served in 23rd Light Dragoons in India.

10. O Lord have mercy on the soul of **Reverend Thomas Kelly** who departed this life on April 9, 1828, aged 78 years. This monument was erected in Tisrara Medieval Church cemetery b**y his nephews, John and Edward Kelly** as a testimony of their affection. [Tisrara is the old name for Four Roads, Co. Roscommon.] [The Tisrara Medieval Church, Carrowtemple, Four Roads, 1995 By Jim Higgins]

1829
1. Catholic Emancipation. For the first time since the Reformation, Catholics were allowed to sit in the Parliament in London. This was one of the great moments in the life of Daniel O'Connell, the Liberator, who after many years of argument and agitation had obtained for the Catholics the right to sit at Westminster.

2. Patrick Bellew, of Castlebar, died c. 1829. He was husband of **Esther, daughter of Robert Kelly of Ballinrobe**, both in Co. Mayo.

3. Bishop Patrick Kelly, bishop of Waterford and Lismore and formerly bishop of Richmond, U.S.A.., died.

4. Bernard Kelly, of Darcey, in Greggan parish, Co. Armagh, married **Elizabeth Carragher, alias Kelly** July 23, 1829.

5. Mrs. Kelly died at her brother's house in Thomas Street, Limerick. She was **widow of the late John Kelly of Rusheen, Co Limerick** and was the sister of Very Rev. Dr. Ryan V.G. P.P. Bruff. [Limerick Evening Post and Clare Sentinel, and Freemans Journal, both Sept. 15]

6. William Ryan married Mary Kelly in St. Mary's, **Kilkenny** on February 9, 1829.

7. Newry Cathedral has the distinction of being completed before the passing of the Catholic Emancipation Act and its dedication was the first of its kind after the passing of that Act in 1829 (see 1 above). Notice of the ceremony of dedication appeared in the press in advance of the passing of the act, giving the names and titles of the Catholic bishops who would attend. This resulted in a major row in the House of Commons in London about the use of Irish Catholic Episcopal titles. The old St. Colman's Cathedral of the diocese of Dromore situated in Dromore had been taken over by the state sponsored Anglican Church with the English monarch being its head. The Catholic Church was suppressed and the dark period known as the Penal Times came into being. The Catholic clergy were hunted like wild animals with prices on their head

1830
1. A loan of £70 was given by a **Miss Kelly** of Ballina for the proposed new Cathedral in the town.

2. Rev. Patrick O'Kelly (Priest O'Kelly), died, in County Clare. He was born 1758 at Cloughanbeg West, Co. Clare. His parents were Michael and Margaret (McMahon) O'Kelly. He was educated at the Irish College in Paris. Around 1790, he was appointed parish priest of the united parishes of Killmihil and Kilmacduane. Initially Patrick lived at Leitrim House (known as Kelly's Grove). Later he moved to Clonredden, and finally in old age he moved to Kilrush. By the early 1800's he had inherited many of the O'Kelly farms. He let them to various members of his family, who in turn sublet them to tenants. The unusual position of being a land owner and pastor of his flock, brought him into frequent conflict with the local Protestant ascendancy. Known simply as Priest O'Kelly he was not afraid to highlight the many injustices meted out to the Catholics. At the time of his death the value of his estate was £6,750, a very large amount at that time. He left to his cousin, Mary O'Kelly, Freagh Castle, and the surrounding 152 acres. Mary was the wife of Mathias Kenny. Freagh Castle was located 6 miles north of Spanish Point in Co.. Clare. To Margaret Kelly wife of James Kelly of Cree Bridge, he left Clohaninchy. He left 240 acres to Honora Kelly wife of Terence McMahon.. On a simple brass memorial, at St. Mary's Church, Cree, his death is recorded, in 1830.
The will of Fr Patrick O'Kelly dated 1830 reads :

In the name of God Amen. I, the Reverend Patrick O'Kelly, of Clonreddan, in the County of Clare, Roman Catholic Priest being of sound mind memory and understanding do make and publish this my last will and testament in writing hereby revoking all former wills made by me. First I will my soul to God my Creator hoping for forgiveness of my sins through the death and suffering of my Redeemer Jesus Christ, I order and direct that all my just debts and funeral expenses be paid by my executors as soon as conveniently may be after my decease and I charge all my property of every nature and kind whatsoever with the payment of the same. I give devise and bequeath to my nephews and nieces, the sons and daughters of my brother Thady Kelly and my sister Honora Mc Mahon and of my sister Bridget Gibson and of my sister Margaret Kelly who shall be alive and unmarried at the time of my death, the sum of two hundred pounds sterling each, unless I shall in my lifetime provide for them and declare the same in a codicil or writing to this my will and that my personal property shall be fully equal to the amount thereof otherwise such legacies to abate in proportion as it is not my intention to have my landed property charged with the payment of the same or any other part thereof. I give devise and bequeath to my brother Thady Kelly for and during his natural life my interest in the farm of Creagh, in the County of Clare and also the division of the lands of Leitrim, which he now holds from me and on which he resides containing about thirty acres. He paying in future for the same a sum of ten pounds per annum towards the Head Landlord's rent thereof and also the West division of the lands of Glanmore now in my possession and herded by Simon McNamara at under and subject to a rent of twenty pounds a year as his proportion of the Head Landlord's rent to be payable out of the same said lands of Creagh, Leitrim and Glanmore and after his death to go to his sons by his second marriage in such shares and proportions he shall think proper to order and direct by any deed in his life time or by his last will and testament and for want of such appointment share and share alike among them. It being my will and intention that said lands should go and remain in my name and family I give devise and bequeath unto my nephew **John Kelly**, the son of my deceased brother James Kelly the residence and remainder of the said farm and lands of Leitrim now partly in my own possession and part set by me to tenants he paying for same the residue of the Head rent thereof being thirty two pounds a year I also give devise and bequeath unto the said John Kelly my interest in the land of Clonina and the wood of Clonina subject to the Head Landlords rent of same. I give devise and bequeath unto the said John Kelly the north west division of said lands of Glanmore now in my possession and herded by Michael Walsh at under and subject to the rent of ten pounds a year as his proportion of the Head rent of said lands. I give devise and bequeath unto my nephew Patrick Kelly son of my brother Thady Kelly by his first marriage the middle division of Glanmore which he now holds from me as tenant under a lease at the yearly rent of twenty pounds which rent I hereby reduce to ten pounds a year which is the proportion of the Head rent I wish to lay on said division. I also will and bequeath unto my said nephew Patrick O'Kelly the East division of Finoremore as now tenanted by James O'Brien, the Sextons, Tom Corbett, James Corry etc, he paying the yearly rent of one guinea an acre which is the Head landlords rent thereof which he is to pay for the same to the Head landlord. I give devise and bequeath to my nephew Morty Mc Mahon my right title and interest in and to the lands of Ballydooneen at and subject to the Head rent payable out of same. I give devise and bequeath to my sister Honora Mc Mahon and her son Terry Mc Mahon and the longest liver of them my right title and interest in the lands of Balloughera and Ballylean. I give devise and bequeath to my sister Margaret Kelly for and during her lifetime my right title and interest in and to the farm and lands of Clahanahency subject to the Head landlords rent of one guinea per acre for same free from the control and intermeddling of her husband and not to be subject to his debts and after her death I give and devise said lands subject to said Head rent of one guinea per acre to such of her sons as shall be living at the time of her death. I will devise and bequeath to my nephew Thady Kelly my right title and interest in and to the lands of Lisseyneulan. I nominate, constitute and appoint John Kelly of Kilrush and Thady Kelly now a student in Maynooth College executors of this my last will and Testament. In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name this fifth day of December One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Twenty Six. Signed Published and Declared by the said Reverent Patrick O'Kelly as and for his last will and testament in presence of us who at his request and in his presence and in the presence of each other have subscribed our names as witnesses.
Signed **Patt O'Kelly**
Witnesses Richard Scott, John Lysaght, and James Fitzpatrick

3. Thomas Kelly, Manx born, resident of Painsville, Ohio, writes, on April 10th 1830. "Today I find this old book begun so joyfully 3 years ago. Shall I have the heart to fill the rest of these pages and if so what with ? We are still on the farm but it has been too great a struggle and we will sell it as best we can and try something else. For now strange as all the rest that has happened to us we have the son that might have kept us on the Island. Our Thomas with Edward added as is the way nowadays. This handsome boy, another

dark one like his mother, is month old today, bound to be an idol even if not the first born". [See 1827 (5), 1828 (5) & 1845].

4. Fr. Charles Kelly was appointed Parish Priest of Kilmeena, Westport, in the diocese of Tuam, in 1830. It is believed that Kilmeena was joined to the Parish of Kilmacclasser in 1817. Kilmacclasser is situated four miles from Westport and four miles from Newport. Kilmacclasser has a ruin of a medieval church surrounded by a graveyard. [He was succeeded by Fr Myles Sheridan in 1832, (Cathair na Mart).]

5. John Cody married Mary Kelly in St. Mary's**, Kilkenny** on February 22, 1830.

6. Patrick Kelly married Ann Cummins in St. Mary's, **Kilkenny** on April 19, 1830.

7. Kate Kelly daughter of Patrick Kelly and his wife Bridget Kane was baptised in St. Mary's, **Kilkenny** on October 11, 1830. [See 1814 (10), 1823 (8), 1826 (5)]

1831

1. Count Cornelius Joseph (42), The O'Kelly of Gallagh and Tycooly, married Elizabeth Joyce of Mervue, Galway, the daughter of a wealthy merchant. As a dowry she was given 1,500 acres of land near Tuam, Co.. Galway. With funds that his father had inherited from his uncle Count Dillon John O'Kelly, of Prague, Cornelius built a very large house on the lands that he obtained as a dowry. They called the house Gallagh after their old home, from which they had been evicted by Oliver Cromwell. (see 1767 and 1811)

2. Leonora Kelly, (44), daughter of the Rev. Armstrong Kelly (43), of Castlekelly, Co. Galway**,** in April, married John Mahon, of Strokestown. John was her first cousin. His mother was **Honoria (43), daughter of Denis Kelly (42), of Castlekelly**. His father was Rev. Thomas Mahon of Strokestown. Rev. Thomas's great grand aunt Mary Mahon, had married Colonel John Kelly, of Clonlyon, many years before. He was Honoria's great grandfather.

3. Rev. Thomas Kelly a native of Portarlington, County Laois was curate (C.C.) of Mountrath since 1818. He was educated at Carlow College 1813 - 1817 and was ordained in 1817 for the diocese of Kildare and Leighlin.

4. Maria Kelly (42), daughter of Charles Kelly (41), of Charleville, Co. Westmeath married John eldest son of William Meares-Devenish of Meares Court, Co. Westmeath.

5. On a tombstone in **Shanaglish, Beagh Parish**, County Galway.
Front : I. N. R. I. Erected by **Edward Kelly** in memory of his father and grandfather and **his brother John** A.D. 1876 **Anne Kelly.**
Back : O Lord have mercy on the soul of **Mary Kelly alias Campbell** who departed this life February 12, 1829. This monument was erected by **Patrick Kelly** for him and Posterity A.D. 1831 & Anne Kelly-Pos.

6. John Harty married Mary Kelly in St. Mary's, **Kilkenny** on February 14, 1831.

1832

1. Count Denis O'Kelly-Farrell, died without posterity and was succeeded by his brother **Count James O'Kelly-Farrell.** James had two brothers, **Charles McCarthy O'Kelly-Farrell and Robert.** James married a Miss Long of Co.. Tipperary in Ireland and they had no issue. Charles McCarthy had a large family. He published several works. *Souvenirs d'Agnes de Bourbon* was published this year in Paris.

2. William Kelly (1770-1832), a former U. S. Senator from Alabama, died, in New Orleans. He was born in Tennessee in 1770 and received a classical education before studying law. Following admission to the bar he practiced at Huntsville, Alabama. He was elected to the U.S. Senate following the resignation of John W. Walker and served from Dec. 1822 to 1825. He then moved to New Orleans where he died in 1832.

3. A cholera epidemic spread all over Europe and soon reached Ireland. It was to last for about two years and resulted in the death of 30,000 to 40,000 people.

4. Captain Waldron Kelly, late of the 26th or Cameroonian Regiment, married Selina, youngest daughter of Mr Westerly, of Streatham. [Limerick Chronicle, June 2]

5. Bishop Thomas Kelly was appointed coadjutor to the Archbishop of Armagh in December 7, 1828**. He had been bishop of Dromore from 1826 when he succeeded Hugh O'Kelly to that see. He retained** the see of Dromore until he succeeded to the Archbishopric of Armagh on July 24, 1832. Kelly retained the administration of Dromore until the provision of Bishop Michael Blake in January 1833.

6. John Kelly of Loughrea, Co. Galway administered **Rev. Bartholomew Kelly's** will. Transcript available at the National Archives.

7. Patrick Kelly married Judy Lalor in St. Mary's, **Kilkenny** on October 15, 1832.

8. Martin Kelly married Kate Ryan in St. Mary's**, Kilkenny** on November 26, 1832.

1833

1. Frederick Challenger Kelly (42), **son of Patrick William Kelly (41)** who was British Consul at Lima, and his wife Sebastina Rosa de Aliaga y Calatayud, was born at sea on board the H.M.S. Challenger. He was given the name of the ship as his second name. His brother Thomas Aliaga Kelly was ancestor of the Aliaga-Kellys who still flourish in Ireland.

2. Fanny Kelly staged her one woman show at the Strand Theatre, Strand, London. The Theatre had been opened the previous year.

3. William Kelly, from Ashbrook, near New Inn, Co.. Galway, married at Portpatrick, Marie, eldest daughter of Mark Browne, of Rockfield, near Athenry, Co.. Galway. He was son of Redmond Kelly, of Boula, who died in 1792. [See 1856]

4. David Kelly was the first recorded Kelly to die on Grosse Ile, and was buried in the west cemetery on **Grosse Ile** Quarantine Station on the Saint Laurence river which is situated in the middle of the river 30 miles downstream from Quebec which was the gateway to British North America.

5. John O'Donovan in a letter written from Loughrea on October 11 to Petrie in the in the Ordinance Survey Office in Dublin writes " **Carnfree** on which the kings of Connacht were inaugurated to a very late period, stands----a very conspicuous object---on the hill to the south of Tulsk, near the demesne of **Mr (Daniel) Kelly of Cargins.**

6. William Kelly, Holles Street, Dublin, died in his 54th year of age. He was **Comptroller of Customs.** In 1824 he had been Examiner of Information Books. [Limerick Chronicle, Dec. 18]

7. Edward Kelly, 2nd son of Dr Hubert Kelly, Parsonstown, King's Co. Donegal, and his wife Julia Hanks who was born on April 2, 1809 and was educated at T.C.D Was admitted to the King's Inns 1829 and graduated in

8. William Kelly, a member of the Church of Ireland**, aged 20, from Ballyscullion,** parish of Magilligan**, Co. Derry, sailed from Derry to Philadelphia, this year.**

9. Ignatius Kelly (43), only son of Joseph Kelly (42), Attorney, Mountjoy St., Dublin and his wife Julia Martyn. Ignatius was born about 1816 and was **educated in Westport**. He entered the King's Inns and was attached to his father**.**

10. Michael Kelly son of Patrick Kelly and Judith Lalor was baptised in St. Mary's, **Kilkenny** on August 11, 1833

11. Ignatius Kelly only son of Joseph Kelly, attorney, Mountjoy Street, Dublin and Julia Martyn, over 16, educated in Westport, (Co. Mayo), affiliated to his father. H 1833. [King's Inns, Admissions 1607-1867]

12. Henry Cunningham Kelly, second son of Henry Cunningham Kelly of Dublin and Margaret

Eleanor Hyland, over 16 and educated in Wexford, affiliated to his father and entered the King's Inns in 1863. [K. I. Admis. 1607-1867]

1834

1. Oliver Kelly (1777-1934), Archbishop of Tuam, died in Rome, where he was negotiating the purchase of a marble high alter for the new cathedral in Tuam. He was born in Curraghmore, in the parish of Cluainberne, (near Kilkerrin), Co. Galway in the year 1777. His family were related to the Kellys of Turrock and Buckfield, 'gentleman tenants', who were cadets of the O'Kellys of Gallagh and Tycooly. The Kellys of Turrock descended from Brian O'Kelly, 33, younger brother of Teige O'Kelly, 33, of Lecan. They were sons of Donnchadh O'Kelly, 32, who was son of Aedh O'Kelly, 31, who was Chief of Hy-Many and died in 1467. . Oliver was educated in Laurence Duffy's classical school in Kilthomas, near Gort. And entered the Irish college, Salamanca, Spain, at about the age of thirteen. One of his teachers was Dr Patrick Curtis who was later Archbishop of Armagh. Oliver was ordained to the priesthood, in Dublin, and was soon afterwards, became the first President of St. Jarlath's College, Tuam. Later he was appointed parish priest of Kilmeena.

In 1809 Dr. Dillon, Archbishop of Tuam died, and Dr.. Kelly was appointed Vicar-Capitular of the diocese, but due the captivity of the Pope by Napoleon, he was not appointed Archbishop of Tuam, until 1814. Before his appointment was confirmed, he was transferred to the parish of Westport (Oughaval). There was a great need for a new church and so soon after he moved to Westport, a campaign to collect the necessary funds commenced. The foundation stone was laid in 1813, on a site acquired by Dr Charles Lynagh, in 1787. Dr Lynagh was parish priest there, from 1780 to 1803. This new church was one of the first post Penal Law church's to be built in the Archdiocese of Tuam. Kelly received assistance from all sections of the community both Catholic and Protestant. The church was built of cut stone in the gothic revival style and fronted on to the Mall which was at that time being built by Lord Sligo the main landlord in the region. The cost of the church was estimated to have cost £6,000. An interesting tablet was erected in the front porch of the church with a biblical inscription from Genesis Chapter XXVIII :
This is an awful place. The House of God erected by subscription and the strenuous exertions of Most Reverend Oliver Kelly, aided by the Parishioners A. D. 1813.
[The 'offending' words were subsequently erased by a later generation, and the tablet was re-erected in the front porch of the present church].

During his time as Archbishop, Kelly was active in the row with the British Government opposing their insistence on having the final say in the choice of Bishops appointed to Irish Catholic dioceses. His period of occupation of the see of Jarlath coincided with the 'second Reformation' when firebrands like Revs. Dallas, Ouseley, and Nangle, with the assistance of huge financial support from England with a bevy of gospel readers became extremely active in the poorer areas of the west of Ireland. The main trust was in Connemara and Achill Island both in Dr Kelly's diocese. The aim of the proselytisers was to save the poor ignorant people from damnation resulting in the their been duped by priests who were members of an apostate church ruled over by the antichrist (the Pope). The Roman church had strayed from the true path of Christianity and was now dominated by superstition, saint worship, and many other evils. These bible bashing evangelical clerics and their acolytes were sent by God to bring back the lost sheep to the one true religion (the Established Church). The Penal Laws had not long gone when the Catholic church not long out of bondage once more had to deal with a new enemy. The real counter reformation was yet to gain momentum which did not reach its height until after Dr Kelly's time. This was a time of controversy between the Roman and Anglican churches. One of the warriors on the Roman side was Dr James Doyle (J.K.L.), bishop of Kildare and Leighlin. In reply to a question of what his attitude to the amalgamation of the Church of Ireland and the Roman Catholic church in Ireland which was proposed by the very vocal Dr Doyle, Kelly replied, 'perhaps a union of the churches is the only remedy. But as a preliminary, it was much to be wished that there was union in the bonds of Christian charity, which seems to be totally forgotten.

Dr Kelly told members of the parliamentary committee investigating the state of Ireland in 1825 that what the people resented was 'tithes, taxes, grand jury cesses, vestry cesses, the payment of the Catholic clergy, the high price of land, all those things together.'

The year 1829 proved a mixed year for Dr Kelly the great pleasure of the passage of the long awaited Catholic Emancipation Bill which despite much opposition from the 'not an inch' brigade finally was passed in the House of Commons, thanks to the efforts of Daniel O'Connell. Catholics could now for the first time since the Reformation, sit in the parliament, in London. On the home front Kelly appointed an unpopular priest to Athenry, Co. Galway. There was an outcry of indignation against the move. The chapel

was barricaded to prevent the priest entering. Many people went instead to the Protestant church. Finally the impasse was breached by the Protestant landlord forced the chapel to be opened.

Dr Kelly played a significant part in the founding of the new Diocese of Galway, and he ordained Dr George Brown, as the first Bishop of the new see, in 1831.

He purchased the French Bank building after the bank had gone bankrupt, and he moved St.. Jarlath's College, a junior seminary for the diocese, into the old bank. He built the Catholic Cathedral in Tuam and helped to defray the cost of establishing both the Mercy and Presentation Convents in Tuam. He also purchased a small estate of about 1,000 acres, called Gurtray, in south Co. Galway, which he leased to Count Ambrose Madden O'Kelly, a second son of Count Festus O'Kelly (see below). Many of these projects were made possible by diocese being left a large legacy by a wealthy businessman who passed away. The relationship with Dr Trench the Protestant Archbishop of Tuam cordial. Kelly admired how Trench had paid out of his own pocket for a soup kitchen to feed the starving people in the local famines of 1817, 1822, and 1831. Later the relationship soured after Trench espoused and actively supported the actions of the proselytising bible thumpers, trying to steal souls from Kelly's flock. Trench had indicated his interest in proselytising in 1823 but seven years were to elapse before he put into action the idea that had been forming with his for some time for his parsons to work among the 'poor benighted Irish'.

Kelly was not a Vatican Lackey as evidenced by his remark at a time when there was a fear among the English authorities that that Rome would exercise temporal control over the Irish bishops. Kelly said : 'If these bulls or rescripts, proceeding from the Pope, do contain doctrines or matters which are not compatible with the discipline of the particular churches to which they may be directed, the Irish bishops feel it their duty to remonstrate respectfully and not to receive the regulations.'

The strain and stress of the arduous job coupled with the many difficulties encountered in building the Cathedral, affected his health. He went to Rome in order to purchase a High Altar for the Cathedral. Prior to his departure for Rome he appointed Dean Bernard Burke as Parish Priest of Westport, which he had confirmed by Pope Gregory XVI. Dr Kelly's health deteriorated quickly and he died in Rome. His funeral in Rome, was paid for by the Pope and he was buried in the Church of the Propaganda of the Faith, Rome.

Following Dr Kelly's death, Dean Burke was first on the list for the appointment to the see of Tuam, but this was overruled by the bishops of the province, who choose Dr John McHale, Bishop of Killala to fill the vacancy.

On Dr McHale's first visit to the parish of Westport in 1835, he was welcomed by Dean Burke, whom McHale had recently transferred to the Parish of Kilmeena. The Dean presented Dr MacHale with the papal brief of his appointment to the parish of Westport which had been obtained from Dr Kelly before his death**.** McHale appealed to Rome without success. Kelly's shadow was a long one, and thwarted McHale, whom he did not like, even from the grave**. [Dr. Patrick Melvin refers to Oliver Kellys Genealogy in the 'Composition of Galway gentry', in the Irish Genealogist, vol. vii (1986-89, page 91.]**

2. Count Festus O'Kelly (1771-1834), of Gallagh and Tycooly, died April 4, 1834. He was born in 1771 and was the son of Count Conor O'Kelly of Tycooly and his wife Margaret O'Moore of Annaghbeg. His uncle Dillon John had distinguished himself as a Field Marshal in the campaigns of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and was offered the title of Count. He asked that it be bestowed on his father also called Festus and his heirs. Thus Dillon John was created second Count. Dillon John married a very wealthy widow. Most of the money was left to his nephew Festus.

In 1795, Festus married Marian, daughter and heiress of Ambrose O'Madden of Anna Cala and direct descendent of the O'Maddens of Longford Castle, Co.. Galway. Thus the two families that had a common root, namely Cormac, who was chief of Hy-Many and was seventh in descent from Maine More had joined up once more.

Festus who died in 1834, left two sons Count Cornelius Joseph O'Kelly, of Gallagh, near Tuam and Count Ambrose Madden O'Kelly, later of Gurtray, Co.. Galway.

3. Miss Noblett Johnson Kelly age 25 died 27th March. She was 4th daughter of **James Kellum Kelly,** late Surveyor and Searcher at the Port of **St. John, N.B., Canada.**

4. Patrick Kelly married Catherine Fitzpatrick in **New Brunswick, Canada.** The ceremony was performed by Father Egan on February 10.

5. In **Taughmaconnell** old graveyard on a stone is written

" Lord have mercy on the soul of John McHugo who departed this life on June 14th, 1829, aged 64 and his wife **Bridget McHugo alias Kelly** who departed this life July 12, 1834 aged 60. May they rest in peace

amen.
Erected by their son Henry McHugo for them and posterity.

6. A Commissioner heard evidence of the harsh times of the people from the cholera and famine in the parish of **Moore, Co. Roscommon.** Among those who gave evidence was **John Kelly, farmer and Patrick Kelly, small farmer.**

7. Sophia Kelly, age 40 and Mary Kelly, age 43, both Roman Catholics from **Corick,** parish of Ballinaskreen**, Co. Derry sailed to New York** this year.

8. Ed Farrell married Margaret Kelly in St. Mary's. **Kilkenny** on February 6, 1834**.**

1835

1. Thomas Kelly, (1793 -1835) Archbishop of Armagh died in Drogheda. He was born in Co. Tyrone, in 1793 and was educated locally before he entered Maynooth in 1814. Having obtained 1st place in classics he was ordained in 1820. He was appointed junior dean 1820-25. He replaced Dr. McHale as professor of dogmatic theology, in 1825. In 1826, he was appointed bishop of Dromore. In 1928 he was translated to the Diocese of Armagh as coadjutor to Dr. Curtis, Archbishop of Armagh and succeeded him on his death as Archbishop. Dr. Curtis was Rector of the Irish College in Salamanca. He was on friendly terms with the Duke of Wellington whom he met in Spain during the Peninsular War and was able to advance considerably the cause of Catholic Emancipation. Curtis was Primate of Armagh from 1819 to 1832.

Thomas Kelly was zealous defender of the rights of the primacial see, as evidenced by some questions sent to Rome in 1833 in response to questions sent to him from Rome. Kelly wrote to the Pontiff re the ancient rights of Armagh viz a vie the old argument between Armagh and Dublin re the titles Primate of Ireland and Primate of All Ireland (see David McKelly 1253). He drew up the Statutes which were in use in the diocese for a long time.

In appearance he was tall, slender, and ascetic looking, and was rather stooped, as may be seen in an oil painting preserved in the Presentation Convent in Drogheda. He was looked on by the people as a living saint. In January 1835, a sick call came for a priest to attend a soldier, who was dying of fever. As there was no priest in the house at the time the Archbishop himself attended. He contracted the fever, and became seriously ill. The poor man was worn to a thread. The doctor who examined him in his final illness, found when he opened his vest a course hair shirt next his skin. Thomas Kelly, Archbishop of Armagh, died in January 1835. He was forty three years old and was buried before the High Altar in St.. Peter's, west Street, Drogheda, Co. Louth.
The inscription on his tomb reads :
In hope of the Blessed Resurrection
Here lies
THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS AND MOST REVEREND
LORD THOMAS KELLY, D.D.
Archbishop of Armagh
Primate of All Ireland
Dean of Maynooth College;
Afterwards Bishop of Dromore,
Finally raised to this Primacial See.
Died
January 13th., 1835.
Aged 43 years.
May He Rest in Peace. Amen.

2. Patrick (the Bard) O'Kelly (1754 - ? 1835), poet, died. He was born in Loughrea Co. Galway in 1754. He became a hedge school teacher and for a time worked in County Galway. He was lame, and apparently had difficulty in walking without the aid of crutches. He used a pony to travel between the homes of the gentry. He travelled extensively and his favourite counties were Galway, Limerick and Waterford. The poet Dominick Kelly said of him in 1794 "he is of a very gentle disposition and rather inclined to flatter than insult anyone; nevertheless when he is tempted to his satirical vein (a temptation which a travelling poet cannot always resist) he writes with all the fire and ungovernable fury of Lucilius ..... It is a pity that this extraordinary genius is under the necessity of scraping up subscriptions in town and country, when he should be writing carelessly in his closet, for the amusement and instruction of

posterity". Lockhart described him as "scarecrow figure", but he was none the less introduced at his own request, to George IV when he visited Ireland in 1821. He is reputed to have turned down an offer of a gift of £50 on that occasion. O'Donoghue said of him that he "was a plagiarist, but some of his poems are clever, and his volumes are very curious. In each of his volumes there are poetical eulogies written about him by other bards." His poem "Killarney" which was published in 1791 was presented to King George IV on his visit to Dublin in 1821. The King's son, the Prince of Wales had subscribed for fifty copies of O'Kelly's second volume of poems. In 1825, when Walter Scott, the great Scottish novelist and poet was touring Ireland he requested to meet O'Kelly. His **best known poem is *Doneraile Litany*** which was published in 1808. It is a string of curses on the town and people of Doneraile, Co. Cork, where he had been robbed of his watch and chain. Lady Doneraile, hearing the denunciation, replaced his watch and chain. O'Kelly then wrote *The Palinode* revoking all the previous curses, but this poem never got the same publicity as the Litany.

Another poem by O'Kelly, written in Irish, also reached a large audience. It is written in the first person as if written by the subject who was a well known poet and musician called Anthony Raftery (c.1784-1835). Raftery was born in County Mayo and became blind as a child and this resulted in him becoming an itinerant poet and musician**,** one of the few vocations open to him. O'Kelly wrote the poem below in Irish and was later translated into English.

Mise Raifteirí an File	I am Raftery the poet
Lán dochais, le grá,	Full of hope, with love
Le súilibh gan solas	With eyes without light
Le ciúineas gan crádh.	With gentleness without torment.
Dul siar ar mo aistear	Going back on my journey
Le solas mo chroí,	With the light of my heart,
Fán agus tuirseach	Vagrant and tired
Go deireadh mo shlí.	To the end of my way.
Feach anois me	Look on me now
Agus mo thóin le balla,	And my backside to the wall,
Ag seinim cheoil	Playing music
Do Pocaidh follaidh.	To empty pockets.

[F. S. Bourke 'An Itinerant Poet: Patrick O'Kelly' in *Irish Book Lover,* vol. 23, 1935, pages 42-45]

3. Antoine Raftery (c. 1784-1835) died and was **buried in Rahasane, near Craughwell**, County Galway. He was **born in County Mayo probably near Kiltimagh**. As a youth he contracted small-pox and as a result he lost his sight. He became a travelling fiddler and travelled a lot in Mayo and Galway but spent most of his time around Loughrea and Gort areas in County Galway. He had no formal education but wrote poems and ballads about contemporary events and also dipped into history for his subjects. His most ambitious work was a metrical history of Ireland *Seanchas na Sceiche.* He wrote a fine poem about a drowning tragedy that occurred near Galway on the Galway river when several people were lost when a rotten boat sunk carry people from the village of Annadown (Anach Cuain) .

Among the poems he wrote was one called Uilliam Ó Ceallaigh (William O'Kelly), and another was Caoineadh Uí Cheallaigh (Lament for O'Kelly). Another of Raftery's poems was Pádraig Ó Donalláin (Patrick Donnellan). This poem had Kelly connections. The poem was written in praise of a man called Donnellan who fought and beat a man called Callanan, before an audience of Gentlemen, at a location on the western banks of the Shannon. Douglas Hyde who collected from the oral tradition and edited Raftery's poems, tells an extraordinary story about the background to this poem. Martin Rua Ford, a native of Moylough, Co. Galway, who had no English, related the story to Hyde in Irish. The story resembles a story told by Macha in the *Fiannuigheacht* who raced against Conor's (King of Ulster) horse and beat him.

Hyde told the story exactly as Ford told it to him.

'In the time when Donnellan was in his mother's womb, both his parents were entirely penniless. Sean was the father's name. One morning he met a Gentleman on his way to go hunting. "Do you think Sean, there's a horseman better than me in these parts." "I know a woman in the latter part of her pregnancy" said Sean "who would race yourself and your horse." The Gentleman thought Sean was casting aspersions on his horsemanship. "Before God" he said "unless you stand by your boast, I'll put you out of this district completely." "Well she's at home in the house" said Sean, "it's my own wife I'm referring to. I'll let you do with me what you like, if she does not race you three miles over the road and three mile back; six miles in all, you to trot the horse only and not to gallop". "If that is done" said the Gentleman, I'll give you £5". Off

Sean went home and told his wife the bet he had made. "Óra a Sheáin", she said, "it's a good supper we'll both have tonight and you getting him to agree not to gallop". Then the two of them went to the Gentleman's residence. When they were outside they sent in a message to say they were ready. The Gentleman came out and asked her if she was satisfied with the terms. She said she was.

They agreed on the stretch of road they were to race over and the point they were to reach and return from. The horse and the woman raced neck and neck neither gaining advantage , when they reached the turning-point the woman was talking to the Gentleman at the turn. She gained five yards on him here, and she maintained this lead until they were a quarter of a mile from home, and at this stage she pulled away from him. "Are you not able to go any faster on the trot?" She asked. "No" said he. She had 120 yards lead on him. He went into a gallop for the last five minutes, but to no avail, he was unable to gain on her. The Gentleman went into the house and produced the five pounds for Sean and another for his wife. And whatever regard he had for Sean he had a lot more now, and for his wife too. He told them they had good breeding. When it came to her time to have the child, he took her into his own house in case she would not get well enough cared for, and subsequently kept the mother and son for two years. The he let the mother go home but he kept the son. He sent him to school, and also taught him himself and he grew up to be a fine young man.

When he reached 15 years of age he was a fine scholar. Every evening after school the Gentleman taught him feats of athletics, hoping to make a good '*gaiscidheach'* (warrior) out of him. He taught him boxing until he was 21 years of age and then thought the boy should be as strong as himself. **Captain Kelly** then said to him (for that was the name of the Gentleman), I'm going to kill you if you don't kill me. Then they started to box, though the young lad defended himself, he did not try to hit his opponent. 'Well *a pleota'* said Captain Kelly, 'how is it you are unable to lay a hand on me?' 'Indeed I am' said the young fellow 'as I'll show you now', and with that he hit him a blow that knocked him down. 'Well said the Captain 'you have learned my boxing well'. He admitted then that he has not able for the youngster.

At that time Dublin was never without a champion who carried a belt. Captain Kelly and his protégé went to Dublin where there was handy money to be made. They sought out the champ and met him at the door of a public house where there was a collection of six or seven Gentlemen. The champ was there looking for the price of a drink from the Gentlemen. Whoever would not give him a penny he would abuse and jeer at. When he asked Kelly for money, he refused him. The champ then said he was the 'bully' of the town and not to annoy him or he would do something out of the way. 'If you are the bully of Dublin' he said 'its a poor town that would not produce someone to beat you. I have a young man with me' he said 'and I fancy he will not stand much more nonsense from you'. He then challenged Donnellan to fight a round and Donnellan agreed subject to the Captain's approval. The champ felt that Donnellan being young would be a soft mark. The Captain gave a half-crown's worth of wine and brandy to him and told him to accept.

The two men met outside on the street; Donnellan struck him one blow and there was no need for a second. 'Is he the best man in Dublin?' enquired Donnellan. 'He's reckoned to be that' the onlookers said. Well I'll manage twenty one of them one after the other if I met them said Donnellan. 'Give up that belt' said Kelly to the bully. 'I will not,' he said 'but carry it yourself. I have no respect for it when it was not carried by a better man than you.'

According to Hyde that was Donnellan's first contest and subsequently he toured the country winning all before him. [I am grateful to Dr Joe Solan, Galway, for the above material]

3. Dr. Martin Talbot O'Kelly, was appointed **physician to Clongowes Wood**, College, Co. Kildare, on October 28th. He graduated L.R.C.P. & S.I. in 1830 and was appointed Superintendent Medical Officer of the Celbridge Rural Sanitary District.

4. Fifty people abducted the daughter of **Edmund Kelly of Kilree, Three Castles**, Co. Kilkenny. (see 1757).

5. Richard Kelly Esq., 2nd son of John Kelly Esq., of Strancalley Castle, Co. Waterford died on November 1, 1835 aged 33 years. Mr Kelly was late Captain of His Majesty's service. He is **buried in the Church of England burial ground, St. John, N.B.**

6. Francis Kelly and his wife Catherine Lennon emigrated to **Prince Edward Island**, Canada, from **County Monaghan** in 1835. He was subsequently elected to the provincial legislature. Francis was born in Mulloughan, County Monaghan on May 6, 1806. His grandfather was **Donogh O'Kelly, Mount Talbot,**

County Roscommon. [I.N.]

7. Edward Kelly of Dromore Lodge, Co. Westmeath, died age 70. He was for many years a magistrate in Westmeath, Dublin and King's County. [Limerick Chronicle, June 17]

8. John Jamison Kelly, a medical student, died in Liverpool. He was the second **son of Patrick Kelly Esq. of Dublin, Inspector General of Taxes**. [Limerick Chronicle, Dec 19]

9. Richard Kelly, a 26 year old Roman Catholic, **from Aghagaskin**, parish of Magherfelt**, Co. Derry, emigrated to New York**.

10. Anthony Byrne married Bridget Kelly in St. Mary's, **Kilkenny** on May 4, 1835.

11. Martha Kelly, age 35, and Ann Kelly, age 5, and James Kelly, all Roman Catholics, natives of **Corrick, in the parish of Ballinascreen, Co. Derry, sailed to New York in 1835.** [Ordinance Survey Memoirs]

1836
1. Festus Frederick Kelly (41), acquired the' Post Office Directory' and renamed it **'Kelly's Directory' (London). He was son of Captain Festus Kelly (40) and Harriet Norris. [See Main Hy-Many Family Tree]**

2. The **crosier of St.. Grellan** (patron saint of the O'Kellys' of Hy-Many), was last seen. It was then in the possession of John Cronelly. It has not been heard of since then.

3. Among those **Kellys who held legal offices, in Co.'s Galway and Roscommon** in 1836, were
Co. Galway
Deputy Lieutenant Denis Henry Kelly (44), Castlekelly. Son of Rev. Armstrong Kelly below.
Magistrates
William Kelly, Esq., Turrock.
Stephen Darcy Kelly, Esq., Longford, Eyrecourt. (Inherited Longford Lodge, near Eyrecourt, Co. Galway from his uncle D'Arcy.)
Cornelius O'Kelly (42), Tycooly (Count of the Holy Roman Empire. J.M.K.).

Co. Roscommon
Deputy Lieutenant
William D. Kelly, Esq., Turrock.

Magistrates.
Rev Armstrong Kelly (43), Castlekelly, Mount Talbot, and Fairfield, Portumna.
Daniel Kelly (42), Esq., Cargins, Tulsk.
William D. Kelly, Esq., Turrock. His mother was Jane Kelly (42) of Cargins, sister of Daniel Kelly above.
Denis H. Kelly (44), Esq., Castlekelly, Mount Talbot.
Edmund Kelly, Esq., Ballymurray.

4. Festus Kelly Senior, Gort, Co.. Galway, businessman and land owner, died in April, and was buried in the cemetery, around the Protestant church, in Gort. He was a Protestant.

5. Thomas Kelly was **elected Lord Mayor of London**. He was the first Roman Catholic to be elected to this office since the Reformation.

6. Eleanor Kelly, Monerterboise, Co. Kildare, AWA PR 1836. Ref. T. 10,186. N.A.

7. Mary Kelly died and was buried in Grosse Ile the Quarantine Island in the St. Laurence this year. [See 1833. (4)]

8. Sarah Kelly of Darcey, in Creggan parish, Co. Armagh made a will to her son, Edward Kelly, January 25, 1836 [Armagh Wills]

9. The Irish Constabulary were established in 1836. The four forces were amalgamated to form the Irish Constabulary which was responsible for policing the whole of the country except Dublin which had its own force called the Dublin Metropolitan Police (DMP). **Many Kellys became members of both these forces.** [See 1822 and 1867].

10. Captain Redmond Hinton Kelly, B.A. (Oxon.), of the 64th Regiment, died in the West Indies in 1836. He was son of Lt.-Col. Redmond Kelly of the East Devon Militia, and his wife Susan Parker of Saltrim, Devon. [See 1805]

11. Fr Thomas Kelly, at first assistant priest or curate, in the parish of **Kinvara, Co. Galway,** ministered there from 1834 to 1836 when he moved to **Ballindereen** where he commenced the building of a new church. The land was given by the St. George's, the local landlords who were Protestant.

Kelly was a native of **Oranmore. He** was moved "elsewhere" from Ballindeereen before the church was completed. Kelly was physically a very powerful man and in his youth he had been a great athlete. [History of Kilmacduagh by Mons. Fahy]

[Fr Kelly performed the marriage of Christopher French St. George of Tyrone House, Kilcolgan to Honoria Keane, the daughter of a small farmer, in a Catholic ceremony. Christopher was a Protestant and the ceremony was not recognised by the authorities. Most of their large family were considered illegitimate in law. Christopher and Honoria later went through a Protestant ceremony in St. Ann's Church of Ireland, Dublin. Their subsequent children were considered legitimate. The above was a throwback to the Penal Laws.]

12. John Charles Kelly, youngest son of Bernard Kelly of Athlone, deceased, and Rose Byrne, was admitted to the King's Inns. He was educated at T.C.D.

13. James Kelly age 48, and Mary age 46, of Derrymore, Co. Antrim, both Roman Catholics, sailed to **Quebec** this year.

14. The Christian Brothers founded a school in **Limerick** c. 1836**. Brother Ambrose Kelly** was one of the four religious brothers, who started the school.

15. John Down married Ann Kelly on June 15, 1836 in St. Mary's**, Kilkenny.**

16. Patrick Nolan married Mary Kelly on September 29, 1836 in St. Mary's, **Kilkenny.**

17. Ed Kelly married Kate Cahill in St. Mary's, Kilkenny on November 22, 1836.

18. John Charles Kelly, youngest son of the late Bernard Kelly and his wife Rose Byrne, was educated at T.C.D. M King's Inns in 1836. [**King's Inns** Admissions 1607-1867].

19. William Kelly (1783-1836), merchant and importer, died at his residence in High Street, Sligo in March 1837 age 53. He was second son of Thady Kelly and his wife Susan Leighton. He was a Town and Harbour Commissioner and one of the first shareholders of the National Bank. His sailing brig "Ann" was a regular voyager on the North Atlantic and on their outward journeys provided accommodation for emigrants seeking a new life in North America. A Liberal in politics, he chaired meetings of the Sligo Independence Club whose principal task was the registration of Catholic freeholders within the county. In 1833 he was called to give evidence before the Municipal Corporation Inquiry sitting Sligo and three years later was one of the principal sponsors of and subscribers to the "Sligo Champion" newspaper on its formation. Prior to his death in 1836 he transferred his interest in the lands in Skreen, c. 690 acres, together with house property in High Street to his brother, Andrew, who in turn bequeathed them to his nephew, William Kelly, jun., and were eventually disposed of by order of the Court of Chancery in 1843.
[Sligo, The Light of Bygone Days by J. C. McTernan. 2009] [See William Kelly Jun., 1872, Andrew Kelly 1857]

1837

1. Count Prosper O'Kelly de Galway, published a history of his family, in Brussels. Only a small number of copies of this book have survived. One copy was presented to **President Sean T. O'Kelly** which was sold after his death. There are two copies in the U. S. A. The title O'Kelly de Galway was presented to him by King Leopold I, of Belgium.

2. John O'Donovan in his Ordinance Survey Letter from Ballinasloe on June 14th., wrote :
Dear Sir--I have arrived here and am in fair way of getting on rapidly well, for which I am deeply indebted

to **Denis Henry Kelly** of Castlekelly, and though a high Tory and a professed Orangeman, is the kindest and noblest soul I have met a perfect Milesian gentleman, with all the hospitality of his ancestors, but softened down by English civilization and the lessons of St.. Paul. The letter of introduction he has given me to The O'Conor Don is worth preserving and I therefore transcribe it here.

Castlekelly, June 12th, 1837.

My dear O'Conor-- My friend Mr. John O'Donovan, the translator of the second part of the annals of the Four Masters, and now engaged on the Ordinance Survey comprising the modern localities and their ancient names, is very desirous of being acquainted with the O'Conor Don, as one in whom the knowledge of Ireland and her ancient histories should be hereditary. If you are given a holiday from your parliamentary duties, whilst he remains in your part of the country you will much oblige me by giving him any information or facility in your power, and believe me (politics apart !)

Your truly sincere friend,

D. H. Kelly.

In a footnote to the same letter, O'Donovan wrote, "I called on Dr. Kelly in this town, but he was dressed for dining out, and had no time to spend with me, but between one and two tomorrow he promises to do much for me." (**Dr. Francis Kelly, Brackney, Ballinasloe,** O'Donovan also had a letter of introduction to **Edmund Kelly of Ballymurray**, Co. Roscommon).
In another letter dated July 25th, from Boyle, refers to "the late **Dean Kelly's** Antiquities of Boyle".

3. The following Kellys from Co. Galway, are mentioned by Lewis in his Topographical Dictionary of Ireland, for the year 1837.
Edward Kelly, Kelly's Mills, Killeen, Portumna.
Edward Kelly, Rookwood, Athleague. He also had homes in Kiltoom, Co. Roscommon and Moate, Co. Westmeath. He married late in life Sarah, who had spent some time in a brothel in Dublin.
Denis Henry Kelly (44), Castlekelly, Mount Talbot, Co. Galway.
Rev. H. P. Kelly, P.P., Clonbeirne.
Hugh Kelly, Woodmount, Ballinasloe.
James Kelly (43), Newtown Dangan, Abbeyknockmoy.
John Kelly, Caltra House, Castleblakney.
Jasper Kelly, Tuam. [Founder of The Tuam Herald J.M.K]
John Kelly, Ballybane, Ahascragh.
P. Kelly, Holly Hill, Kilcooly Parish, 5 miles East by South of Loughrea, on the road to Eyrecourt.
Rev. Patrick Kelly, P.P., Eyrecourt.
Patrick Kelly, Tuam.
Major Stephen Darcy Kelly, Longford Lodge, Eyrecourt.
Thomas Kelly, Eyrecourt.
Tobias Joseph Kelly (42), Clondoyle, Glenamaddy. [Ancestor of Ambassador Brían O'Ceallaigh]
Captain William Kelly, Clooncannon, Ahascragh.
William Kelly, J. P., Barna Lodge, Galway.
W. J. Kelly, Kellysgrove, Ballinasloe. [Later sold his property to the Earl of Cloncarty]
Walter Kelly, Esker.

In Co. Roscommon,
Creagh Parish,
W. Kelly, of Castlepark.

Taughmaconnell Parish,
W. Kelly, Esq., of Eskan.
Hugh Kelly, Esq., of Woodmount, Creagh, Ballinasloe. [Family emigrated to Australia. Ancestor of Sir Danziel Kelly]
M. O'Kelly of Crayon. (Creeraun) [Ancestor of Major Christopher O'Kelly, M.C., V.C. 1914-18 War.]
Rev. Charles Kelly, a friar, had the estate of **Kiltormer-Kelly.** His ancestor had built Kilconnell Abbey.
John Kelly, Esq., lived at Riversdale.

4. James Kelly, businessman, from Gort, Co.. Galway, died in November and was buried in the same plot as Festus Kelly, in the cemetery, beside the Protestant church in Gort. [See 1836 (4)].

5. Rev. Patrick Kelly, (1810 - 1837), a native of Milltown, Co. Kildare, who was a curate in Carlow**, died of the Cholera** on June 27, 1837, only one year after his ordination in Carlow. He was educated at Carlow College 1832-1836 and was ordained in 1836 for the diocese of Kildare and Leighlin.

6. Piglets Directory tells us that in the **Isle of Man** there were the following Kellys.
At Castletown, Ballinsalla in Mallen Parish among the Gentry and Clergy were,
Mrs. Maria Kelly, Parade.
Mrs. Mathew Kelly, College Garden.

Advocate
John Kelly Parliament Square.

Boat Builders
John Kelly, Derby Haven.

Boot and Shoe Makers
Edward Kelly, Mollew St.
John Kelly, Mill St.

China and Glass Dealers
Henry Kelly, Mallow St.

Farmers
Johil Kelly, Balown.
William Kelly, Ballachrick.

Hairdressers
John Kelly, Bridge St.

Joiners and Carpenters
William Kelly, College Green.

Lodging House
Maria Killey, Arboury St.

Stone Masons
Thomas Kelly College Green.
Robert Kelly, Mill St.

Taverns
John Kelly, Derby Haven.

High Bailiff
John Kelly

Shop Owners
John Kelly, Arboury St.

Notaries
John Kelly, Arboury St.
John Killey, Queenlithe St.

Stone Cutter
John Kelly, Mellow St.
Henry Kelly, Mellow St.

7. Kelly Blacksmiths. The Schools Manuscript Collection, housed at the Folklore Department, U.C.D.

Says that there was a **smithy in Ballinaboy in the parish of Kilteevan**, Co. Roscommon in 1837 which belonged to the Kellys. The **Kelly family were associated with the trade in the general locality.** There were also Kelly smiths in Killeenboy, Derrraneroad and Roscommon all of which belonged to the same extended Kelly family. [It is likely that the father of **James J. O'Kelly** and **Aloysius O'Kelly** belonged to this family. See 1916 (1) and 1929 (1)].

8. In a letter back to the Ordinance Survey office in Dublin, John O'Donovan writes
" **Old Doctor Kelly (now aged 74**) has spent a great part of the day showing me the localities of **Ballinasloe. .** . . Dr Kelly has taken great trouble to show me the site of the ancient Dun-leodha, which is now just effaced, but which he saw in good preservation about 30 years ago. Its site is occupied by the R.C. Chapel, within and without the enclosure of which parts of its ramparts may still be traced. It stood over and defended a branch of the Suck, and in Dr Kelly's time the part of it which remained presented the appearance of a truncated cone. In levelling it many oak coffins were found, a fact that puzzles me as much as the moat of Granard. . . .
[Dr Francis Kelly resided at Brackney, Ballinasloe.]

9. Francis Kelly, a stranger, died in Esker Bog, Co. Galway on February 18, 1837.
Hugh Kelly of Knockatown died March 4, 1837.
James Kelly, Esker P. Kiltulla died Jan. 26, 1837.
John Kelly (Driver), P. Killimor died March 4, 1837.
[Kiltulla/Kilmoredaly Death/Burial Index]

10. In a letter to John O'Donovan of the Ordinance Survey from **Denis Henry Kelly** wrote.

Castlekelly,
May 31st, 1837.

My dear Sir,
I am this moment in receipt of yours of yesterday's date to which I reply by return post, and hope to see you here whatever day suits your convenience, as I shall be at home the next fortnight and the only engagement I have is for Saturday next, when I must in the morning attend the adjourned sessions in Mount Bellew. I am very sorry I did not know of your being at Athlone, as my carriage was there yesterday and could have brought you here.
As long as you can stay I shall be glad to see you and will forward you on your way when obliged to leave me.

Believe me, most sincerely yours,
D. H. Kelly

[Kelly rendered much assistance to O'Donovan during his Roscommon tour.]

11. Martha Kelly a 20 year old from Ballydumaul, parish of Drumaul, **Co. Antrim**, sailed to **New Orleans** this year.

12. Charles Kelly, a 26 year old Roman Catholic, from **Tavnochmore**, parish of Shilvoden, **Co. Antrim**, sailed to **New York**, this year.

13. John Ryan married Mary Kelly in St. Mary's, **Kilkenny** on April 17, 1837.

14. Mr O'Connor of the Ordinance Survey dealt with Bekan and Ballyhaunis as a whole. "The name of Bekan parish is in Irish Beucan, a old church bearing this name still exists, in ruins. In this parish we have the village of **Ballyhaunis** and close to the east side of it stands the ruins of the **abbey** of the same name. The chapel of this abbey has been roofed again through the exertion of the **Rev. M. Kelly of the Augustinian Order and a native of Westport. He and the Rev. Mr Flynn, a Frater from Ballyhaunis live at the abbey. Rev Kelly is a very intelligent and excellent man says that the cost of repairing the old walls of the abbey chapel and the roofing was £415, being a preoccupation which he much enjoyed. The original roof is retained and looks exceedingly splendid and magnificent".**

14. Catherine Kelly, daughter of Thomas Kelly, died in 1837. She married Robert Tighe (1800-), of The Heath, Claremorris, Co. Mayo and of Ballinrobe, Co. Mayo, J.P. They had three sons and two daughters.
[Burke's L.G. 1904]

1838

1. On November 23, **James Kelly Esq., Adj. 1st Batt Westmoreland Regiment** married Mary Chapman widow of Martin Chapman Esq., Sub-collector of H.M. Customs, Dorchester, **St. John, N.B., Canada.** The ceremony was carried out by Rev John Black.

2. Mrs. Mary Kelly died in Lismore, (Co Waterford). She was relict of **Captain Kelly** and mother of **Captain Edward Kelly** who became an Ensign in 1813, a Lieutenant in 1819 and a Captain in 1836. [Limerick Standard October 30]

3. Edward son of Barnaby Kelly and his wife Elizabeth was baptised in St. Mary's, **Kilkenny,** on October 1838 ? 2nd.

4. Cornelius Collins married Judith Kelly in St. Mary's, **Kilkenny** on June 19, 1838.

5. Patrick Kelly married Mary Ann Kelly in St. Mary's, **Kilkenny** on November 28, 1838. The celebrant was Rev, E. Nolan.

1839

1. William Kelly, ancestor of the Kellys of St.. Helens, Westport, Co. Mayo, died. He lived at Grange, near Galway. He was succeeded by his son **John William Kelly of St. Helens** and 32 Gardiner Place, Dublin.

2. Edward Kelly, Kilmuckland, near Clane, King's County. Grant of Admin, Prior Grant Book (Folio 161A, N.A.)

3. Celia Kelly, spinster of Ballybane, Co. Galway. Grant of Probate 1839. Preof Grant BK (Folio 133B) N.A.

4. Charles Kelly, formerly of Charleville and late of Glencar, Co. Westmeath. Grant of Probate 1839 Pre Grant Book (Folio 40 A). N.A.

5. On a tombstone in **Shanaglish, Beagh Parish,** County Galway.
O Lord have mercy on the soul of **Teady Kelly,** who departed this life on May 20, 1821 aged 81 years. Erected by **his son Patrick Kelly** for him and posterity A.D. 1839 P Brennan

6. John Kelly, son of James Kelly, Ballina, Co. Mayo and his wife Mary Keys was admitted to the King's Inns. He was educated at Clongowes Wood College, Co Kildare. [King's Inns, Admissions 1607-1867]

7. The Origins, Progress, and Difficulties of The Achill Mission, by the Rev. Edward Nangle, A.B., was printed at the Mission Press, Achill and by Carson and Co., Dublin this year.
This book which has a foreword by Mr Nangle for the reasons of his mission in Dugort, Achill goes on to give a verbatim account of an inquiry held on the foot of a complaint against James O'Donnell, principal teacher of Dugort National School, by Mr Nangle, founder of the colony of Protestants in Dugort. Nangle was called the 'Apostle of Achill' by his Friends and by his enemies he was known as 'a proselytising heretic and trouble maker'.

Three Kellys play parts in the scene of this drama that took place in 1837. One of the parts is a non speaking part walk on part played by **David Kelly, a temporary boatman** with the coastguard based in the Rossmore station**, near Newport, Co. Mayo,** who was allegedly transported for either seditious speeches or being a member of the Ribonmen a proscribed organisation. It was mentioned that he had a brother a priest. **Thomas F. Kelly, Esq., was Secretary to the National Education Board**, which had been founded a few years before to oversee the running of the National Schools in Ireland. Thomas, a lawyer by training, spent several days giving evidence and was closely questioned by the members of the panel about his handling of the enquiry. O'Donnell, the teacher was accused of carrying a green flag, bearing the words 'Welcome Religion and Liberty' (according to Mr Nangle), or a green bough (according to O'Donnell), in a procession greeting for Dr McHale, Catholic Archbishop of Tuam when he made a pastoral visit to the Island. The second complaint was that O'Donnell had had treated the Scripture Readers from the colony who went around the island and who read the scriptures to the islanders and pointed out that the Church of Rome was in error and was full of superstition and idolatry. The third complaint was that he threatened a nine year old boy called McGinty that he would cut off his ears if he went to Mr Nangle's Protestant School, rather than to the National School. **Mr James Kelly, Inspector of Schools** in four of the Connacht

counties was sent to investigate the complaints. James Kelly, **a nephew of the late Dr Oliver Kelly, Archbishop of Tuam**, had attended school in Tuam for about eighteen months, up to 1825 and was appointed inspector in 1833. Asked by the committee on whose recommendation were you appointed he replied, I had numerous recommendations. Do you recollect any in Particular? Your uncle very naturally would have recommended you ; do you recollect that he was one? I do not indeed ; I do not think that he was one. I recollect a recommendation from a relation of mine, a Protestant Clergyman, Mr Ashe. Are you related to Mr Thomas F. Kelly, the secretary of the board? No relation whatsoever.

James Kelly was questioned into the minute details of how he executed his enquiry on reaching Achill. Why had he first visited Mr Connolly, the Parish Priest. He answered because he was the patron of Dugort school and was the first house on his route. He next visited Mr O'Donnell in his school accompanied by Mr Connolly P.P. O'Donnell pledged guilty to the first charge but said he was carry a green bough. He denied the charge about threatening to cut off the Childs ears. James Kelly next visited Mr Nangle in the colony. Mr Nangle had raised another objection to O'Donnell and said he had been dismissed from the Coast Guard for seditious speeches. He was alleged to have said that Daniel O'Connell would liberate Ireland and that all the Protestant would be thrown out. After James Kelly's visit to Achill he wrote a report which he sent to Thomas F. Kelly the secretary. This report was bisected and analysed in the greatest detail in the enquiry by the Commissioners of the Education Board.

The account is very incomplete as there was no result published. Did O'Donnell lose his job. Was any reprimand or otherwise made about the modus operandi of the two Kellys.

8. Captain Robert Kelly was born on April 11, 1806, in Dublin. He was the second **son of James Kelly** (1847).
And his wife Ann Roper. James was the **5th son of Denis Kelly (1734 - 1813) of Mucklon, Co. Galway** and his wife Catherine French, daughter of Richard French Lord Mayor of Dublin.
In 1824 Robert joined the 83rd Regiment (known as the Royal Ulster Rifles - later to be known as the 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles)

He was made an Ensign - without purchase - on June 25, 1824 and on his 19th birthday he left to join the 83rd Regiment which was based in Ceylon.

The 83rd had been **stationed in Ceylon** since 1817 where they had gone to put down a revolt by the Kandian chiefs. The revolt was finally put down in 1818 at a cost of 12 men killed or wounded by the rebels. However it is interesting to note that in 1818, 118 died of disease and in 1819 a further 92 men died of disease. The strength of the 83rd Regiment when it arrived in was 1085. This comprised 46 officers, 48 sergeants, 22 drummers, and 969 privates. The putting down of the revolt was marked by "frequent skirmishes with an unseen enemy in the bush ..... With no pronounceable name to the villages."

In 1819 a further reinforcement of 89 and in 1820 the force was further augmented. They travelled from England to New South Wales - Calcutta - Ceylon.

From 1825 (when Ensign Kelly joined them) to 1828, the regiment remained in Kandy. On December 19th 1826 Ensign Kelly was made a lieutenant - with purchase.

The 83rd Regiment sailed for England in October 1828 on two ships, the *Amite* and the *Arab.* Lieutenant Kelly was on the *Arab* which reached Portsmouth on May 18, 1829.

In Portsmouth the regiment went to the Forton Barracks, where they remained until August 27, 1829 when they sailed to Leith, the port for Glasgow.

In 1830 on August 16, the regiment went to Belfast. From there they went to Enniskillen leaving contingents in Omagh, Lifford, Sligo and Ballyshannon. From Enniskillen they proceeded to Castlebar on November 1; from there they went to Limerick, taking six days to complete the journey. In Limerick they furnished six detachments to small towns.

On May 4, 1833, Lieutenant Kelly was wounded in the left hand while on duty in aid of the civil power in Kilfinnan. He received a gratuity of six months pay.

The regiment left Limerick on August 11, 1833 for Dublin. In 1834 the 83rd left for Halifax, Nova Scotia on two ships. The *Brunswick* with Lieutenant Kelly on board left sailed on April 21st and the *Ruckero* sailed on May 15th. Both reached Hallifax on June 20th.

Prior to his departure was made Captain - with purchase.
On June 2, 1834, in Halifax, Captain Robert Kelly married Mary Ann Swinburne, daughter of Captain Swinburne, later Colonel and his wife Alice Quinn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Fitzgerald Nuiacke and the witnesses were Capt. Emslie and Lieut. Rayson, both of the 83rd Regiment.

Mary Swinburne was one of seven children, and was born in Monasterevin, on April 18, 1816. Captain Swinburne was born on September 19, 1785 and joined the 83rd as a Sergeant in June 1805. He married

Alice Quinn in Nenagh in 1808.

The 83rd Regiment remained in Halifax until June 29, 1837. However Captain Kelly and his wife left Halifax sometime before arriving back in England on April 25, 1837. Capt. Kelly joined the supply company of the 83rd, which had remained in Ireland, until his resignation from the army on September 20, 1839.

Captain Kelly, in his fifteen years in the army, spent 7 years and 3 months abroad and 7 years and 6 months at home - he served all this time on full pay (meaning he was a full-time soldier, not a reservist).

Sir George Grey served in the same regiment and was a close friend of both Robert and Mary Ann Kelly.

[The above was given to me by Zita Kelly (46), who had been given same by Renee Scott, a descendant of Robert Kelly (41). J. D. Kelly (42), of Hope, Nelson, N. Z. Probably a son died in N.Z. In 1901.]

10. P. Kelly, Esq., was agent for the Boleyphaudeen property near Gort, Co. Galway. The owners were The Hon. J.P. Vereker, Roxboro, Limerick and Sir John Taylor, Castle Taylor, Co. Galway. There were 32 tenants on the property that paid a yearly rent of 15/- an acre. The farm varied from 2 to 16 acres. [Beagh, A History and Heritage, 1995].

1840

1. Emanuel Hubert, Count O'Kelly de Galway, died, in the Hague, this year. He was born in 1765. He was son of Philip O'Kelly de Galway. Philip who was Counsellor of the College of the Kingdom of Holland at the Hague. [See 1799].
He was succeeded by his **son Count Prosper O'Kelly de Galway.**

2. Rev. Mathew Kelly was Professor of Dogmatic Theology in the Irish College, Paris in 1840. In 1839 he was Professor of Philosophy, Mental Philosophy and Physics. [See 1858 (1)]

3. The marriage took place at the Cathedral of Kildare between **Waldron Kelly, Esq. of Kildare** and **Ann**e youngest **daughter of Lewis Kelly Esq.** [Limerick Standard, June 8]

4. Patrick Joseph Kelly, son of Patrick French Kelly, Loughrea; under 17; ed. Loughrea; afft. Father. T 1840. [King's Inns Admission Papers]

5. The History of Ireland by Rev. M. J. Brennan, O.F.M., was published in Dublin in 1840. Among the subscribers were **Rev. M. B. Kelly, Lucan, Co. Dublin, Rev. P. Kelly, Drogheda, Co. Louth, Mr P. Kelly, Britain Street, Dublin and Rev. J. Kelly, Prospect Cemetery.**

6. Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Kelly - 34th Foot - died 7th January 1840.
Grave at Duleek, Church of Ireland, Co. Meath - "Sacred to the memory of Richard Kelly late Lieut. Colonel in the 34th Regt. Who departed this life on the 7th January 1840 at Weston in Co. Meath in the 68th year of his age. This stone was placed here by his sorrowing family as a small tribute of affection and to record their loss. Also to the memory of Anne Kelly widow of the above named Richard Kelly and daughter of the late Francis Thomas Esq. who departed this life on the 30 September 1861 aged 82 years." [Internet]

7. John Kelly and Henry George Kelly were both Sub Inspectors in the Royal Irish Constabulary in West Offaly (King's County) in 1840. [*Policing in W. Offaly 1814-1922 by B. Ryan]*

1841

1. In 1779, John Burke of Rockfield, Athenry, sold his house and lands to Michael Browne of Castlebrown who probably belonged to the Kilskeagh family. The last Browne of Rockfield, was Mark Browne, who died in Dublin in 1841. His daughter and heiress, had married **William Kelly, of Ashbrook, New Inn, Co. Galway**, thereby joining the estates of Ashbrook and Rockfield. [See 1851]

2. Edward Thomas Kelly, Dromore Lodge, Westmeath. Plan copy will signed Sept. 29, 1841. T. 13457 N.A.(See also 1842, is it Westmeath or Wicklow)

3. Arthur Irwin Kelly was made **sovereign of Armagh** (similar to Mayor). There is a memorial Mural tablet to his memory is erected to commemorate him in St. Mark's Church (C. of I.). There is also a substantial Mural tablet to commemorate his brothers who were colonels in the British Army, which was

erected by him in St. Patrick's C. of I. Cathedral.
The history of the title sovereign is that James I granted a charter to Armagh in 1613, for the governing of Armagh. The Corporation was to consist of a sovereign, twelve free burgesses, and unlimited number of freemen, a town clerk, a registrar, and two sergeants-at-mace. The sovereign was to be chosen from amongst the burgesses on June 24 each year. James II set aside the charter but it was restored by William III

4. Thomas Kelly, engraver, died in an Almshouse, in New York, c. 1841. He was born in Ireland c. 1795 and attended Art School there and worked in Dublin until 1827. He is known to be working in Boston, Mass. in 1830, where he was associated with Joseph Andrews. He was working in Philadelphia from 1831 to 1833. From 1834 to 1835 he was working in New York. Besides his portraits he engraved a considerable number of good plates for the "Annuals" and various magazines. Late in life he contacted "bad habits" and as a result died in an almshouse.

5. On June 4, **Malachy Kelly of Woodmount (Tonelig)** and Owen Lynch of Rathfeale took part in **a duel** on Bellagill Bridge on the River Suck, just north of Ballinasloe. The seconds were Mr Hancock and Mr Dillon. A dispute arose at a recent race meeting when it was arranged that Kelly would ride Lynch's horse but for some unknown reason just before the race was due to start Kelly declined the ride. Some angry words resulted. Two weeks later Kelly issued a challenge to Lynch. In the duel Kelly got hit in the abdomen by a bullet from Lynch's gun. This proved fatal and Kelly died as a consequence. Malachy was the eldest son of Hugh Kelly of Woodmount. This family who are believed to have been transplanted from another area in Ireland during the Cromwellian plantation **were in possession of the Book of Hy-Many (the Book of the O'Kellys) for some years. [**Malachy's **two younger brothers Hubert and John emigrated to Australia.** Hubert who became a station owner there married the daughter of the Premier of New South Wales. John who had got into trouble with the law in Ireland over missing money from the Poor Law Offices in Ballinasloe and also with the Bank of Ireland over some unpaid loans emigrated to Australia and became a magistrate in Deneliquin. He had a son Bowes who was a station manager in Broken Hill and was a director of many companies and was co-founder of Mount Lyell Mining Company. His other son George Colman Kelly was father of **Sir Dalziel Kelly, chairman of the Australian Wool Board.]**

6. Patrick Kelly married Margaret Comerford on January 12, 1841 in St. Mary's, **Kilkenny.**

7. Johanna Kelly married Thomas Comerford on May 10, 1841 in St. Mary's, **Kilkenny.**

8. Frederick Kelly was admitted to the King's Inns, Dublin in 1841. He was educated in Belfast and was the **son of Catherine Kelly and the late Surgeon Cornelius Kelly of Londonderry.** [K.I. Admis.1607-1867]

9. Patrick John Kelly, son of John Kelly, Coolmine, Co. Dublin ; under 19; educated in Navan; King's Inns E 1841. [K. I. Admis. 1607-1867]

1842
1. Edward Thomas Kelly, Dromore Lodge, Co. Wicklow. Pl copy AWA Presog Oct. 6, 1842 fragile LEC box 3363. N.A. (See 1841, 2)

2. Patrick Kelly L.L.D., F.R.A.S., died in Brighton, England. He was born in Coolnaback House, Stradbally, Co. Laois, in 1755. His father had purchased a large amount of land near Quakerstown. The outbreak of the American revolution, had caused a great depression in agriculture profits. He was obliged to sell the land at a great loss. Kelly senior died soon afterwards, in 1771, from the fever. Patrick, was only sixteen years old when his father died. He spent the next four years settling his father's affairs. This completed he went to England. We do not know how he acquired his great knowledge. The breadth and depth of which is shown in his many book on scientific subjects. Among his better known books are *An Introduction to Spherical and Nautical Astronomy; Metrology, an Exposition on Weights and Measures;* and *British Metrology.* The East Indian Company commissioned him to write *Oriental Metrology.*
Kelly was also an authority on currency and exchange. He was called in as an expert by several Parliamentary Commissions. His *Universal Cambist,* was in its day, considered, "the most complete work of its kind in the English language".
In 1813, Glasgow University, conferred on him, the degree of, LL.D., in recognition of his scientific attainments. He became a Fellow of the Astronomical Society and was appointed Mathematician to Trinity House, London. He was Governor of several charities. He was one of a small number of Roman Catholics

to achieve such eminence in England, since the Reformation.
Patrick never forgot his native land. He employed a professional musician to note twenty tunes that he had learned in Ireland in his youth.. He gave the manuscripts to Thomas Moore, the author of *Irish Melodies.* Moore like Kelly was an exile in London. Moore used six of these compositions but renamed all of them. *Sly Patrick* became *Has Sorrow thy Young Days Shaded, Coina* became *My Gentle Harp, Castle Terowen* became *Remember Thee Yes,* and *Lament of Aughrim* became *Forget not the Field* . Moore in a letter to the publisher wrote "Have the goodness to spell Leprechaun as Dr. Kelly spells it". Kelly died in Brighton, where he had spent most of his life. He was aged

3. Patrick O'Kelly, published a **History of the Rebellion of 1798** in 1842.

4. During this year many Sick and Indigent Immigrants were succoured in Hospitals and other Parish Houses in the City of **St. John, N.S.** (not including Hospitals on Partridge Island).
Among them were **Hugh Kelly, age 50, of Kilcudbright, Scotland,** who was sick and destitute**; Mary Kelly age 25, from Limerick and her two children, Frances age 2 years and Alicia an infant.** Mary was destitute and suffered from Inflammatory fever. She had been deserted by her husband. Also admitted was **William Kelly from Roscommon** who was suffering from dysentery. Mary Kelly a 21 year old from Galway was sick and destitute. **William Kelly a 20 year old from Roscommon,** was lame (? Same as second last). **Edward Kelly from Cork**, age 31, was destitute. **Joanna Kelly age 14, from Cork**, was a destitute orphan.

5. The Brig, Britannia sailed from **Westport**, Co. Mayo **to Quebec** in April 1842. She was skippered by John Blackaller with a crew of twenty one. Among the 244 passengers were **Thomas Kelly, age 20, a labourer, and Bridget Kelly, age 35, a Matron (Mother).**

6. Patrick Rafter married Ellen Kelly on February 8, 1842 in St. Mary's**, Kilkenny.**

7. William Kelly married Elizabeth Thornton on June 7, 1842 in St. Mary's, **Kilkenny.**

8. Peirse Kelly, son of Richard Kelly, merchant, Sackville, St., Dublin; under 18; educated in Stoneyhurst**,** entered the **King's Inns** in 1842 (T 1842). [K. I. Admis. 1607-1867]

Kelly - Ensign John - 50th Foot - died 1st December 1842.
Grave at Cawnpore - "Sacred to the memory of Ensign John Kelly of HM 50th or Queen's Own Regt who departed this life on the 1st day of December 1842 aged 40 years and 9 months after a service in the army between Great Britain and his native land the West and East Indies of nearly 21 years."

1843
1. John Prosper Desire, Count O'Kelly de Galway died young. He succeeded his father Count Emanuel O'Kelly de Galway in the Heraldic College in the Kingdom of Brussels in 1799. He was **succeeded by his son Count Alphonse O'Kelly de Galway,** "who was attached to the same college."

2. A meeting of the Repeal of Union Association was held in Caltra on May 21st. The meeting was chaired by Lord Ffrench and the Hon Martin Ffrench acted as secretary. Among the people who attended were **John Kelly (a volunteer of 1782) and Anthony O'Kelly**. They passed a motion that a parliament be restored to Dublin, which had been removed in 1800.

3. John O'Donovan, the distinguished antiquarian, stated that **Denis Henry Kelly,** was the representative of the O'Kellys of Screen (Scrine)>

4. Charles and Edward Kelly, erected a stone, in the Catholic section of the cemetery in the grounds of the Protestant church in Gort, Co.. Galway, "in memory of their amiable sister **Elizabeth Kelly,** who in the bloom of her youth on 6th March, 1843, closed her eyes."

5. A large wall monument was erected on the right wall of St. Patrick's Cathedral (Church Of Ireland), **Armagh** by **Arthur Irwin Kelly, Esquire**, who was Sovereign of Armagh (see 1841), in memory of three of his brothers who were all Colonels in the Army. It read :-

To the memory of **Samuel Kelly, Lieut. Col**. In the Honourable the East India Company's service, C. B. This gallant Officer was actively engaged in the contest with the native powers of India and trice received the public thanks of the commander in chief of his Majesty's forces.
After the storming of Bhurtpore he was particularly distinguished

The middle panel reads :-
To the Memory of **Colonel William Kelly, C.B**. Lieut. Col. of his Majesty's XXIV Regiment of Foot. The services of this brave Officer were employed in the four corners of the globe. In the peninsular war he received the thanks of the Duke of Wellington for his conduct in command of the XXIV Regiment in the battles of ?spelling Farute D'Onore, Badajos, Salamanca, Dionaf the Pyrenees Was obliged to return home in consequence of a severe wound received in the battle of the Pyrenees, he afterwards joined the British forces in India where he received public recommendation from his commander in chief for his conduct in the Nepal War. His wounds forced him to leave the service and he died in England, in MDCCCf vii ?1817 at the home of his friend Lieut. General Popham.

KELLY - Colonel William - 24th Foot - 21st August 1818.
Memorial at St. Mary's Church, Chilton Foliat, Wiltshire - "Sacred to the memory of Colonel William Kelly CB Lieut. Col of His Majesty's 24th Regt of Foot who departed this life at Littlecott the 21st of August 1818. Colonel
Kelly's services were extended to the four quarters of the globe He was severely wounded at the Battle of the Pyrenees and exhausted afterwards by his successful exertions in the Nepal War in India he returned only to breathe his last with his friends admired in his profession as a soldier and esteemed by all as a man."

The right panel reads :-
To the Memory of **Colonel Dawson Kelly** lffiii Regiment of foot.
After meritoriously served in the early part of the Revolution and was in the West Indies and the Mediterranean he was appointed in MDCCCie to the staff of his Grace the Duke of Wellington as assistant quarter master general in which situation he continued with short intermission until the final defeat of the French forces at Waterloo.
He was present at nearly all considerable actions in Spain and Portugal and repeatedly received the public thanks of his commander.
He died in Dungannon at the residence of his brother-in-law Edward Evans, Esquire, March MDCCCrrrdii.

Dawson KELLY, (17-1837)**
Commissioned: Ensign 25 June 1800 (47th Foot); Lieutenant 15 January 1810 (47th Foot); Captain 26 January 1804 (York Light Infantry Volunteers); Captain 31 October 1811 (27th Foot); Major 31 October 1811 (73rd Regiment); Brevet Lieut. Colonel 18 June 1815 (73rd); half-pay 15 January 1818; Brevet Colonel 10 January 1837.
Served in NSW/ VDL: No
Fought at the Battle of Waterloo, 1815.
Served in Ceylon: ??].
[He wrote an account of the Battle of Waterloo. J.M.K.]

6. William Kelly age 50, a native of Dublin, and Catherine Kelly, a native of County Mayo, aged 23 both **arrived in St. John**, New Brunswick, on board the ***Recovery,* from Galway,** between April 21 1843 and August 16**, 1843.** They were both patients in the Infirmary attached to the Alms House, in St. John. There is no mention of death, so they must have recovered.

7. The Devon Commission.
In 1843, the British Government under Prime Minister Sir Robert Peel, established a Commission, under the chairmanship of Lord Devon, with a view to establishing how far the land system in Ireland was responsible for the discontent and disturbance, and if possible how parliament might with public advantage interfere.
The commission comprised five landlords, did little to improve the lot of the tenant farmers. It failed to extend the Ulster Tenant Right Custom to the rest of the country. Only the last recommendation of the Devon Commission provided recognition of tenant improvements, was embodied in a Bill. A

Commissioner for improvements was recommended, but the Bill was withdrawn from the House of Lords in the face of strong hostility.

The Devon Commission and subsequent legislation for the immediate post famine period did not aim to dilute the absolute authority of the Landlord over the tenant. [See 1849, Encumbent Estates Act]

8. Ignatius Whitfield Kelly, son of William Thomas Kelly, attorney of Dublin, age under 17 who was educated in Dublin, **entered the Kings Inns** in 1843. He was attached to his father. [King's Inns admissions 1607-1867][William Thomas was the son of Ignatius Kelly of Castlegar [later part of St. Colman's College], Claremorris, Co. Mayo]

9. **John Patrick Kelly, eldest son of the late James Kelly, Ballina, Co. Mayo and Mary Keys, was born on July 18, 1819. H 1839, M.T., M 1840 M 1843.** [**King's Inns** Admis. 1607-1867].

10. "A large force of military and police under Messrs. Barron and Wray, R.M.s., **Captain Kelly, the Sub Inspector for Mayo** and Mr. Reid, D.I., Roscommon; Colonel Garrett, Boyle, with detachment of the 46th Regiment and the 4th Dragoon Guards, proceeded to Doocastle (Co. Mayo) to collect the poor rates. All the houses were locked up and the stock removed." [Freemans Journal] [? William Bingham Kelly, S. I., R.I.C. See Carraroe Kelly Family Tree; and Annals 1877]

1844

1. Patrick Kelly, translated from the French into English *The History of Ireland Ancient and Modern* , "taken from the most ancient records. The book had been dedicated to The Irish Brigade by its author the Abbe McGeoghegan. It was published in Dublin by Duffy.

2. Thomas Meehan married Mary Kelly on February 19, 1844 in St. Mary's, **Kilkenny.**

3. John Christopher Kelly, son of Thomas Kelly, Cope St. Dublin and Mary Wood; educated. At T.C.D**. M King's Inns 1844.** [K.I. Admis. 1607-1867]

1845

1. The Great Famine occurred this year. The people had been used to famines, but this one occurring in a year when the crop of potatoes was extremely good differed from those that had occurred before. About half of the potato crops between 1816 and 1842 had been at least a partial failure. On this occasion the failure was to continue for seven years. Some landlords reduced the rents of their starving tenants, while others did not. The *Galway Vindicator* of December 2, 1945, stated that Oliver Jackson of Tuam reduced the rent of a conacre field from £4 - 10s. to £2 and **Mr. Conor Kelly of Coalpark** granted a similar reduction.

2. Thomas Kelly, Manxborn resident of Ohio, wrote as a sequel to his diary of 1827, 28, 30, above this year, "Long years in this adopted country, unused still to its bitter winters and long hot summers. Our little Island company
is scattered, some doing fine. Others nearby come often to see us and help us to bear things. I like to keep old memories green but Jane (his wife) has cast all that behind her. She is wiser than me. The children are a wonderful comfort, helpful and well. They are good scholars. Maria (daughter) lives with my sister Isabella, learning spinning weaving and all that. Sarah was born in Painsville, and Frederick Henry who was born in Canada where we lived a few years , but returned to Ohio which we found more to our liking, as there are so many Manx settled there. Here was born our Seymour John, bright and fun loving like the others and looking like none of them." [See also 1864].

3. On December 1st., at a meeting of **Clonmel, Co. Tipperary**, Corporation, Dr. Phelan proposed and **Alderman Kelly** seconded, the re-election of Town Councillor Charles Bianconi as Mayor. Bianconi, Italian born, who made road transportation available to the masses, unanimously elected for a second term as Mayor.

4. David Kelly, Pullogh, Queen's Co. Original adm will annexed, schedule and correspondence. Preo 1845. T. 19619. N.A.

5. Bartholomew Kelly, Kilcullen, Co. Kildare. Letters of Adm W/A Preg Connt 1845 T. 12358 (Walker & Son and Mason) N.A.

6. A family of Kellys, all natives of Galloway in Scotland, all Presbyterians landed in St. John, New Brunswick, on January 2, 1845, from the ship the *Clyde* which had sailed from Liverpool. They were all admitted to the Alms House St. John (see 1847, 6) on February 10, and all of them died on February 20. Their names were,
Anthony Kelly age 46, Mrs... Jane Kelly, age 31, Robert Kelly age 14, Henry Kelly age 10, William age 9, Elizabeth age 12, Jane age 7 and Alexander age 2.

7. Eliza Kelly and Martha Kelly died on route to Canada**.** They are buried in the East Cemetery in **Grosse Ile** Quarantine Station, on the St. Laurence. [See 1833 and 1836]

8. Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Queen's Counsel, Solicitor General, created **Knight Bachelor.** [See 1880 (4)]

9. Edmund Kelly (1765-1845), Kiltoom, Rookwood (both in Co. Roscommon, and Ballinderry, Moate, Co. Westmeath, a very wealthy man, died in 1845 in England and is buried in Kensal Green Cemetery, London.
He was the **son of Crofton Kelly (1731-1807) and his wife Elizabeth Thewles (1722-1812).** He studied law and had a large legal practice as well as acting as agent for a lot of large property owners. He had a common law wife and had two daughters by her. By 1822 he had an estimated property portfolio worth £250,000 and retired from his legal practice but retained his land agencies. In 1840 he purchased Ballinderry from Lord Clonbrock. Sometime between 1823 and 1827 he met Sarah Birch who either worked in or ran a brothel in Dublin. He was said to have married her but there is no evidence of this for that time. He brought her to Roscommon in 1827 and brought her to a Ball and introduced her as his wife. Her reputation having preceded her she was shunned by the local gentry. They lived at Kiltoom House for two years before moving in 1830, to Rookwood, which had formerly belonged to his maternal uncle John Thewles, a lawyer, who died in 1797.
In 1837 he drew up a will leaving most of his property to Sarah. This property consisted of estates in counties Roscommon, Galway, Westmeath and in Sussex in England. As well as government stocks amounting to £100,000, as well as £200,000 Bank of Ireland Stocks and £18,000 shares in the Provincial Bank plus a lot of hoses and cattle etc.
By 1834 he had purchased Uckfield House in Sussex, where he died on February 27, 1845. He was in his 80th year and left his widow a woman of 45 year of age , a very wealthy woman. Kellys only relative to benefit from the will was **Abny Kelly, son of Edmund Kelly of Churchboro**, to whom he left an estate known as Knockanhinure in the barony of Athlone. [Rookwood (Bellagad or Ballygad), was originally owned by another Edmond, namely **Edmond Mac Ffarriagh O'Kelly in 1641**, according to the Books of Survey and Distributions for Co. Galway.] [It has been suggested that Crofton Kelly was the son of Edmund Kelly from Churchboro]
[See 1856]

10. Private John Kelly of 31st Foot (Huntingtonshire), was killed in action at the Battle of Ferozeshah on December 22, 1845. The battle took place on December 21 and 22, 1845 in the Punjab between the British and the Sikhs at the village of Ferozeshah..
The Battle of Ferozeshah was fought on December 21 and December 22 of 1845 between the British and the Sikhs, at the village of Ferozeshah in Punjab. The British were led by Sir Hugh Gough and Governor-General Sir Henry Hardinge, while the Sikhs were led by Lal Singh.
The British emerged victorious, but the battle was one of the hardest-fought in the history of the British army, and could very easily have been a defeat. Had Tej Singh, who the Sikhs held after as a traitor, have pressed his attack, he would have certainly defeated the British

1846
1. Colonel Richard Kelly, of Weston, Co. Meath, and formerly of Mucklon, Co. Galway, died on January 6th., aged 68 and was buried at Duleek. June 18th, at Weston. He was the fourth son of Denis Kelly of Mucklon Co.. Galway and his wife Catherine, daughter of Richard French, Lord Mayor of Dublin. He commanded the 66th. Regiment at the Battle of Talavera. He married in Ceylon, in 1814, Anne, daughter of Francis Thome. He was survived by his wife and four children, Richard Denis, Catherine Elizabeth, Anne Maria and Francis James.
The executors of his will were Anne his widow and George and James Kelly.

2. Catherine Kelly died and was buried in **Grosse Ile.** [See 1833, 1836 and 1845]

3. Among those who contributed to the relief of the destitute poor in the Tulsk, Co. Roscommon area was **Dan Kelly, Esq. Of Cargins.** He contributed £5. The note says that this was his second contribution. Kelly was a Protestant whose family had conformed some generations ago. He was educated at Armagh Royal School. He people had removed from Athleague to Cargins some generations before. A branch of the family had also lived at Castle Ruby a few miles from Cargins. Both of these places are near Tulsk.

4. James Kedagh Kelly (42), son of Bartholomew Kelly (41), of Clondoyle, near Glenamaddy, Co. Galway was admitted to the King's Inns. He was "under twenty and was educated in Dublin." He was attached to **Tobias Joseph Kelly (42), attorney,** his older brother. [King's Inns admissions 1607-1867. See Main Hy-Many Family Tree]

5. Kate Kelly married John Culleton on July 2, 1846 at St. Mary's**, Kilkenny.**

6. Mary Kelly married Patrick Dea on July 21, 1846 at St. Mary's, **Kilkenny.**

7. John Kelly married Margaret O'Hanlon on November 28, 1846 at St. Mary's, **Kilkenny.**

8. Irish born Kellys who emigrated from Britain and Ireland to New York :-

The Empire sailed **from Liverpool** on January 15, 1846. Among the passengers were **: -**
John Kelly, age 39, a tanner, and his wife Mary, age 34.
Also on board was **Thomas Kelly , age 22, a labourer.** They reached New York on April 2, 1846**.**

Virginian sailed on January 29, 1846 **from Liverpool**
Among the passengers was **James Kelly, a weaver.** They reached New York on April 2, 1846**.**

The Ashburton sailed **from Liverpool** on March 7, 1846. On board was **Mike Kelly age 20, a stitcher.**

The Roscius sailed **from Liverpool** on March 7, 1846. On board was **Bridget Kelly, age 20, a dressmaker.**

9. The two townlands of Creggan and Endrim, about a mile north of Ferbane town in King's County (Offaly) were the property of absentee landlord, Sir St. George Gore. In 1846 he had hired a new land agent named Charles Trench Cage, a native of Dublin.

Cage had set about the re-organisation of the estate. He had cleared some of the smallholdings and was hoping to get new tenants for the larger holdings. He failed to get new tenants and was farming the lands himself. More tenants were under notice of eviction at the following quarterly sessions. Bad feeling was rising in the area. **On Sunday October 14, Cage was shot in the townland of Creggan** as he rode to Church in Ferbane. Reward money of £340 was promised to anyone giving evidence that would lead to the capture of the involved.

An informer Thomas Johnston, gave evidence naming three men, Patrick Kelly, Bernard Gunning and Edward Farrell, as the assassins, and they accordingly were committed for trial. Johnston was given police protection and was placed in the custody of the constabulary at a police Depot in Ballybough, Dublin. However the Crown Solicitor John Julian, had no confidence in Johnston being a credible witness and apart from his testimony the police had nothing else to go on. Julian wrote "there are circumstances connected with the former character of Johnston more damaging to his credit than even his avowed participation in this murder. Until last year he lived in the neighbourhood of Shinroe and was one of the instruments made use of by Constable Ogle and others of the constabulary in fabricating charges against innocent men in order to receive the merit of their detection," For lack of evidence the three accused were never brought to trial and Johnston's passage to America was paid for by the police. [*Policing in West Offaly* 1814-1922 by Brendan Ryan 2009]

1847
1. James Kelly was one of the **San Patricio Deserters**, in the Mexican War with USA.. They were a group of Irish men, who for consciencous reasons, changed sides in the war between the USA and Mexico. They became heroes in Mexico and were branded traitors by the USA.

2. Bernard Kelly of Coolnagart, near Clones Co. Monaghan, died on the roadside in Aghalist, Kilmore,

on June 29. He was destitute and filthy and swarming with vermin. The neighbours thought that he was suffering from yellow fever and none one take him into their house so he lay on the roadside from Saturday to Monday.

3. Thomas Kelly married Mary Mannion, in Carlow and emigrated to Canada. They had sons Michael, Thomas and Jeremiah.

4. Dr. Hubert Kelly, of Birr, King's County, died. He was born in 1763, and was the third son of Hubert Kelly, of Kellybrook, and his wife Arabella Meares.
H was brother of John Kelly of Kellybrook, and Charles who purchased Glencara and other properties. He married Julia, daughter of Jeremiah Hanks, of Birr. They had four sons, Charles, Edmund Meares, M.A., K.C., Alfred, Jeremiah Hubert MD, and five daughters, Jane, Arabella, Frances, Matilda, and Elizabeth.

5. Catherine Kelly, formerly Lower Gardiner St., Dublin, and **Longford Lodge,** Co. Galway, and **late of Kingstown, Co. Dublin.** Orig. Prob. Prog. 1847. Ref. 10,185. N.A.

6. The majority of Irish emigrants to British North America the famine period took passage on timber ships to Quebec, many of them moved to the U.S.A. afterwards, through Montreal. Several of the ship owners in St. John and at Miramichi were also eager to engage their timber ships in the transportation of emigrants, on the return journey from Britain and Ireland, as this made the timber trade much more profitable.
During the years 1845, 1846, and 1847 30,000 Irish emigrants came through the port of St. John.
At St. John, New Brunswick, Canada, the following Kellys arrived by ship from Ireland.
Jane Kelly aged 26 and Julia Kelly aged 9, both Roman Catholics and both **native of Queens County**, arrived **on board the *Geni***
from Galway and were admitted to the Alms House in St John on July 1, where both died on July 15th, 1847.
Mrs. Mary Kelly, aged 20, a Roman Catholic, a native **of County Clare**, arrived in St John on June 18, 1847, on board the *Linden* from Galway and was admitted to the local Alms House on July 2 and died there on July 24, 1847.
Jerry Kelly, age 20, a native of Cork, A R.C., arrived in St. John, on June 21, 1847 where he died from the fever on July 7, 1847. on board the *Governor Douglas*, from Berehaven, Co. Cork and was admitted to the Infirmary at the Alms House on June 22.
The Alms House Mentioned above was built 1839-1842, on the east side of Courtenay Bay. Like other Alms Houses of the time it also provided an infirmary**.** In late 1847 owing to the great increase in the number of emigrants stricken with fever an emigrant hospital was erected near the Alms House containing 128 beds. And another building attached to the brick Alms House which accommodated 100. There were also sheds etc that were used to accommodate patients as the number with fever increased. These half finished buildings caused the inmates to be exposed to the elements in wet and windy weather. The space was so narrow that the attendants had difficulty in passing between the beds. Between five and six hundred patients were present in this "hospital" each day, in September 1847.

Among those admitted to the Emigrant Hospital in June 1847 were Mary Kelly aged 21 and Daniel Kelly aged 50, who arrived from **Cork on board the** *Bache McEvers.* **In August Daniel Kelly above and Luke Kelly age 4, died on Partridge Island.**
From the ship *Ward Chipman* which sailed from Cork, was Michael Kelly age 2**.**
Mary Kelly aged 27 and Bernard Kelley aged 30, arrived on board the *Aldebaran* from Sligo and was admitted to the hospital in Partridge Island, where they both died.
In the early part of the season the Barque *Aeolus* from Sligo arrived in St. John, N.B., with 500 passengers on board. These people had been tenants on the estate of Sir Robert Gore-Booth, Bart of Lisadell, near Sligo and were sent to Canada at his expense in order to clear the estate of useless paupers, who would be chargeable on it under the new Poor Law which had recently come into operation in Ireland. On their arrival these emigrants were housed at the old Poor House in St. John, where many still remained at the end of August 1847 and they subsisted mainly by begging. Many were sent to the Alms House and Infirmary and it was anticipated that many would become permanent charges on the community. As a consequence of this imposition of this charge on another jurisdiction a spirited remonstration against the infliction of paupers has been made by the Emigration Officer at the Port of St. John. Measures were taken to introduce a bill before the Assembly next winter with provisions similar to the English Poor removal Act, which will enable the Commissioners of the Poor to send back to Ireland all paupers who are permanently chargeable

at St. John, to be supported in the parish in which they were born, as provided in the Irish Poor Law. They felt that unless this action is taken they would have several hundreds of helpless, infirm, and aged people to support for the rest of their lives at the expense of the tax payers of this and other local parishes. The Canadians felt that it was to avoid this burden that the Irish landlords are shipping off their paupers, as the new Poor Law in Ireland renders the land liable for their support and provides that if the rates are not paid, the land shall be sold.
Luke Kelly aged 4, and Patrick Kelly age 15 months who came from **Sligo** on board the *Yeoman from Sligo.* **There had been 500 passengers on board the ship from Sir Robert Gore Booth's estate. This was the second group of 500 from this estate. A third group of 500 was expected shortly afterwards (after August 28) on board the** *Lady Sale***. The passengers on board the** *Yeoman* "had been well fed and cared for on the voyage and after their arrival they were left to care for themselves".
Michael Kelly aged 30 from County Clare arrived in St. John, on board the Lord Edward Fitzgerald, from Galway on September 17, 1847 and was admitted to the Alms House on September 21.
A return of the deaths **at the Quarantine Station** on **Partridge Island**, near St. John, N.B., Canada, from September 10 th. to 17th., 1847, was **John Kelly aged 37**, who had arrived on board the ***British Merchant*** **from Cork.** He was buried in Partridge Island.
Another was **Patrick Kelly, a child of 14 months** who arrived in Partridge Island from the *John S. De Wolfe*, which had sailed out of **Killala, County Mayo** and died. There were three other deaths from passengers from that ship. They were Ann Healy, Patrick Kavanagh and Catherine Kane. The names Healy and Keane are all common in the Barony of Erris.
Other Kellys on this ship were **Pat and Tom Kelly aged 4 and 6 both natives of Mayo**. They had arrived on the *John DeWolfe* on August 14, 1847 and were admitted to the Alms House on September 24. As there is no mention of death it is presumed that they recovered. **Patrick Kelly a R.C. and a native of County Mayo** was also on that ship and was admitted to the Alms House on September 1, 1847. Other patients at the Alms House included a contingent that arrived in St. John, N. B, September 16. on board the *Lady Sale* from Sligo, among the many admissions from that ship that were admitted to the Alms House were :|
Matt Kelly, age 54, a R.C., and was **admitted to the Alms House**, on September 27.
Matt Kelly Junior, age 14, James Kelly age 10 and Owen Kelly, age 6. There is no mention of death in the Alms House records so hopefully this family survived. who were all natives of Sligo probably from Sir Robert Gore Booths estate.
Other admissions to the Alms House included :
Cornelius Kelly age 7 from Cork, who arrived on the *British Merchant* from Cork, adm. August 15, 1847
Mary Kelly, age 19, R.C. From Galway, arrived on the *Ambassadress* (no port mentioned), who died in the Alms House September 28, 1847.
Thomas Kelly age 16, and Thomas Kelly age 56 both from County Westmeath, who arrived on board the *Sir James McDonnell,* from Dublin, on August 20, 1847. Thomas Junior was admitted to the Alms House on August 24, 1847 and died there on September 21. Thomas Senior was admitted on August 20 and there is no mention of death.
Patrick Kelly, age 22, from County Mayo, who arrived on the *John DeWolfe,* from Killala on August 19 and was admitted to the Alms House on September 1, 1847.
Daniel Kelly age 12 from Cork, died on August 17 who had arrived from Galway on the *Bloomfield* on August 7, 1847
Also admitted from this ship was **Peggy Kelly** who was admitted to the Alms House on August 12, 1847.
Later the remains of the Irish buried in Partridge Island were moved to St. Mary's cemetery, St. John, where they were re-interred and the spot is marked by a Celtic cross**.** The names of those buried there are known only to God.

7. The trial of the Woodstock Rioters started on Wednesday Sept. 15, 1847. Those charged with assault were all from Carlton County, N.B., all of whom were present **Patrick Kelly, John Kelly, Michael Kelly Junior, and Owen Kelly.** The cause of the riot "was certain hostile feelings by these Roman Catholics against a body of men calling themselves **Orangemen."**

8. The following Kelly Emigrants died in Black 47, and are buried in the West Cemetery in Grosse Ile Quarantine Island in the St. Laurence River. The Island is 30 miles downstream from Quebec. The hoped for new start in a new land of opportunity was to be snuffed out at the doorstep of the new land.

Name	Age	Vessel in which they travelled	Port of embarkation	Date of death
Andrew Kelly	**22**	**John Bolton**	**Liverpool**	**Between August 1**

and 7, 1847					
Ann Kelly	20	Aberdeen	Liverpool	Between June 20 and	
26, 1847					
Ann Kelly	6	Wolfville	Sligo	..	May 29 and
June 5, 1847					
Bridget Kelly	70	Dunbrody	New Ross	..	July 18 and
24, 1847					
Edward Kelly	30	Reins Queen	Liverpool	..	July 18 and
24, 1847					
Eliza Kelly	3	John Moon	Liverpool	..	August 22 and
28, 1847					
Eliza Kelly	9	Triton	Liverpool	..	August 15 and
21, 1847					
James Kelly	30	Triton	Liverpool	..	August 8 and
14, 1847					
John Kelly	50	Free Trader	Liverpool	..	August 22 and
28, 1847					
John Kelly	35	George	Liverpool	..	June 13 & 19,
1847					
John Kelly	20	Margaret	New Ross	..	June 27 & July
3, 1847					
John Kelly	23	Wake field	Cork	..	Aug. 22 & 28,
1847					
John Kelly	36	Wolfville	Sligo	..	May 29 & June
5, 1847					
Margaret Kelly	20	Roasalinda	Belfast	..	Aug. 22 & 28,
1847					
Margaret Kelly	7	Free Trader	Liverpool	..	Aug. 22 & 28,
1847					
Margaret Kelly	20	Sarah	Liverpool	..	July 25 & 31,
1847					
Mary Kelly	20	Covenanter	Cork	..	Aug. 8 & 14,
1847					
Mary Kelly	50	Triton	Liverpool	..	July 18 & 24,
1847					
Mary Kelly	33			..	Aug. 15 & 21,
1847					
Mary Kelly	2	Greenock	Liverpool	..	Aug. 1 & 7,
1847					
Mary Kelly	13	Sir Henry Pottinger	Cork	..	Aug. 15 & 21,
1847					
Mary Kelly	18	Virginius	Liverpool	..	Aug. 8 % 14,
1847					
Mary Kelly	28	Primrose	Limerick	..	June 20 & 26,
1847					
Mary Kelly	30	Emily	Cork	..	July 4 & 10,
1847					
Mary Kelly	30	Rankin	Liverpool	..	July 4 & 10,
1847					
Mary Kelly	40	Naomi	Liverpool	..	Aug. 8 & 14,
1847					
Patrick Kelly	21	Numa	Sligo	..	Aug. 15 & 21,
1847					
Patrick Kelly	25	John Munn	Liverpool	..	Aug. 8 & 14,
1847					
Patrick Kelly	20	Virginius	Liverpool	..	Aug. 8 & 14,
1847					
Patrick Kelly	37	Triton	Liverpool	..	Aug. 22 & 28,

1847					
Richard Kelly	20	Ganges	Liverpool	..	Sept. 5 & 11,
1847					
Sarah A. Kelly	24	Gilmour	Cork	..	June 6 & 12,
1847					
Sylvia Kelly	24	Gilmour	Cork	..	June 6 & 12,
1847					
Thomas Kelly	28	Eliza Caroline	Liverpool	..	Jul. 25, & 31,
1847					
Thomas Kelly	50	Roasalinda	Belfast	..	Sept. 26 & Oct.
2, 1847					
Thomas Kelly	22	Odessa	Dublin	..	Aug. 8 & 14,
1847					
William Kelly	63	Numa	Sligo	..	August 1 & 7,
1847					
William Kelly	18	Rose	Liverpool	..	June 20 & 26

Kellys who died on ships at sea or in quarantine in Grosse Ile

Name	Age	Vessel	Port	Embarkation	Oc. Arrival
Ann Kelly		Naomi	Liverpool	15/6/1847	10/8/1847
Ann M. Kelly	13	George	..	13/4/1847	12/6/1847
Bridget K.	50	Avon	Cork	19/5/1847	26/7/1847
Bryan K.	40	Virginius	Liverpool	28/5/1847	12/8/1847
Catherine K.	18	Wolfville	Sligo	25/4/47	10/6/47
Catherine K.	50	Virginius	Liverpool	28/5/47	12/8/47
Catherine K.		Elliots	Dublin	14/5/47	30/6/47
Catherine K.	37	Naomi	Liverpool	15/6/47	10/8/47
Catherine K.	36	do	do	do	do
Daniel K.	2	Henrietta Mary	Cork	18/8/47	29/9/47
Dennis K.	10	John Munn	Liverpool	16/6/47	13/8/47
Edward K.	2	Rose	Liver.	19/4/47	1/7/47
Ellen K.	50	Lord Ashburton	Liver.	13/9/47	1/11/47
Henry K.		Virginius	Liver.	28/5/47	12/8/47
James K.	1	Margrette	New Ross	2/5/47	8/7/47
James K.	41	Ajax	Liver.	16/4/47	23/6/47
John K.	2	Triton	Liver.	14/5/47	24/7/47
John K.	2	Ganges	Liver.	16/6/47	21/8/47
Judith K.	23	Ajax	Liver.	16/4/47	23/6/47
Judith K.	24	do	do	do	do
Margaret K.	50	Diamond	Bremenhaven, Ger.	8/6/47	31/7/47
Margaret K.		Greenock	Liver.	19/6/47	29/7/47
Martin K.	2	Washington	do	9/7/47	26/8/47
Mary K.	32	Christiana	Londonderry	8/4/47	10/6/47
Mary K.	5	Virginius	Liver.	28/5/47	12/8/47
Mary K.	30	Henrietta Mary	Cork	18/8/47	19/9/47
Mary K.	24	Ajax	Liver.	16/4/47	23/6/47
Mary K.	3	Elliots	Dublin	14/5/47	13/6/47
Mary K.	2	Alert	Waterford	5/6/47	15/7/47
Mary K.		Corea	Liver.	2/7/47	14/8/47
Mathew K.	2	Sesostris	Londonderry	14/5/47	24/6/47
Mathew K.		Herald	Dublin	20/5/47	26/6/47
Mathew K.	4	Wolfville	Sligo	25/4/47	10/6/47
Michael K.	7	Dykes	Sligo	23/4/47	10/6/47
Nora K.	24	Gilmour	Cork	24/4/47	18/6/47

Patrick K.	**25**	**John Bell**	**New Ross**	**10/5/47**	**29/6/47**
Patrick K.	**24**	**Virginius**	**Liver.**	**28/5/47**	**12/8/47**
Peter K.	**3**	**Margrette**	**New Ross**	**2/5/47**	**8/7/47**
Peter K.	**14**	**Rose**	**Liver.**	**19/4/47**	**1/7/47**
Thomas K.	**2**	**Wolfville**	**Sligo**	**25/4/47**	**10/6/47**
Thomas K.	**2**	**Rose**	**Liver.**	**19/4/47**	**1/7/47**
Thomas K.	**5**	**Triton**	**do**	**14/5/47**	**24/7/47**
Thomas K.		**do**	**do**	**do**	**do**
Timothy K.	**3**	**John Munn**	**do**	**16/6/47**	**13/8/47**
William K.	**1**	**Scotland**	**Cork**	**13/4/47**	**8/6/47**
William K.	**34**	**do**	**do**	**do**	**do**
Winford K.	**45**	**Virginius**	**Liver.**	**28/5/47**	**12/8/47**

SHIP

He West 12 April, 1847 From Liverpool

Kelly Pat., age 25, Mechanic
Cathe Kelly, age 20, F., none
Ellen age 21, Female, occupation none
Kelly Peter age 20 farmer
Bridget Kelly, 17, F. None
Kelley John 40, M., None

MARION **April 12, 1847**
From Londonderry
Kelly James, age 26, M., Labourer

IMPERIAL **14 April 1847**
From Sligo
Kelly, Biddy, age 43, female, Unknown
John Kelly her son, 3 M. Child
Bartholomew, son. 8, Male Child
Kelly, Ann, 18 female, unknown

John-Bright, 14 April 1847
From Liverpool
Kelly James 0 yrs M Labourer (obvious omission in age)

Mary-Morris **15 April 1847**
From Glasgow
Kelly, James 16 M None

Cushlamacree 15 April 1847
From Galway
Kelly, John 19 M. Labourer
Margaret (W) 24 F Wife

OXFORD 15 April 1847
From Liverpool
Kelly, Mary 18 F Servant
Kelly, Mary 20 Servant

Kelly, Eliza 24 servant

PONS 16 April 1847
from Waterford
Kelly John age 38 Labourer

OSCEOLA 16/4/1847
From Glasgow
Kelly, George 20 Labourer

HARMONY 16/4/1847
From Liverpool
Kelley, John 23 Labourer
Kelley, Pat 20 Male Labourer
Kelley, Mick 20 Labourer

DEFENCE 17/4/1847
Fr. Liverpool
Kelly, Catherine 20 F Spinster
Margaret 20 F Spinster

NO RECORD OF SHIPS NAME
From Liverpool
Kelly, Joseph, 30 M Farmer
Mary, 30 F Farmer
Ann 11 F Farmer
Kelley, Bridget 23 F Labourer
Kelley, Thomas 27 M Farmer

UNDINE 17/4/1847
From Limerick
Kelly, Michael, 22 M Labourer

ROYAL-SOVEREIGN 19/4/1847
From Liverpool
Kelley, James 35 M Labourer
Patt. 30 M Labourer
Kelley, Ann 50 F Unknown
Luke (S) 24 M Labourer
Peggy (D) 17 F Unknown
Edward (S) 13 M Labourer
Biddy, (D) 11 F Unknown

LORD-DUFFERIN 19/4/1847
From Liverpool
Kelly, John 21 M Labourer
Judy, 19 F None

JOHN-RAVENEL 20/4/1847
From Liverpool
Kelly, Michael 29 M Labourer
Died at sea.

CEYLON 20/4/1847
From Liverpool
Kelly, James . 20 M Labourer
Celey, 18 F None

ZANONI 20/4/1847
From Liverpool
Kelly, Bridget 25 F Servant

COURTNEY 22/4/1847
From Liverpool
Kelly, James 36 M Labourer
U (W) 40 F Labourer
James (S) 5 M Child
Michael (S) 3 M Child
Janey, (D) 1 F Child
Patrick (B) 40 M Labourer
Terrence (D) 1 Child
Elizabeth (D) 9 Child
John (S) 5 Child
Mary (D) 3 Child
Kelly, Isabella 1 F Child
Kitty, (T) 3 F Child
Kelly, James 36 M Labourer
U (W) 40 F Labourer
James (S) 5 M Child
Michael (S) 3 M Child
Terry (W) 40 F Labourer
Patrick (B) 40 M Labourer
T. (D) 11 F Labourer
Elizabeth (D) 9 F Child
William (S) 5 M Child
Mary (D) 3 F Child
NOTE THE SIMILARTY BETWEEN THE TWO ABOVE

PETER-HATTRICK 23/4/1847
From Liverpool
Kelly, William 20 M Blacksmith
Mary 22 F Servant

YOUNG-QUEEN 24/4/1847
From Galway
Kelly, Biddy 8 F Child

ACADIA 25/4/1847
Fr. Liverpool
Kelly, Bridget 24 F Servant

VIRGINIAN 26/4/1847
From Liverpool
Kelly, Hugh 35 M Labourer
Ellen, 32 F LABOURER
Fanney (D) 1 F Child

Kelly, Patrick 2O M Unknown

Kelley, Charles 5O M Unknown
Edward, (S) 21 M Unknown
Ann, (D) 19 F Unknown
Charles (S) O M Unknown
Kelley, Bernard 38 M Blacksmith
Eleanor 4O F Unknown

Kelley, Neil 19 M Labourer
Kelley, James 25 M Labourer
Rose, (M) 50 F Unknown
Mary, 25 F Unknown

HENRY- CLAY 26/4/1847
From Liverpool
Kelly, William 20 M Labourer
Kelly, Christopher 30 M Labourer
Kelly, Mary 20 F Labourer
Kelly, Martin 25 M Labourer
Catherine 25 F Labourer
Kelly, Matthew 24 M Labourer
Kelly, Owen 19 M Labourer
Bridget, 20 F Labourer
Kelly, Michael 21 M Labourer
Kelly, Kieran 24 M Labourer

SWITZERLAND 27/4/1847
From London
Kelley, Sally 40 F None
Kelley, John 18 M Labourer
Andrew 22 M Labourer
Andrew 30 M Labourer
Kelley, Bridget 18 F None

ELLEN 28/4/1847
From Liverpool
Kelley, Michael 23 M Labourer
Peter, 20 M Labourer
Kelly, Mary 20 F Servant

ENTERPRISE 30/4/1847
From Dublin
Kelly, Asty . 20 M Labourer

ELSINORE 1/5/1847
From Liverpool
Kelly, Patrick 24 M Unknown
Margaret 20 F UNKNOWN

FEROZEPORE 4/5/1847
Fr. LIVERPOOL
Kelly, Bridget 20 F Unknown
Kelly, P. 32 M Unknown
MARY, (W) 30 F Unknown
Pat. (S) 3 M Child
Thomas 24 M Unknown
Mary 21 F Unknown
Kelly, Rose 20 F Unknown
McKelly, M. 18 M Unknown

ATALANTA 5/5/1847
From Dublin
Kelly, John 21 M Unknown
Kelly, John 24 M Unknown
Sally, 21 F Unknown
James, 11 M Child

Ellen, 9 F Child

EMMANUEL 5/5/1847
Fr. Liverpool.
McKelly, A. 20 M Unknown

ELIZA-ANN 6/5/1847
Fr. Liverpool.
Kelly, John 29 M Unknown
Catherine, 29 F. Unknown

DOLPHIN 8/5/1847
Fr. Limerick
Kelley, An n 22 F None

LORD-FITZGERALD 11/5/1847
From Galway
KELLEY, PETER 20 M LAB.

PELTONA 14/5/1847
Fr. Liverpool
Kelly, Owen 20 M Mechanic

MONTEZUMA 14/5/1847
From Liverpool
Kelly, J. 30 M Unknown
Jane, 24 F Unknown
Kelly, Bridget 21 F. Unknown
Kelly, J. 21 M Unknown
U. (W) 19 F Unknown.
Kelly, Rose 20 F Labourer
Kelly, Acht. 19 F Unknown

GARLIC 15/5/1847
From Liverpool
Kelly, W. 20 M Unknown
James 21 M Unknown
Kelly, M. 20 M Labourer
Michael 20 M Labourer
John, 18 M Labourer
Kelly, Jan 22 F Unknown
Kelly, Margaret 19 F Unknown
Kelly, P. 26 M Unknown.
Kelly, M. 22 M Unknown
Kelly, J. 21 M Unknown
Kelly, P. 16 M Unknown

NICHOLAS-BIDDLE 15/5/1847
Fr. Liverpool.
Kelly, Mary 50 F Unknown
Kelly, Anne 18 F Unknown

CONSTITUTION 15/5/1847
Fr. LIV.
Kelly, M. 35 M Unknown

CAMBRIDGE 17/5/1847
Fr. Liv.

KELLY, P. 20 Male Occupation unknown.
MGT, 20 F UNK.
KELLY, T. 20 M UNK.

ARCHIMEDES 17/5/1847
Fr. **Belfast**
KELLY, T. 45 M UNK.
PATRICK (S) 25 M UNK.
JOHN (S) 22 M UNK.
WILLIAM (S) 15 M UNK.
MARY (D) 11 F UNK.
JAMES (S) 8 M UNK.

CLIFDEN 17/5/1847
Fr. Liv.
KELLY, HUGH 26 M LAB.
KELLY, BETTY 19 F UNK.
KELLY, MARTIN 16 M LAB.
KELLY, MICHAEL 40 M UNK.
ELLEN (W) 35 F UNK.
JOHN-P. (S) 19 M UNK.
PIERRE (S) 18 M UNK.
CATHE. 48 F UNK.
PIERE- P. 18 M UNK.

ATLAS 17/5/1847
Fr. Liverpool
KELLY, ELLEN 21 F UNK.

FAGAN-BEALAGH 17/5/1847
Fr. DUBLIN
KELLY, FRANCIS 30 M FARMER
CATHERINE 28 F UNK.
RICHARD (S) 2 M CHILD
THOMAS (S) O M INFANT
KELLY,JOHN 2O M LAB.

MARMION 18/5/1847
Fr. LIV.
KELLY, ANDREW 33 M LAB.
KELLY, MARY 2 F CHILD
JAMES 1 M CHILD
KELLY, JOHN 5 M CHILD
KELLY, JOHN 28 M LAB.

JANE-E-WILLIAMS 18/5/1847
Fr LONDONDERRY
KELLY, J. 20 M UNKN

HOWARD 18/5/1847
Fr. Liv.
KELLEY, MARGARET 30 F UNK.
FANNY, (D) 3 F UNK.
KELLEY, THOMAS 30 M MECHANIC.

SYMMETRY 18/5/1847
Fr. Liv.
KELLY, MARY 3O F UNK.
CATH. 14 F UNK.

COOLOCK 2O/5/1847
FR. LONDON
KELLY, U. 24 F NONE
MONIKA 22 F NONE
MGT. 2O F NONE
ELIZA 18 F NONE

SARDINIA 21/5/1847
FR. LIV.
KELLY, J. 21 M UNK.
KELLY, MY. 3O F UNK.
KELLY, T. 28 M UNK.
KELLY, M. 2O M UNK.
MA. 22 M UNK.
PATT. 19 M UNK.
KELLY, MGT.4O F UNK.

WATERLOO 22/5/1847
FR. LIV.
KELLY, 28 M UNK.
KELLY, D. 28 M UNK.
BETSY (W) 24 F WIFE
JOHN (S) 4 M CHILD
CHAS. (B) 25 M UNK.
KELLY,J. 28 M UNK.

WILLIAM-CARSON 24/5/1847
FR. LIV.
KELLY, DANIEL 2O M FARMER
JOHN 27 M UNK.
JUDY, 21 F UNK.
ELLEN, 4 F CHILD
PATT. 2 M CHILD
JAMES O M INF.
KELLY, PATT. 25 M UNK.

FLORIDIAN 24/5/1847
FR. LONDONDERRY
KELLY,JAMES, 15 M MECHANIC
WILLIAM, 2O M MECHANIC
JAMES, 18 M MECHANIC
KELLY, JOHN 16 M UNK.
KELLY, BRADY 18 M UNK.

FRIENDSHIP 24/5/1847
FR. LIV.
KELLY, D. 2O M UNK.

WALKELLA 24/5/1847
FR. GALWAY
KELLY, JOHN 54 M LAB.
KELLY, HUGH 29 M LAB.
KELLY, WILLIAM 22 M LAB.

JOHN, 22 M LAB.
MICHAEL 24 M MECHANIC
KATE, 3O F UNK.

HEATHER-BELL 24/5/1847
FR. LIMERICK
KELLY, SALLY 17 F NONE

DROMAHAIR 25/5/1847
FR. SLIGO
KELLY, OWEN 3O M UNK.
HONOR (W) 21 F UNK.
PATRICK (S) 2 CHILD
MARY ANN (D) CHILD

FIDELIA 27/5/1847
FR. LIV.
KELLY, 25 M UNK.
KELLY, M.A. 16 F UNK.
KELLY, T. 2O M LAB.
KELLY, H. 36 M UNK.
KELLY,M. 2O M UNK.
KELLY, J. 8O M UNK
KELLY, ANN 18 F UNK.
ROSE, 15 F UNK.
KELLY, W. 2O M UNK.
KELLY, MGT. 28 F UNK.
KELLY, J. 6 M CHILD
LAURENCE (P) 3O M UNK.
MY., 6O F UNK.
PHILIP, 2O M UNK.

SPEED 28/5/1847
FR. LIV.
KELLY, J. 5O M UNK
MCELY, P. 4O M UNK.
N. (W) 32 F WIFE
MY. (D) 4 F CHILD
JAS., (S) 3 CHILD

PACIFIC 28/5/1847
FR. LIV.
KELLY, CATHERINE 2O F SERVANT

ASHLAND 31/5/1847
FR. LIV.
KELLY,MICH. 26 M LAB.
ELLEN, (W) 25 F WIFE
BIDDY, (D) 1 F CHILD
KELLY, DANIEL 22 M LAB.
CATHERINE, 18 F NONE
MARY, 24 F NONE
FELICIA, 2O F NONE

HINDOO 31/5/1847

FR. LIV.
KELLY,M. 22 M UNK.
MY. 22 F UNK.

WRENHAM 1/6/1847
FR. BELFAST
KELLY, J. 29 M UNK.

ADAM-LODGE 2/6/1847
FR. LIV.
KELLY, T. 22 M LAB.
KELLY, E. 3O M LAB.
KELLY, D. 26 M LAB.
KELLY, P. 21 M LAB.
KELLY, B. 13 F NONE
KELLY, S. 16 F NONE
KELLY, MY. 2O F CHILD ?J.M.K.

BIRKENHEAD 2/6/1847
FR. LIVER.
KELLY, W. 24 M LAB.

AILSA 3/6/1847
FR. LONDONDERRY
KELLY, PATRICK 26 M LAB.

ABBEY-PRATT 3/6/1847
FR. LIV.
KELLY, PAT. 23 M LAB.

JUNO 3/6/1847
FR. LIV.
KILLY, T. 29 M LAB.

HYNDERFORD 4/6/1847
FR. GLASGOW
KELLY,OWEN 2O M LAB.

HELENA 4/6/1847
FR. LIV.
KELLEY, JULIA 2O F NONE

JANE 4/6/1847
FR. LIV.
KELLY, MARY 21 F NONE

NEW-WORLD 7/6/1847
FR. LIV.
KELLY, P. 3O M LAB.

TASSIE 8/6/1847
FR. GALWAY
KELLY, MARY. 22 F NONE

WINDSOR-CASTLE 9/6/1847
FR. LIV.
KELLEY, WM. 31 M LAB.
KELLY, MARY 19 F SERVANT

JAMES 9/6/1847
FR. DUBLIN
KELLY, MICHAEL 24 M LAB.
MARY, 22F NONE
KELLY, ELIZA. 17 F NONE
KELLY, JANE 24 F NONE
KELLY, M 25 M LAB.
KELLY, J. 17 M LAB.

CEYLON 1O/6/1847
FR. LIV.
KELLY, JAMES 3O M FARMER
BRIDGET (W) 3O F NONE
ANN, (D) 4 F CHILD
KELLY, JOHN 4O M LAB.
PAT (S) 12 M NONE
BRIDGET (D) 14 F NONE
KELLEY,CHRISTOPHER 3O M LAB.
MARGT., (D) 5 F CHILD
MARY (D) O F INFANT

SARAH-BOYDE 1O/6/1847
Fr. Sligo
KELLY, PAT. 30 M LAB.
KELLY, ANTHONY 2O M MECHANIC

BAVARIA 1O/6/1847
FR. LIV.
KELLY, J. 3O M LAB.
BIDDY, 18 F NONE
KELLY, P. 5O M FARMER
JANE (W) 52 F NONE
BGT. (D) 25 F NONE
FRAN. (S) 2O M FARMER
CATH, (D) 3O F NONE
ANN, (D) 25 F NONE
BGT (D) 25 F NONE
THOMAS, (S) 22 M FARMER

FRANKLIN 11/6/1847
FR. UNKNOWN
KELLY, PETER 2O M LAB.

TENNESSEE 11/6/1847
FR. BELFAST
KELLY, J 2O M FARMER
A., 18 F NONE
ALEXANDER, 19 M FARMER

CALYPSO 15/6/1847
FR. CORK
KELLY,JOHANA 2O F NONE

ELEUTHERIA 18/6/1847
FR. LIV.
KILLY, JNO. 35 M CARPENTER
MARY, 22 F NONE

MORTY, 17 M CARPENTER
BIDDY, 15 F NONE
KELLY, EDWARD 5O M COOPER
MICHAEL, (S) 9 M CHILD

VICTOR 18/6/1847
FR. DUBLIN
KELLY, J. 21 M CLERK

ASHBURTON 21/6/1847
FR. LIV.
KELLY, THOMAS 24 M LAB.
KELLY, EDWARD 22 M LAB.
KELLY, OWEN 21 M MECHANIC
ROSE 17 F NONE

ROSCINE 21/6/1847
KELLY, MARY 19 F NONE
KELLY, JOHN 22 M LAB.
DANIEL, 26 M LAB.
ELINEAR, 24 F NONE
EDWARD, 3 M INFANT
CATHERINE, 23 F NONE
MARY, 21 F NONE
MARGARET 19 F NONE
KELLY, BRIGGET 2O F NONE
PATRICK, 24 M LAB.

SPARTAN 22/6/1847
FR. LIV.
KELLEY, PAT. 19 M LAB.
KELLY, PETER 3O M LAB.
U., (W) 3O F WIFE
PAT., 2O M LAB.
JAMES, (S) 5 M CHILD
MARY, (D) 2 F CHILD

FRANCONIA 22/6/1847
FR. LIV.
KELLY, MARGARET 24 F NONE
KELLY, MATHEW 26 M LAB.

SEA 23/6/1847
FR. LIV.
KELLY, JOHANNA 2O F NONE

CHRISTIANA 24/6/1847
FR. LIV.
KELLY, MICHAEL 3O M LAB.
KELLEY, CATHERINE 25 F NONE
KELLY, JAMES 3O M LAB.
JAMES. OO M LAB. ???

ATHLANTIC 24/6/1847
FR. LIV.
KELLY, AGNES 23 F NONE

LA-GRANGE 25/6/1847
FR. NEWRY
KELLY, T. 4O M UNKNOWN

ARCOLE 25/6/1847
From Liverpool
KELLY,TIMOTHY 3O M LAB.
CATHERINE 25 F NONE
MARY, 21 F NONE
JOHANNA, 19 F NONE
JOHANNA, 1O F CHILD
KELLY, MICHAEL 26 M NONE
KELLY, MARY 21 F NONE

JOHN-R.SKIDDY 26/6/1847
FR. LIV.
KELLY, MARY 2O F NONE
KELLY, MARY 2 F CHILD
KELLY, JNO 2O M LAB.
KELLY, ANNA 2O F NONE

END OF VOLUME 1

Name Age Occupation Address, County Ship Departure Port Destination Arrival
Dennis Kelly Castlefin Donegal Allegheny 1847 Derry Philadelphia
Patrick 14 do do do do do
Charles 12 do do do do do do
Dennis 9 do do do do do do
Francis 7 do do do do do do
Mary 2 do do do do do do

Edward Kelly Templemoyle do do do do
Patrick
Edward
Maggie

Eleanor Kelly Dungiven, Derry
Mary Ann

Francis Kelly Castlefin Donegal
Ann
Patrick
Catherine 11
Bernard 8
Francis 6
Charles 2
Ann 6/12

Susan Kelly Faughanvale Derry Alleheney 1847 Derry Philadelphia

Ann Kelly Ballybofey Donegal Venice 1847 Derry Philadelphia

Arthur Kelly	**Omagh**	**Tyrone**	**Venice**	**1847**	**Do**	**Do**
Margaret Kelly	**Ramelton**	**Donegal**	**Venice**	**1847**	**do**	**do**
Mary Kelly	**Beragh**	**Tyrone**	**Venice**	**1847**	**do**	**do**
James Kelly	**Clougheeney**	**Donegal**	**Venice**	**1847**	**do**	**do**
Susan Kelly	**Castlefin**	**Donegal**	**Hartford**	**1847**	**do**	**do**
John						
Catherine Kelly	**Moville**	**Donegal**	**Hershell**	**1847**	**do**	**do**
Neale						
Dennis						
Catherine						
James Kelly,	**Carrygalt**	**Donegal**	**Lumney**	**1847**	**do**	**do**
Hugh						
John Kelly	**Draperstown**	**Derry**	**Superior**	**1847**	**do**	**do**
John Kelly	**Draperstown**	**Derry**		**1847**	**Derry**	**St. John**
John Kelly	**Carn**	**Marchioness of Clysdale**		**1847**	**Derry**	**St. John**
Catherine Kelly	**Moville**	**Donegal**	**Hershell**	**1847**	**Derry**	**St.**
John						
Neal						
Dennis						
Catherine						
Mary Ann Kelly	**Maguires Bridge**	**Fermanagh**		**1847**	**Derry**	
St. John						
Elizabeth						
Susan Kelly	**Caslefin**	**Donegal**		**1847**	**Derry**	
St. John						
John						
William Kelly	**Tullyardin**			**1847**	**Derry**	
St. John						
Martha						
Eliza	**13**					
Maria	**12**					
Ann Jane	**10**					
Margaret	**8**					
Charles	**6**					
Theophilus	**5**					
Matilda	**6 months.**					
Francis Kelly	**Castlefin**	**Donegal**	**Allegheney**	**1847**	**Derry**	
Philadelphia						
Ann						
Patrick						
Catherine	**11**					
Bernard	**8**					
Francis	**6**					

Charles 2
Ann 6m.

Dennis Kelly Castlefin Donegal Allegheney Derry Philadelphia
Patrick 14
Charles 12
Dennis 9
Francis 7
Mary 2

Neal Kelly Culdaf Portland Derry St. John

9. "For mismanaging the Union having got into dept**, Ballinrobe Board of Guardians was suppressed,** Vice Guardians appointed**. The Clerk was also sacked and Daniel Kelly appointed to succeed him." Later** the same year **Kelly was sacked** by Mr Fishbourne and replaced by Thomas May**.** [History of Mayo by J. F. Quinn, 2000]

1848
1. A court case was heard in Roscommon on the 25th of February, before Mr Justice Jackson and a special jury, in which **Denis Bernard Kelly**, claimed damages from John Dillon. In 1833, John Dillon, formerly from Johnstown House, Co. Roscommon, rented his lands and house at Johnstown, to his brother in law, Denis Bernard Kelly, who was married to his sister Susan Dillon.
John Dillon eldest son of Colonel John Dillon inherited Johnstown House and estate from his father. John married Sarah Slisbury St. George of Dromalga, Moore, Co. Roscommon. Sarah brought to the marriage a sum of £2,666 chargeable on lands held by the St.. George family, and rents emanating from the estates of her maternal grandfather the **Right Honourable Judge Thomas Kelly** (Kellyville, Ballintubbert, Queen's County). In 1833 Dillon was living in Dublin and rented his land at Johnstown (between Ballinasloe and Athlone), to his brother-in-law **Denis Bernard Kelly, who had married his sister Susan Dillon**. In 1839, Dillon leased Johnstown and its lands to Kelly for "the remainder of his natural life". The lease contained "stringent language" that had been inserted by Dillon. In 1844 Kelly's haggard, was set on fire, and all his hay and corn was destroyed. The fire was believed to be malicious. Pertaining to the stringent clause in Dillon's lease, a man called Michael Coyne had been appointed by Dillon as gate keeper at Johnstown. Sworn evidence was obtained that Coyne was responsible for the fire. Shortly after the fire Kelly went to live in Athlone, but continued to pay the rent to Dillon. A man named Dolan had taken some conacre from Kelly the previous year was refused permission to bring his cart and horse through the avenue gate, to collect his hay. Kelly, wrote a scathing letter to John Dillon, about the refusal to let Dolan pass through the gate. Having failed to obtain a satisfactory reply Kelly sought legal advice and the case was heard before Mr. Justice Jackson and a special jury, at Roscommon. The jury awarded Kelly £250.
Denis Bernard Kelly died on the 30th March 1858.

2. Cambrensis Eversus one of the most valuable works on the history of Ireland which was a refutation of Gerald Cambrensis's (Gerard Barry's) account of the Norman conquest of Ireland and it's customs at that time. This manuscript was translated from the original Latin text of John Lynch of Galway, by **Rev, Mathew Kelly** Professor of History, St. Patrick's College, Maynooth. The book was published in Dublin by M. H. Gill for The Celtic Society.

3. St. Thomas's Church, Fulham Road, London was opened this year. A wealthy convert to Catholicism heard **that Fr William Kelly**, chaplain to the Benedictine Convent, Hammersmith, was anxious to build a church in the area for the increasing Irish emigrant population. She donated the cost of the church. It was designed by Pugin, and work was commenced in 1847. One year later it was opened with a Mass said by Archbishop Manning and the sermon was delivered by Father Newman (later Cardinal).

4. Patrick Kelly died and was buried in the grounds of Abbeyknockmoy (plot 47).

5. A school for girls was established in Newtown, Abbeyknockmoy, Co. Galway, on a site donated by **James Kelly Esq.**, Newtown House, Abbeyknockmoy, a local landlord.

6. Richard Dalton Williams and Kevin Isod O'Doherty (future husband of **Mary Anne Kelly**), established

the *Irish Tribune*. Within six weeks the paper was suppressed and Williams was arrested.

7. Of the 6,893 Irish born Kellys, who entered the port of New York, during the famine and immediate post famine period little is known of where in Ireland that they came from. The large lists tell us of the port of departure, the name of the ship, the date of departure and the date of arrival. One of the few exception is those that emigrated from Ballykilcline, in the parish of **Kilglass**, in the barony of Ballintubber in **Co. Roscommon**. This was not an area where there were many Kellys.
On March 13th., 1848, James Kelly and his family left Liverpool on board the *Channing,* and arrived in New York on April 17.
The family consisted of :
James Kelly, age 45, occupied holding,
Mary Kelly, 40, wife,
Edward Kelly, 18, son,
James Kelly, 16, son,
John Kelly, 2, son,
Anne Kelly, 12, daughter,
Catherine Kelly, 14, daughter,
Eliza Kelly, 10, daughter,
Ellen Kelly, 7, daughter,
Mary Kelly, 20, daughter.
On **April 25th**., another Kelly family from the same townland sailed on the *Progress,* from Liverpool. Their names were:
Pat Kelly, aged 40, occupied holding, (his father in law William Cline had sailed earlier on the *Channing* mentioned above.
Eliza Kelly, 36, wife,
Thomas, 12, son,
William, 8, son,
Anne, 10, daughter,
Bridget, 1, daughter,
Maria, 14, daughter.

Another area, where the state aided emigration was recorded was **Irvilloughter,** in the parish of Ahascragh, **Co. Galway**. From there, the following Kellys emigrated to New York :
Bryan Kelly, age 21, from Irvilloughter, departed in *Sea Bird*, from Galway, on June, 15, 1848, reached N. Y., July 23rd. He travelled in the party of John Raftery.

8. James Kelly, age 20, a R.C., from Cork who died in the Alms House, St. John, New Brunswick, on March 29, 1848, having been admitted 9 days earlier. He had come on the ship the *Malvina* from Cork.
Hanna Kelly age 22 from Sligo died in the Alms House on August 3, 1848 having been admitted there on March 20, 1848. She had arrived on the *Lord Fitzgerald.*

9. A letter was sent to **John S. Kelly Esq., Royal Irish Constabulary, Ballaghadereen**, Co Mayo, in 1848.(later Co Roscommon), from Michael O'Grady re fares for carrying prisoners. (O.P.).
A letter by order of **J. W. Kelly.** [JMK ?St Helens, Westport].

10. Rev. Mathew Kelly became **editor of the Irish Catholic** this year**.**

11. Rose Kelly and Joseph, age 7, from Ballybofey, Co. Donegal, sailed on board the *Hannah Kerr* **from Derry to Philadelphia.**

12. Mary Kelly married John Hearny on September 18, 1848, at St. Mary's, **Kilkenny.**

13. In the **Kellys and O'Kellys** which was published in 1848 **by Anthony Trollope,** who lived in Ireland and knew it well, informed his readers the social situation of a small Irish Town just before the Famine**.**
"The village of **Dunmore** has nothing about it which can especially recommend it to the reader. It has none of those beauties of nature which have taught Irishmen to consider their country as the 'first flower of the earth and first gem of the sea'. It is a dirty ragged little town, standing in a very poor part of the country, with nothing about it to induce the traveller to go out of his beaten track. It is on no high road and is blessed

with no adventitious circumstances to add to its prosperity.

It was **once the property of the O'Kellys;** but in those times the landed proprietors thought but little of the towns ; now it is parcelled out among different owners, some of whom would think it folly to throw away a penny on the place, and others of whom have not a penny to throw away. It consists of a big street, two little streets and a few very little lanes. There is a Court-house, where the barrister sits twice a year ; a Barrack, once inhabited by soldiers, but now given up to the police; a large slated chapel, not quite finished; a few shops for soft goods; half a dozen sheebeen-houses, ruined by Father Mathew; a score of dirty cabins offering 'lodgings and entertainment', as announced on the window-shutters; Mrs. Kelly's inn and grocery-shop; and last though not least, Simeon Lynch's new staring house, built just at the edge of the town on the road to Roscommon which is dignified with the name Dunmore House. **The people of most influence in the town are Mrs. Kelly of the inn, and her two sworn friends the parish priest and the curate'.**

[Dunmore was once the seat, of the Royal residence of the O'Kellys, which was destroyed by O'Brien in 1133, prior to the arrival of the Normans. The barracks were later built on the site of the old castle. Dunmore is now on the main road between Galway and Sligo. There used to be a monument to the O'Kellys in the Abbey. Another castle was built outside the town by the de Berminghams, now known as Dunmore Castle. J.M.K.]

14. Henry Michael Bingham Kelly, died in 1848. He was **the son of Redmond Kelly and Harriet Bingham** (daughter of Lord Clanmorris). **Henry had married Mary Ann Concannon.** They had **three daughters, Charlotte B. Kelly, Alicia Jane Kelly and Louise Elizabeth Kelly.** He had three **uncles, John Cuffe Kelly (1760-), James Kelly and William Kelly, who was married to his mother's sister, Harriet Bingham.** [See Carraroe Family Tree]

15. Peter Kelly, under 20 years, son of Michael Kelly, shopkeeper of Borris, Co. Carlow, deceased, was educated in Bagnestown. He was afft. Mary, widow, mother M. 1848. [**King's Inns**, Admissions 1607-1867**]**

1849

1. *Appologia Pro Hibernia Adversus Cambri Calumnias* from Stephen White's Manuscript was edited by **Rev. Mathew Kelly** and published in Dublin.

2. James Kelly (-1849), of Newtown House, Abbeyknockmoy, died. The house and estate had been purchased by his older brother John, who had made his wealth in the West Indies, from Mark Browne, in 1802. Mark belonged to the cadet branch of the Browne's of Moyne Park, which is near Newtown. Many of the corner stones from Bearnaderg Castle, which had belonged to the O'Kelly, were used in the construction of Moyne Park. John had died unmarried. James married Maria Fallon of Cloonagh, Co. Roscommon, in 1802. They had three sons, John, Charles and Joseph. James is buried in the vault, attached to Abbeyknockmoy Paris Church.

3. Catherine Kelly, aged 21 years, from Irvilloughter, in the parish of Ahascragh, Co. Galway, travelled with Mary Byrne and Mary Kennedy, on board the *Northumberland,* from Galway. They departed August 17th., 1849 and arrived October 2nd.

Also travelling on the same ship from the same townland were two Kelly families.

Name	Age	Date of dep. from Liverpool	Date of arrival	Ship
John Kelly	52 (Widower of Ellen),	August 17, 1849	Oct 2	*Northumberland*
Barney	21 son			
John (Jnr.)	24 son			
Michael	18 son			
Thomas	19 son			
Anne	17 daughter			
Bridget	8 daughter			
Mary	11 daughter			

Margaret Kelly	35 (widow of Pat), also	travelled in the same ship
Catherine	9	daughter
Margaret	7	daughter
Mary	18	no relationship.

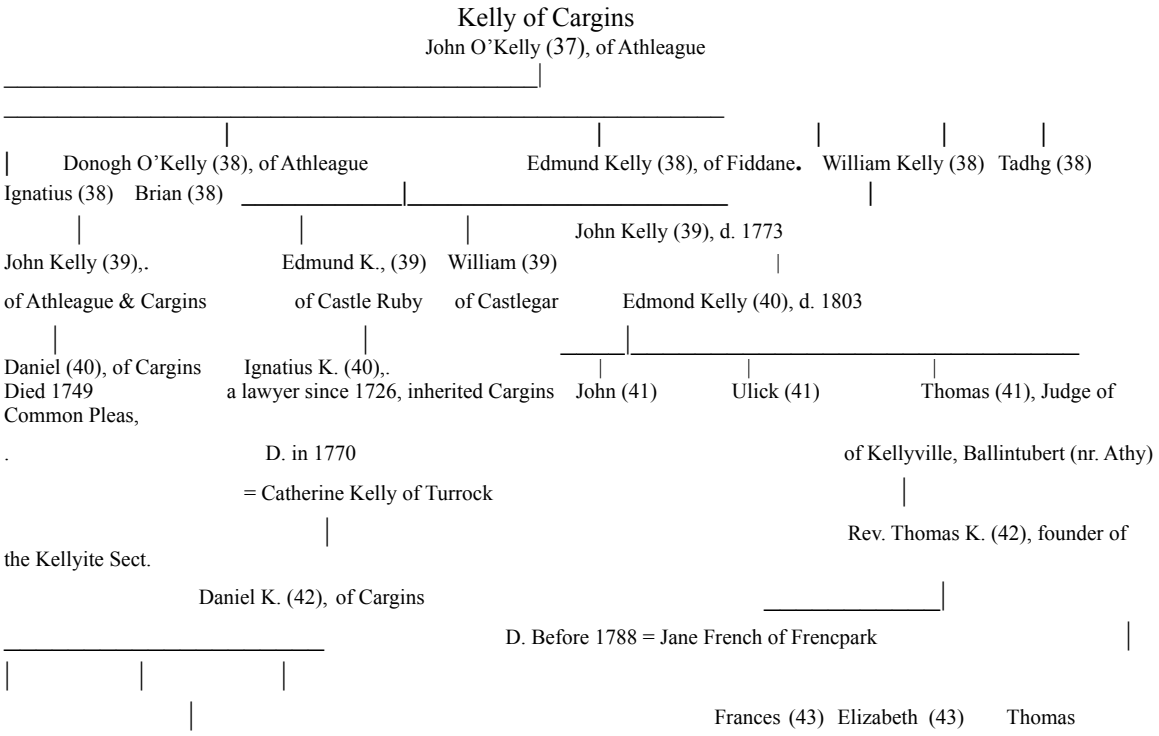
Another crown estate called Boughill situated only a few miles from Irvillougher, which was in the parish of Taghboy, Co. Galway, one mile from Ballyforan village, was also involved in the state aided emigration

scheme. It consisted of 111 acres of arable land surrounded by 320 acres of bog. According to a survey carried out in 1821, the arable land was exhausted by the number of poor people, 'who hold it in small lots at an exorbitant rent.' At that time 92 people were resident on the estate. The immediate lessee under the Crown was Nicholas D'Arcy who was the assignee of **Edward Kelly**, a decedent of **Hugh Kelly**, who had forfeited the lands after 1688.

4. Timothy "Thady of Leitrim" Kelly (-1849), died, and was buried in Kilmihil. He was born about 1769 in Leitrim Lodge (Kelly's Grove), Kilmihil, Co.. Clare. His parents were Michael O'Kelly and Margaret McMahon. He and his family were the main recipients of the inheritance of his oldest brother Fr Patrick O'Kelly (Priest O'Kelly), (see 1830).
Timothy married first Mary O'Keefe about 1800 , they had two children. He married secondly Mary Shannon in 1817, and they had fourteen children.

5. Dan Kelly (-1849), of Cargins, near Tulsk, Co. Roscommon, died. The house was a three bay Victorian with porch. According to the Catholic Directory of 1841, "Mr Kelly was a highly respected Protestant, who gave a site for the new Catholic Church in Tulsk, and in 1841 when the first stone was laid, he donated £50 and a church bell." According to local tradition he is remembered as "a hard man, who regarded it as an offence if the peasants looked over his demesne wall." He had a great interest in the archaeology of the district and is said to have carried out excavations at Rathcroghan. Fearing for the safety of the inauguration stone of the O'Conor's at Carnfree, where they were inaugurated as kings of Connacht, he had it removed to Cargins. The cart bearing the stone up the avenue to his house broke a wheel where it remained for years before it was removed to Cloonalis House. [This was arranged by Miss Josephine O'Conor with Mrs. Burke a twentieth century owner of Cargins.]

Local folklore has a story about Kelly : "Dan Kelly was once a Catholic, and as his life drew to a close, a mendicancy friar, Fr Burke pleaded with him to make his peace with God, but to no avail. As the priest was about to leave, he warned Dan that his corpse would never leave his house unless until Fr Burke allowed it. When Dan died in 1849, the gentry of the area gathered at Cargins for the funeral. There were four coal-black horses drawing the hearse. The coffin was placed in the hearse and the Protestant Minister started prayers, but the horses refused to budge. It was then the old housekeeper remembered having heard the friar's prophesy, so an urgent message was sent to locate the friar and have him brought to Cargins. When he arrived he advised the hearse driver to keep a firm grip on his seat. He had scarcely commenced praying when the horses made a sudden leap forward, and almost unseated the driver. They set off in a canter for the graveyard in Portahard, where Dan's mausoleum was situated.



(43)Theodocia(43)

=Rev Webber =Rev Wingfield

Daniel Kelly (43), of Cargins (lived there up until 1841) = Mary French of Frenchpark, d., of Arthur French, M.P., who refused an Earldom to vote for the Union.

Jane Kelly (43), = William Kelly. Turrock and Castlepark (near Ballinasloe).

Daniel, (44),, D.S.P., in 1852, age 30.
=Ann McDermot

William D. Kelly (44) Lived in London and on the Continent and Died in 1877 and is buried in family vault in Turrock

Daniel Kelly (44)

Mary Kelly (44) = Major Gorges

William Kelly (39) of Castlegar =Miss Brown of Woodstock

Luke Kelly (40) =Miss Bermingham of Rosshill

Peter Kelly (40), Drumkeen, (1726-1729)

William (41) George (41) Bermingham (41)

William (41) =Miss Deane of Castlemoyle

Ignatius (41) = Miss Jordan

Joseph (42) =Julie Martyn

Peter (42), of Dowdstown, Bonnyconlon =Miss O'Dowda

William T. (42) = Miss Wilcox of Wexford

Bedina, Castlegar (owned 574 acres)

He claimed Cargins after Daniels death in 1852

Ignatius (43), only son
Crown Solicitor for Mayo

Patrick J. Kelly (44)

Sir Malachy Kelly (44), Mayo Crown Solicitor, later

Ignatius Joseph B.L (45), (1895-1955), Dublin

Zita Kelly, (46), London

William T. Kelly, (42), Castlegar, Claremorris =Miss Wilcocks, Wexford

43. William (London, Polyglot)

Alfred B. Sol. (Castlebar)

Miss K. =McGonnigle

=Edgeworth

Dr. Robert Wilcocks Kelly, St. John's Villa, Claremorris =Miss Quirke, S.R.N.

Robert W. (Bobby), St. John's Villa, sold Castlegar c. 1944

(1905-1971) = Nancy

6.

Daniel Kelly from Ballinascreen, Co.Derry, sailed on the Garland from Derry to Philadelphia.

Marmion August 10, 1849. From Liverpool

Kelly, Ann 2O Female Farmer.
Kelly, Eliza. 2O Female, servant.

New-York August 11, 1849, from Liverpool.
Kelly, Selina. 18 Female, Spinster.
Kelly, Mary. 17 Female, Spinster.
Kelly, Thomas. 36 Male, Labourer.
Kelly, Ann. 3O Female, Spinster.

L.Z. August 11, 1849, from Liverpool.
Cally, Ann. 18 F. Servant.
Kelley, James. 38 M. Labourer.

ANN-DASHWOOD August 13, 1849, from Liverpool.
Kelly, James. 18 M. Labourer.

GENERAL-GREEN August 13, 1849, from Dublin.
Kelly, Elizabeth. 5O F. Farmer.

CALLENDAR August 14, 1849, from Liverpool.
Kelly, John 35 M. Labourer.
Michael. 25 M Labourer.
Martin. 32 M. Labourer.
Kelley, John. 36 M. Labourer.

CALEB-GRIMSHAW August 15, 1849, from Liverpool.
Kelly, Michael. 2O M. Farmer.

BOADICEA August 15, 1849, from Liverpool.
Kelly, Nancy. 4O F. None.
Peggy, 18 F. None.
Kelley, Patrick. 2O M. Labourer.

EL-DORADO August 15, 1849, from Londonderry.
Kelly, John. 16 M. None.

SHERIDAN August 16, 1849, from Liverpool.
Kelly, P. O. 25 M. Labourer.
Kelley, Matt. 23 M .Labourer.
Bridget. 19 F. None.
Patt. 18 M. Labourer.
Kelly, Ellen. 2O F. Servant.
Kelly, Thomas. 14 M. Labourer.

Kelly, Richard 56 M. Stationer.
Michael. 18 M. Stationer.
Stephen. 16 M. Stationer.

HARRIET-AND-AGUSTA August 17, 1849, from Liverpool.
Kelley, Ann. 21 F. Labourer. AB.
Catherine. 2O F. Labourer.
Kelly, Bridget. 31 F. None.
Jane. 3 F. Child.
Mary. O F. Infant.

JOHN-FULDEN 18/8/1849 From Liverpool.
Kelly, Pat 23 M. Labourer.
Kelly, John. 3O M. Unknown.
Died at sea.

HENRY-CLAY 18/8/1849 From Liverpool.
Kelly, John. 22 M. Lab.
Ellen. 2O F. Unknown.
Kelly, Cath., 18 F. Unknown.
Kelly, Margaret. 3O F. Unknown.
Thomas. O M. Infant.
Marcellus. , 5O F. Unknown.
Ellen. 2O F. Unknown.
Kelly, Patrick. 28 M. Mechanic.

SOLON 2O/8/1849 From Liverpool.
Kelly, Ann 2O F. None.

JERSEY 21/8/1849 From Liverpool.
Kelly, Mary. 16 F. Unknown.
Mary. 18 F. Unknown.

OXFORD 21/8/1849 From Liverpool.
Kelly, Mary. 16 F. Servant.
Kelly, Catherine. 17 F. Servant.
John. 14 M. Serv.
Kelly, Mary. 66 F. W-Lab.
Died at sea. 8 people in all died at sea on this ship.
Kelly, Michael 20 M. Labourer.

R.A.PARK **21/8/1849** From Galway.
Kelly, Biddy. 26 F. Unknown.

HUGUENOT 22/8/1849 From Liverpool.
Kelly, Jane 16 F. Unknown.

ELSINORE 22/8/1849 From Liverpool.
Kelly, Cath. 18 F. Unknown.
Kelly, Mary. 2O F. Unknown.
Bridgey. 18 F. Unknown.
Kelly, M. 22 M. Unknown.

BOMBAY 22/8/1849 From Liverpool.
Kelly, Thomas. 27 M. Labourer.
O'Kelly, Dan. 24 M. Shopkeeper.

POLLANDER 22/8/1849 From London.

Kelly, John 21 M Unknown.

FANNY **23/8/1849 From Londonderry.**
Kelly, Ann. 12 F. Unknown.

RICHARD-COBDEN 24/8/1849 From Liverpool.
Kelly, Michael. 22 M. Smith

HALCYON 25/8/1849
From Liverpool
Kelly, Sarah, age 23, Housekeeper
Kelly, Ann, age 16, Servant.
Kelly, Jane, age 40, Female Labourer.

ERIN-GO-BRAGH 25/8/1849
From Liverpool
Kelly, James , 27, Labourer.
John, 1 month, Infant.
Bridget, 24, Female, Matron.
James, 3 months, Infant.
Kelly, Thomas, 35, Labourer.
Una (Wife), 35, None.
Kelly, John, 31, Labourer.
Ann. 27, Matron.
William, 1Month, Infant

ABBY-PRATT 25/8/1849
From Liverpool.
Kelly, Anne 3O F Servant
Died at sea. Two others infants also d, at sea.

REPUBLIC 27/8/1849
From Liverpool
Kelly, Ann 24 F Unknown.
Kelly, Ann 2O F Unknown

LAURA 28/8/1849
From Limerick
Kelly, Thomas 24 M Unknown.
Terrence, 24 M Unknown

CAROLINE-REED 29/8/1849
From Liverpool
Kelly, Patrick 28 M Labourer
Kelly, Patrick 46 M Labourer.
Kelly, Patrick 24 M Labourer.
Kelly, Arthur 35 M Labourer.
Anne, 7 F Child
Margaret, O F Infant.

PRINCE-OF-WALES 29/8/1849
From Liverpool
Kelly, John 42 M Labourer.
Bridget, 42 F Married
Michael., 8 M Child.
William, 4 M Child
Mary, O F Infant.

BARBARA 3O/8/1849
From Dublin
Kelly, Isabella, 15 F Spinster

JESSORE 1/9/1849
FR. LIV.
Kelly, John 2O M Labourer.
Kelly, Thomas 4O M Labourer.

CAMBRIDGE 1/9/1849
From Liverpool
Kelly, Jer. 23 M Labourer.
Thomas, 17 M Labourer.
Kelly, John 45 M Labourer.
Maria, 45 F None
Mary, 16 F None
Alice, 1O F Child.
Catherine, 4 F Child.
Kelly, James 25 M Labourer.
Kelly, James 21 M Labourer

FAIRFIELD 2/9/1849
From Liverpool.
Kelly, Pat 26 M LAB.
Ellen, 21 F Spinster

ST. PATRICK 3/9/1849
From Liverpool
Kelly, Mary-Ann 18 F Spinster
James, 8 M Child
Kelley, Bridget, 25 F Wife

SILAS-GREENMAN 3/9/1849
From Liverpool
Kelly, Margaret, 22 F Farmer
Kelly, U-Mrs. 4O F Unknown

Michael, 17 M Unknown.
Kelly, Edward 19 M Unknown
John, 17 M Unknown

CONSTITUTION 5/9/1849RICHARD,
From Liverpool
Kelly, William 4O M Farmer
Georgina, 18 F None
Thomas., 1O M None
Mary-A., 8 F Child
Richard, 5 M Child.
Anna- Marie, 4 F Child

SWAN 5/9/1849
From Cork
Kelly, William, 22 M Labourer.

SCHOODIAC 7/9/1849
From Liverpool
Kelly, Michael 22 M Unknown.

Kelly, Berrey 25 F Unknown
Ann, O F Infant.

INDUSTRY 7/9/1849
From Dublin
Kelly, U-Mrs. 25 F Unknown.
Edward, 2 M Child.
John, O M Infant.
Kelly, James 3O M Unknown.

DEVONSHIRE 1O/9/1849
From Liverpool.
Kelley, John 5O M Farmer.
Margaret, 16 F Farmer.
Kelly, Ann 21 F Servant.
William, 19 M Servant.
Kelley, James 4O M Farmer
U. (W) 34 F Farmer.
James, 16 M Farmer.
Ann, 14 F Farmer.
Thomas, 11 M Farmer.
Henry, 9 M Child
Mary, 4 F Child.
Daniel, 1 M Child.

YORKTOWN 12/9/1849
From London
Kelly, Margaret 26 F Unknown.

GARRICK 12/9/1849
From Liverpool.
Kelly, Pat 3O M Labourer.
Kelly, Ann 36 F None
Catherine, 9 F Child.
Ann, 3 F Child.
Bridget, 2 F Child.

CALCUTTA 13/9/1849
From Liverpool
Kelly, Thomas 26 M Labourer.
Catherine, 22 F Servant.
Kelly, John 33 M Labourer.
Kelly, Mary 26 F Servant.

CATHERINE 13/9/1849
From Dublin.
Kelly, Mary, 55 F Unknown..
Ann, 28 F Unknown.
Marcella. 26 F Unknown.
Terence, 24 M Unknown.
Catherine, 22 F Unknown
Mary, 2O F Unknown.
Margaret, 18 F Unknown
Denis, 13 M Unknown
Patt, 11 M Unknown.

A.Z. 15/9/1849
From Liverpool.

Kelly, Thomas, 45 M Brewer.
U-Mrs. 3O F Unknown.
Died at sea.
Margaret, 8 F Child.
Died at sea.
Mary, 6 F Child.
Died at sea.
Catherine, O F Child.
Died at sea. In all 7 died at sea on this ship.
Kelly, Sally, 17 F Servant.
Kelly, Pat 22 M Labourer.
Kelly, James 5O M Labourer.
Peter, 26 M Labourer.
Thomas, 24 M Labourer.
Pat, 22 M Labourer.
Brendan, 18 M Labourer.
Catherine, 19 F Labourer.
Ann, 17 F Labourer.

JAMESTOWN 17/9/1849
FR. LIV.

KELLY, CATHERINE 2O F NONE
KELLY, MARGT., 2O F NONE
KELLY, JOHN 19 M LAB.
ANN, 2O F NONE
MARY, 18 F NONE
ELLEN, 13 F NONE

MARGARET 17/9/1849
FR. GREENOCK
KELLY, PATRICK 26 M UNK.

FOREST-KING 17/9/1849
FR. LIV.
KELLY, CHRIST. 3O M LAB.
U-MRS 24 F NONE
WM., 9 M CH.
KELLEY, MARCELLA 2O F LAB.

KINGSTON 18/9/1849
FR. LIV.
KELLY, PETER 36 M LAB.
KELLY, MARGARET 45 F WIFE
BRIDGET, 5 F CH.

OHIO 2O/9/1849
FR. GALWAY
KELLY, MARIA 15 F UNK.
CATHERINE, 12 F UNK.
KELLY, WILLIAM 3O M LAB.
KELLY, SABINA 2O F UNK.
KELLY, HONOUR 18 F UNK.

NEW-WORLD 21/9/1849
FR. LIV.
KELLY, MARY 2O F SERV.

SENATOR 22/9/1849
FR. LIV.
KELLY, JOHN 22 M CLERK
KELLY, CATHERINE 25 F SERV.

WEST-POINT 22/9/1849
FR. LIV.
KELLY, JAMES 19 M TAILOR
KELLY, WILLIAM 23 M RELATIVE of Thomas Rourke 3o stonemason.
KELLY, ELLEN 3O F Relative of Henry Sturk 26 M Labourer.
MARY, 12 f relative
MARY, 9 F CH.
EDWARD, 7 M CH.
IRA, 5 F CH.
DANIEL, 1 M CH.
KELLY, MICHAEL 5O M UNK.
U. (W) 45 F UNK.

SIR-HARRY-SMITH 24/9/1849
FR. LIV.
KELLY, PAT 23 M LAB.

JAMES-H.SHEPHERD 25/9/1849
FR. LIV.
KELLY, ANN 2O M LAB.

E.Z. 25/9/1849
FR. LIV.
KELLY, ED. 25 M LAB.
CATH., 22 F SHOEMAKER
CATH., 2O F SHOEMAKER
ELLEN, 2O F SHOEMAKER

NOEMIE 25/9/1849
FR. LIV.
KELLY, BIDDY 23 F FARM.

SHANNON 26/9/1849
FR. LIV.
KELLY, JUDY 4O F SPINSTER
Died at sea. In all 7 d. at sea on this ship.
KELLY, ELLEN 2O F SPINSTER

BURLINGTON 26/9/1849

FR. LIV.
KELLY, JAMES 25 M CARPENTER
DENNIS, 26 M CARPENTER
U. MRS (W) 25 F WIFE

ISAAC-WRIGHT 27/9/1849
FR. LIV.
KELLY, BETTY 3O F SPINSTER
KELLY, ANN 19 F UNK.
KELLY, MICHAEL 4O M LAB.
KELLY, BRID. 2O F UNK.

N.H. WOLFE 28/9/1849
FR. LIV.
KELLEY, ANN 15 F UNK.
MARY-ANN 1O F UNK.
FEBRY 12 F UNK.
MARTHA, 19 F UNK.
ELLEN, 22 F UNK.

WYANDOTTE 29/9/1849
FR. LIMERICK
KELLY, WINFRED 26 F SPINSTER

END OF VOLUME 4. APRIL 1849-SEPTEMBER 1849.
GENEALOGICAL PUBLISHING CO., INC.
1984.
ENTERPRIZE 3/1O/1849
FR. LIV.
KELLY, JAMES 23 M UNK.
KELLY, ROSE 16 F UNK.

NASCONOMO 3/1O/1849
FR. LIV.
KELLY, ROBERT H. 18 M LAB.
KELLY, MARTHA 3O F SERV.
KELLY, NORBETR 18 M LAB.
KELLY, DAVID 3O M LAB.

HANNAGH-THORNTON 2/1O/ 1849
FR. L.DERRY
KELLY, SALLY 2O F UNK.

COLUMBUS 8/1O/1849
FR. LIV.
KELLY, PAT 38 M LABOURER
MARY, 3O F NONE
WILLIAM, 1O M NONE
JOHN, 6 M CH.
MARY, 2 F CH.
KELLY, U 4O F NONE

PAGE 1O-11 SEVERAL WHOSE FIRST NAME IS KELLY.

KELLY, MARGARET 13 F NONE

MINNESOTA 8/10/1849
FR. LIV.
KELLY, FRANCES 18 F UNK.
KELLY, BERNARD 38 M LAB.

HOTTINGUER 9/1O/ 1849
FR. LIV.
KELLY, PAT 4O M UNK.
KELLY, ANN 2O F UNK.
KELLY, PAT 3O M UNK.
BRIDGET 3O F UNK.
KELLY , ANN 2O F UNK. ? A REPEAT !

GREAT- WESTERN 1O/1O/1849
FR. BERMUDA AND ST. THOMAS
KELLY, ANN 2O F SERV.

ZELPHA-P-BROWN 1O/1O/1849
FR. DUBLIN
KELLY, THOMAS 13 M BOOKBINDER
KELLY, U 5O F WIDOW
ANN, 1O F NONE
FENTON, 8 F CH.
MICHAEL, 3 M CH.

GUY-MANNERING 12/1O/1849
FR. LIV.
KELLY, U MRS 26 F UNK.
JAMES, 4 M CH.

DEWITT-CLINTON 15/1O/1849
FR. LIV.
KELLY, MARY 18 F SERV.
BRIDGET, 14 F SERV.

MONTREAL 15/1O/1849
FR. LIMERICK
KELLY, CATHR., 1O F UNK.

ROSCIUS 16/1O/1849
FR. LIV.
KELLY, SARAH 35 FUNK.
WILLIAM, 3 M CH.
THOMAS, .11 M INFANT
MARY, 18 F UNK.
CATHERINE 22 F UNK.

YORKSHIRE 17/1O/1849
FR. LIV.
KELLY, THOMAS 24 M LAB.
KELLY, EDWARD 26 M MASON

ASHBURTON 18/1O/1849
FR. LIV.
KELLY, JAMES 45 M LAB.
KILLEY, MARGT. 3OF NONE
MARY, 2O F NONE
MARY, 4 F CH.

ENTERPRIZE 18/1O/1849
FR. DUBLIN
KELLY, WILLIAM 21 M UNK.

MORTIMER- LIVINGSTON 19/1O/1849
FR. LIV.
KELLY, HONORA 22 F UNK.

MARGARET-EVANS 19/1O/1849
FR. LONDON
KELLY. MARY 52 F UNK.
JOSEPH, 22 M LAB.
JAMES, 2O M LAB.
PATRICK, 18 M LAB.
JANE 16 F SERV.
WILLIAM, 9 M CH.

IVANHOE 19/1O/1849
FR. LIV.
KELLY, MARY 2O F UNK.
CELINA, 19 F UNK.
KELLY, ANN 21 F SPINSTER
KELLEY, JNO 18 M LAB

METEOR 22/1O/1849
FR. LIV.
KELLY, EDWARD 21 M LAB.
KELLY, BRYAN 18 M LAB.

CONSTELATION 24/1O/1849
FR. LIV.
KELLY, BRIDGET 17 F UNK.
KELLY, SARAH 14 F UNK.
KELLY, CATH. 2O F UNK.
PAT, 25 M UNK.
KELLY, RICHARD 21 M **MEDICAL STUDENT**
KELLY, HONORA 5O F UNK.
BRIDGET, 16 F UNK.

PATRICK, 4O M LAB.
MARGARET, 3O F UNK.
MICHAEL, 9 M CH.
PETER, 7 M CH.
SARAH, .O5 F INF.
KELLY, ROBT., 2O M LAB.

MONTEZUMA 29/1O/1849
FR. LIV.
KELLY, MARY 6 F CH.
BRIDGET, 8 F CH.
KELLY, MARY 18 F SERV.
KELLY, MARY 22 F SERV.

KATE 29/1O/1849
FR. LIV.
KELLY, BERNARD 22 M **BLACKSMITH**
KELLY, JOHN 22 M LAB.

GERTRUDE 3O/1O/1849
FR. LIV.
KELLEY, THOS. 26 M UNK.
PEGGY, 16 F UNK.
JAMES, 14 M UNK.
ANNE, 21 F UNK.
JANE, 1O F UNK.

BRITISH-QUEEN 3O/1O/1849
FR. DUBLIN
KELLY, BRIDGET 17 F SPIN.

SARDINIA 31/1O/1849
FR. LIV.
KELLY, JOHN 18 M POTTER
KELLY, MARY 4O F LAB.
JAMES, 11 M NONE
MRGT., 1O F NONE
KELLY, MARGT., 16 F SERV.
CATH., 14 F SERV.
KELLY, CHARLES 11 M NONE
KELLY, MICHAEL, 2 M CH.
MARY, O F INF.
KELLY, MARY 2O F SERV.

CHAOS 31/1O/1849
FR. LIV.
KELLY, 19 F UNK.

ST. GEORGE 1/11/1849
FR LIV.
KELLY, ELLEN 16 F UNK.

KELLY, ROSANNA 4O F SERV.
Died at sea
ROSANNA, 16 F SERV.
Died at sea on the ll9th day at sea on this trip.
JAMES 14 M UNK.
MARGARET, 1O F UNK.
KELLY, JAMES 35 M UNK.
KELLY, MARGT. 2O F UNK.
KELLY, MARY 2O F UNK.

LIVERPOOL 1O/11/1849
FR. LIV.
KELLY, JOHN 3O M LAB.
ANN, 35 F UNK.
JAMES, 4 M CH.
MARY, 3 F CH.
JOHN, O M INF.
KELLY, PETER 34 M UNK.
KELLY, MARY 2O F SERV.

SIDDONS 12/11/1849
FR LIV.
KELLY, ROBT. 4O M LAB.
KELLY, ELLEN 29 F UNK.
MARY, 13 F UNK.
JOHN, 12 M UNK.
JULIA, 1O F UNK.
PAT, 9 M CH.
BIDDY, 8 F CH.
JAMES, 2 M CH.
KELLY, PAT 1O M LAB.
KELLY, SABINA 2O F UNK.
KELLY, JOHN 28 M LAB.

RAPPAHANCOCK 12/11/1849
FR. LIV.
KELLY, BRID 3O F SERV.
ANN 9 F CH.
JANE, 7 F CH.
CATH., 5 F CH.
KELLY, JOHN 22 M LAB.
BRID., 22 F SERV.
KELLY, MICK 4O M LAB.
KELLY, PAT 25 M LAB.
KELLY,WM. 22 M LAB.
KELLY, JULIA 22 F SERV.

HOUGHTON 13/11/1849
FR. LIV.
KELLY, MA. 2O F SERV.
KELLY, DAVY 23 M LAB.
KELLY, JOHN 26 M MINER

GENERAL-SCOTT 14/11/1849

FR. DUBLIN
KELLY, JOSEPH 2O M LAB.

DENMARK 14/11/1849
FR. LIV.
KELLY, MARY 2O F NONE
KELLY, MARY 25 F NONE

COLUMBUS 21/11/1849
FR. LIV.
KELLY, OWEN 17 M UNK.

WM. H,HARBECK 26/11/1849
FR. LIV.
KELLY, ANN 22 F UNK.
KELLY, EDW. 35 M UNK.

AMERICAN-EAGLE 26/11/1849
FR.LONDON
KELLY, BATT. 22 M LAB.
ELLEN, 36 F UNK.

WATERLOO 3/12/1849
FR. LIV.
KELLY, BRGT. 3O F NONE

L.Z. 3/12/1849
FR. LIV.
KELLEY, THOMAS 3O M **WEAVER**
ELLEN, 35 F WEAVER
MARY, 4O F WEAVER
KELLY, BARTLE 5O M LAB.
ANN, 5O F LAUNDRY WORKER
BRGT. 12 F LAUNDRY WORKER

MARMION 4/12/1849
FR. LIV.
KELLY, THOMAS 22 M LAB.
MARGT., 2O F NONE
KELLY,ANN 35 F NONE
PETER, 14 M NONE
BERNARD, 1O M NONE
MARY, 12 F NONE
MARGT. 8 F CH.
CATHERINE, 4 F CH.
ANN, O F INF.

DEBORAH 4/12/1849
FR. LIV.
KELLY, MARY 25 F SPINSTER

KELLY, MARY 25 F SPINSTER ? REPEAT.

PATRICK-HENRY 5/12/1849
FR. LIV.
KELLY, LAURENCE 2O M LAB.
KELLY, THOMAS 25 M LAB.
KELLY, MICH. 25 M NONE
KELLY, JULIA 35 F DOMESTIC
KELLY, JULIA 18 F HOUSEKEEPER

ADMIRAL 6/12/1849
FR. LIV.
KELLY, THOMAS 26 M LAB.
PATRICK, 18 M LAB.
HUGH, 19 M LAB.

ABEONA 7/12/1849
FR. LIV.
KELLY, MGT., 18 F SPINSTER
KELLEY, ANN O F INF.

CENTURION 12/12/1849
FR. LIV.
KELLEY, MARGT. 22 F UNK.
ELIZA, 2O F UNK.

The *Queen of the West* sailed from Liverpool on Dec.17, 1849, bound for New York
On board were **Polly Kelly, age 21, a laundry worker, Pat Kelley age 10, Dan Kelley, age 28 a servant, and Ellen, age 21, Mary Kelley, age 40, no occupation, with Peggy, age 28, John, age 18, Bridget age 7, Ann age 10, Honor age 8, and Conlon an infant.**

Catherine Kelly, age 8, Margaret Kelley, age 22, a spinster, and Mary Kelly, age 21, a spinster, sailed on the *New York* leaving Liverpool on Dec. 18, 1849, bound for New York.

John Kelly, a 16 year old shoemaker, sailed for New York from Newry, on board the *Janet*. They left at the end of December 1850.

Mary Kelly, age 18, and Ellen, age 18 and Catherine age 20, sailed to New York, on board the *Philadelphia* leaving Liverpool on December 31, 1849.

Mary Kelly and Elizabeth, from Fintona, sailed in 1849, from Derry to St. John, N. S.

Mary Kelly, a 24 year old servant, sailed from Liverpool on board the Wisconsin, bound for New York

.

LADY- MILTON
FR. DUBLIN
KELLY, THOMAS 4O M UNK.

John Kelly married Ann Phelan in St Mary's, Kilkenny on May 14, 1849.

Patrick Kelly, Kilronan (Ballygar), Co. Galway, age 21, entered All Hallows Seminary, Dublin in 1849 but left after a short time.

7. After the famine there were a large number of debt ridden estates. The government hoped that by introducing legislation such as the **"Encumbent Estates Act", in 1849**, English men with money might buy out the debt ridden estates and the subsequent landlord tenant relationship would be more cordial.

The Act set up a Court of Commissioners, who could sell land on the petition of the owner or creditor, apportion the price between the different claimants, and therefore grant title to the purchaser indefeasible in law. Within a few years land worth £20 million changed hands. The act was a failure however, no account was taken of improvements tenants might have affected. In addition the land offered outweighed the demand, thus leading to many sales at less than their value. The purchasers were for the most part Irish merchants, whose primary motive was profit.

8. At Ballyglass (near Claremorris, Co. Mayo) Petty Sessions on June 17, 1849, Mr. J. M. Sheridan inspector of weights and measures, prosecuted **George Browne, relieving officer for Mayo and Burriscarra, for using fraudulent scales in the distribution of meal** to the outdoor relief recipients. Mr. Sheridan said that the starving creatures who had got tickets were defrauded weekly of 33cwt 1 quarter and 3 pounds of meal, worth £10 a ton and the R. O. benefited to the extent of £16-14s-10d. **Pat Kelly, Browne's assistant was found committing the faults**. The Magistrates (Messers Valentine O'Connor-Blake, Tower Hill and Myles McDonnell, Carnacon) described it as one of the most flagrant cases that had come before them. Browne was fined a pound or a month in jail, and there was a like penalty for Kelly. [*Connaught Ranger*]

1850

1. The *Albion* sailed from Galway on January 3, 1850, bound for New York. On board were **Michael Kelly age 38, Biddy age 33, Catherine age 6, John age 5 months as well as Margaret Kelly age 20 years.**

ALBERT-GALLATIN 9/1/1850
FR. LIV.
KELLY, JAS. 32 M FARM.
ELIZA, 34 F UNK.
CATH., 8 F CH.
JAMES, 3 M CH.

CAMBRIDGE 9/1/1850
FR. LIV.
KELLY, JAMES 4O M LAB.
KELLY, MARY 57 F SERV.
JOHN, 16 M SERV.
MARY, 18 F SERV.

CONSTITUTION 9/1/1850
FR.LIV.
KELLY, HENRY 22 M LAB.

SHERIDAN 9/1/1850
FR. LIV.
KELLY, ML. 26 M LAB.

KELLY, MARY 13 F UNK.

JOHN-R-SKIDDY 9/1/1850
FR. LIV.
KELLY, ELLEN 21 F UNK.
Died at sea. In all 16 died on this trip.

J.Z. 1O/1/1850
FR. LIV.
KELLY, MARY 5O F UNK.
PAT, 9 M CH.
KELLY, MICK 31 M NONE
SARAH, 3O F NONE
MARGARET, 31 F NONE
RICHARD, 12 M NONE
JAS., 9 M CH.
LUCY, 6 F CH.
THOMAS 3 M CH.
ISABEL, .II F INF.

ANDREW-FOSTER 11/1/1850
FR. LIV.
KELLY, JOSEPH 4O M LAB.
MARY, 12 F UNK.
KELLY, JNO. 21 M LAB.
ANN, 19 F UNK.
KELLY, WM. 3O M LAB.
KELLY, PAT 31 M LAB.

BROOKSBY 12/1/1850
FR. GLASGOW
KELLY, JOHN 32 M LAB.
ELLIS 21 M NONE
HUGH, .O7 M INF.
KELLY, JAMES 3O M LAB.

GARRICK 12/1/1850
FR. LIV.
KELLY, PATRICK 2O M FARM.
KELLY, ROBT. 4O M FARM.
BIDDY, 36 F UNK.
ANN, 16 F UNK.
EDW. 18 M UNK.
ROBT., 15 M UNK.
PAT, 1O M UNK.
BERND., 9 M CH.

OXFORD 12/1/185O
FR.LIV.
KELLY, BRGT. 2O FSERV.
KELLY, MICHAEL 16 M TAILOR
PATRICK, 14 M LAB.

KELLY, BRYAN 25 M LAB.
MARY, 17 F SERV.

ST. PATRICK 12/1/1850
FR. LIV.
KELLY, PATRICK 19 M LAB.
KELLY, MARGT. 18 F SPINS.
KELLY, ELLEN 2O F SPINS.
ETTY, 19 F SPINS.

DAVID-CANNON 14/1/185O
FR. LIV.
KELLY, JOSEPH 21 M LAB.
ELIZA 47 F WIFE
ELIZA, 17 F WIFE
KELLY, JOHN 24 M LAB.
JOHN, 33 M LAB.
KELLY, ESTER 26 F SPINS.
KELLY, CATH. 22 F UNK.
KELLY, JOHN 4O M FARM.
HANNAH, 2O F WIFE
BRIDGET, 25 F UNK.

EMPIRE-STATE 14/1/1850
FR. LIV.
KELLY, THOMAS 28 M MASON
ROSANA, 2O F SPINS.
KELLY, JAMES 42 M LAB.

NO RECORD OF SHIP 14/1/1850
FR. LIV.
KELLY, JUDY 6O F WIDOW

FR. LIV.

1850
1. ***The Destruction of Cyprus*** by **Colonel Charles O'Kelly** was published in Dublin by the I. A. S. It is a secret history of the War of the Revolution in Ireland 1688-1690 and contains a memoir of the author and his descendants by John O'Callaghan.

2. The Telegraph and Connaught Range, 0n July 24, 1850 notes the Sales of Incumbent Estates including **Celia Kelly**

3. Edward John Kelly, Johnville, Cullenwood Road, Donnybrook, Co. Dublin, probate of Will Jan. 24, 1850

4. Lost Children
Between 1848 and 1850, 4,000 orphan female adolescences between the ages of fourteen and twenty arrived in Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide, **Australia** from Ireland. Their emigration was the brain-child of Earl Grey secretary of state for the colonies. The aim was primarily to meet the demand for domestic servants and marriageable young women.

Unlike the Irish that travelled to America in the coffin ships the mortality rate in the orphans was less than 1%.

The orphan girls became caught up in a political contest between imperial and Australian interests. There was a hostile reaction to this form of immigration. Anti Irish, anti Catholic and anti female prejudice became evident in certain quarters. The young women got a poor press. They were described as immoral, useless and untrained domestic servants. The upper classes feared a drain on the public purse that being blindly devoted to their religion would bring about a popish ascendancy in New South Wales and Victoria.. As a result the operation was doomed and was discontinued after two years. Many of the girls were maltreated by their new bosses. Several married well and prospered. Among the girls was **Johanna Kelly (1833-1929), who later married John Bushell.** [See *Lost Children* by Trevor McCaughlin in *History Ireland*, with photo of Miss Kelly, Winter 2000]

5. Henry Dallas Kelly died. He was **son of the Rev. James Kelly, Churton House, Pimlico.** [Limerick Chronicle Jan. 19th 1850]

6. Mrs. Kelly died in **Tuam.** She was **relic of Dr M. Kelly, who was brother of Oliver the late R.C. Archbishop of Tuam.** [Limerick Chronicle Jan. 23, 1850]. [Oliver was born in Curraghmore, Kilkerrin, Co. Galway.. The remains of the house could be seen in 2006 according to Dr. J. A. Claffey. In A Place of Genius and Gentility, Kilkerrin 2006. See *1834*]

7. James Kelly of Letterkenny, Co. Donegal accompanied by James age 12, and Mary, age 11, sailed from Derry aboard the *Lumney* bound for Philadelphia.

8. Jane Kelly, with Ann age 12, and John, age 13, of Fintona, sailed on the Eagle from Derry to St. John, N. S.

9. Honor Kelly married Thomas Reilly on August 27, 1850, at St. Mary's, **Kilkenny.**

10. Robert Kelly, son of Henry Kelly, Belfast, age under 29, educated in Belfast, affiliated to Henry Nelson Smith, friend. T 1850. [King's Inns Admissions 1607-1867]

11. John Kelly died on January 6, 1850 aged 76 years and his son **Michael Kelly** died on May 6, 1848 aged 40 years. The stone was erected in **Tisrara Medieval Cemetery**, Four Roads, Co. Roscommon by his sons **John and Thomas Kelly, Boston, USA**.

1851

1. From **1846 to 1851**, 651,931 Irish born emigrants, **entered** the port of **New York**. There **were 6,893 Kellys, Kelleys, McKellys and O'Kellys**, (0.105%). (see 1921).

2. Countess Theresa, wife of Count Ambrose Madden O'Kelly of Gurtray, Co. Galway, died aged 35 years. She was born in Mervue, Galway, and her maiden name was Joyce.

3. William Kelly of Ashbrook, New Inn, Co. Galway, married Marie, eldest daughter of Mark Browne, of Rockfield House, Athenry, at Portpatrick, in 1833. Rockfield and its 364 acre estate, had long been in the court of Chancery for debts. Both it and Ashbrook House and estate, were up for sale in the Encumbered Estates in 1851. Rockfield House was described in the court records as, "an excellent house, containing a large basement story, consisting of a commodious kitchen, servant's hall, wine cellar, servant's rooms, etc. There are also two halls, front and rear. Off the front hall there is a large dining room and drawing room, a grand staircase off the back hall, and five large bedrooms." William Kelly had 500 acres with his house at Ashbrook, and 250 acres at Rockfield. When Rockfield was sold, he moved to Rockmore House, with 500 acres. The original name of Rockmore was Blakeland Lodge, and according to Patrick Melville, it had probably belonged to the Blakes of Oranmore.
(See 1824)

4. In the Roscommon Weekly Messenger, Saturday July 12, 1851.
The Great Kelly Estate- The "Evening Packet" says: We are informed that a new claimant for this immense property has appeared in the person of **John E. Crofton-Kelly, Esq., of Scregg, Co. Roscommon**, a gentleman well connected in that county, and a relative of the late Edmund Kelly, Esq., of Rookwood and Kiltoom, whose widow is at present in possession, W. E. Keogh, Esq., the member for

Athlone, has been retained on behalf of the claimant. Ejections have been served, and this most important case will, it is expected, will be tried at the oncoming Assizes at Roscommon.

5. Among the cases dealt with at the **Maryborough, Queens County (later Laois**), Lent Assizes in 1851 :-
John Kelly was convicted of Burglary and was sentenced t be transported for 10 years.
Michael and Margaret Kelly were found guilty of coining and were sentenced to be imprisoned for 9 months.

6. James Hill Kelly was sworn on to the Grand Jury in the **Maryborough** division of **Queens County,**

7. A number of the local gentry donated money to give a reward to persons who give information about the outrages. Among those who gave money in **Queen's County** were, Viscount De Vese £20. Rev. William Wingfield of Abbeyleix who gave £5. He was husband of **Elizabeth Kelly,** daughter of **Rev, Thomas Kelly, of Kellyville**
[See 1854, (2)].

8. Rev Armstrong Kelly (1763-1851), 43, formerly of Castlekelly and late of Thornfield, Co. Galway. Original AWA, Prof July 12, 1851 and plan copy of will Pr July 12, 1851. T. 16785

9. David Kelly, Drumhirk. Will depont March 10, 1851. **Down** (WB). N.A.
NO 6738 -No copy- entry only.

10. Datus and Irad Kelley bought an Island in Ohio in 1830 and named it Kelley's Island. They started a settlement and the main business was quarrying and cutting red cedar. In 1851 the Kellys' built the first wine cellar on Western Lake Erie.

11. Sara Kelly from Carn, sailed on the Londonderry, from Derry to St. John, N. S. On board the same ship was **James Kelly of Strabane Workhouse**.

12. Catherine Kelly and Rebecca, of Omagh, Co. Tyrone, sailed from Derry to Quebec, on board the *Anna.*

13. Bridget Kelly, age 12, and Mary age 8, and Charles, age 6, of Ballygorman, who appeared to have been with Mary McLoughlin of the same place, travelled from Derry to St. John, N. S., on board the Londonderry.

14. Bernard Kelly married Ann Hackett on April 21, 1851, at St. Mary's, **Kilkenny**.

15. Although in 1851, many Mayo landlords were in great financial difficulties, yet in March of this year **two race meetings were held at Swinford**. The **stewards** at these meetings were Captain Fitzgerald, Edmund P. McDonnell and **John Kelly**. In the principal event the stake was 2 sovereigns. Kelly **lived in Swinford.**

16. Bishop Cantwell of Meath "promoted to the deaconship Rev. Robert Kelly, student of the Irish College of Paris and on the following day to the priesthood". [D. of Meath by A. Cogan]

1852
1. British General Election in Co. Galway.
The outgoing members for the two seat constituency were Sir Thomas Burke of Marble Hill and Christopher St. George of Tyrone House. The previous government of Lord Derby had been most unpopular among the Catholics of Ireland and were not expected to do well. Captain T. A. Bellew of Mount Bellew who had recently resigned his commission in the British army agreed to run as a Catholic candidate. He had the unanimous support of the Catholic clergy. At that time Co. Galway was one constituency. The county franchise was confined to males who were registered owners of property of over £12 valuation or over. The vast majority of the peasant farmers and tenant farmers were therefore excluded from voting. There were no secret votes at that time so that a landlord knew how his tenants voted. The large Dunsandle Estate had a large number of tenants who were eligible to vote. The Hon. Robert Daly, brother of Lord

Dunsandle commenced to canvas.
Captain Bellew was assured of one of the seats if the Catholic Freeholders could be persuaded to overcome an innate fear of their landlord's power and vote for a candidate more benevolently disposed toward Tenants Rights and Catholicism. The fight for the second seat lay more evenly balanced between the Liberal candidate, Sir Thomas Burke of Marble Hill and the Tory candidate the Hon. Robert Daly, a resident in England.

At the nomination of candidates at the County Courthouse in Galway on July 22, 1852. **Charles Kelly, a judge and Catholic landlord of Newtown House**, Abbeyknockmoy rose to support Sir Thomas Burke with the words :

".....Thomas Burke is a man who has always been resident among us and is in constant attendance at the Grand Juries (predecessor of the County Councils), Poor Law Boards and in his magisterial capacity and is present at our fairs and public meetings and knows our feelings and our wants and wishes. Why then should he be rejected for one who is personally unknown to us and always resides in England and will continue to reside there. ....."

The High Sheriff called for a show of hands and this was overwhelmingly in favour of Bellew and Burke. A minority responded in favour of Daly. James Lambert of Cleggclare demanded a countywide poll and the High Sheriff appointed a day for the poll. Daly humiliated by the opposition withdrew his candidature and as there were only two candidates left both were chosen without an election.

2.
Piece missing

? He is anxious to surrender himself at once to stand his trial at the next assizes on the same charge. The case did not appear at all to have been an aggravated transaction.
From what I know of the circumstances of the family it would be most injurious to imprison the brother who is still at large, until the next assizes as their harvest must be gathered.
Under those circumstances, I wish to be informed am I at liberty to take bail of Kelly having of course particular regard to the solvency of his security so as to insure his trial at the spring assizes.
I have the honour to remain your obedient servant,
? To John Winn Esq.,
? From Thomas Bourke

(Different ink, different writer on next page of double page, some of the writing was undecipherable)
The Magistrate is at liberty in his discretion to take bail but it is his duty to see that in a case of this magnitude in which one person has already been convicted that bail shall be sufficient for the suspect and solvency to ensure his presence on the day of trial.
(This appears to be the verdict from Dublin Castle.

3. John Kelly from Carn, sailed from Derry on board the Mary Ann, bound for St. John, Nova Scotia.

4. John Kelly from Ramelton, Co. Donegal, sailed on the Superior from Derry bound for Philadelphia. On board the same ship was **Brian Kelly, age 7, of Lettermacaward**, who appears to have been travelling with Patrick Ward of the same place.

5. Nelly Kelly from Leterkenny, sailed on the Superior from Derry to Philadelphia.

6. Ed Kelly married Kate Bergen on February 5, 1852, at St. Mary's, **Kilkenny.**

7. John Kelly married Margaret Shortall on June 11, 1852, at St. Mary's, **Kilkenny.**

8. Sale of Cargins, Co. Roscommon. Public Notice.
Sale on Tuesday May 25, 1852 in the Court of the Commissioners for Sale of Incumbent Estates in Ireland.
Estate of the Rev. John French and John Richard French, trustees of **Daniel Kelly,** deceased, owners.
The sale included Cargins House as well as 3711 acres in 14 lots. Two thousand acres were situated with walking distance of the Post-town of Tulsk. The lands could be shown by George A. Kelly, Prospect Lodge, Tulsk. [Full notice and details of each of the 14 lots given to me by Zita Kelly, London]

9. The seventh section of the Westport Estate Papers is entitled 'Jamaica Estate and Governorship 1750-1852'. For almost a hundred years the Browne family owned sugar plantations on the island of Jamaica, which they inherited from **Denis Kelly of Lisduff, Barony of Longford, Co. Galway**. This section contains deeds, papers referring to the administration of the estate by power of attorney and to the 2nd Marques's time as Governor 1834-1836, when he oversaw the liberation of the slaves. Almost all the records relating to his political career. The National Library of Jamaica holds letter books relating to Spanishtown, Jamaica in 1841 refers to the sale of the Marques's Jamaican estates. Other documents relating to the Jamaican property are dispersed throughout the collection, including a mid 18th century inventory of the personal estate of **Denis Kelly's brother Edmond** on the island of Jamaica, which lists the names and value of 64 male and 105 female slaves. [Westport Estate Papers, M.S.41,095/6; M.S. 40,910/6 92-30.] [Cathair na Mart Journal 2008]

10. Sophia Kelly was born circa 1775.[3] She married Martin Connor.[4] She died circa 1852 at Rue de Rivoli, Paris, France.[5]
Her married name became Connor.[4] She and Francis Charles Annesley, 1st Earl Annesley were associated in 1797 going through a form of marriage, although not valid because Sophia was still married at the time to one of the Earl's gamekeepers.[1,3]

Children of Sophia Kelly and Francis Charles Annesley, 1st Earl Annesley

- William Arthur Annesley b. c 1791[3]
- George de la Poer Beresford Annesley b. c 1799, d. c Feb 1814[1]
- Francis Charles Annesley b. c 1800, d. 9 Mar 1803[1]

Child of Sophia Kelly and Martin Connor

- unknown son Annesley b. b 1799[1]

Sophia Kelly[1,2]

F, #11591, b. circa 1775, d. circa 1852

1853
1. Edward John Kelly of John Ville, Cullenswood Road, Dublin. Orig. Adm W.A. Feb. 12, 1853. T. 13457. N.A.

2. A letter dated August 30, 1853 was sent to Queen Victoria, by Nanny (Nanette) Wallace of Cavan seeking clemency for her husband Zachariah Wallace, Editor and Proprietor of the *Anglo-Celt* a Cavan paper. This letter had **thousands of signatures supporting the release of Wallace**. **Among the signatures from the Ballina area (encompassing the whole of North Mayo and part of West Sligo were :-**
Rev Thomas Kelly, V.G.
Peter Kelly of Ballina.
Hugh (his mark) Kelly
Patt Kelly
The **imprisonment of Zachariah Wallace resulted from a an article that appeared in the Anglo-Celt during the General Election of 1852 (the first tenant right contest). Wallace was sympathetic towards the sufferings of the tenants and was courageously outspoken in his editorials. As a result he was brought before the Court Magistrate in Dublin on charges that an editorial written in August 1852 was libellous.** He was **subsequently fined £50 and sentenced to six months in Cavan gaol. His sentence commenced on April 22, 1853 and despite the letter to the Queen with the many signatures from many prominent people both Catholic and Protestant, he had to complete his sentence.**
Nanny was the daughter of Dr Mathew Bournes who was **Medical Officer of the Belmullet Poor Law Union,** and in 1855, was a resident, in Carter Square, Belmullet.
Nanny had married Zachariah in April 1852. He was owner and editor of the Anglo-Celt from 1847 to 1856. He died in Cavan in 1857.

Patt Kelly mentioned above was possibly of the son of Patt Kelly (1765-1837) and grandson of Bryan Kelly, (1725-1812), who tradition says was a hedge school teacher. **Patt who was born in Tooreen, near Crossmolina and married Sarah Hegarty, daughter of Seamus Bui, from Ummerantarry, Ballycastle. They had five children Joseph, Patrick, Anthony (Big Anthony), Rev. Thomas, a Dominican priest, who died in Salamanca, and Molly who was to marry Patrick J. O'Reilly, from the Mullet Peninsula, and was given "Danny Hineys" as a dowry. This Kelly family were very involved in tenant's rights.** [The Anglo-Celt was sold in 2004 to a Scottish Company by the local family who have owned it since about 1864.]

3. Thomas Kelly from Creeslough, Co. Donegal, sailed from Derry to Philadelphia, on the *Helen Thompson***.**

4. John Kelly, of Ballyshannon, sailed on the *Patience* from **Derry to St. John, N. S.**

5. Mary Jane Kelly, age 17, and Margaret, age 14, from Culduff, ?Co. Donegal, sailed from Derry to Philadelphia.

6.Margaret Kelly, age 40, of Ramelton,, Giley Kelly, age 17, of Letterkenny, and Bridget Kelly, age 18, of Ramelton, all from Co. Donegal, sailed on board the Superior from Derry to Philadelphia.

7. Catherine Kelly, Charles, age 9, Henry, age 4, and Mary, age 1 month, of Tamney, sailed to Philadelphia from Derry, on the Envoy.

8. Pierse Kelly married Mary Jane Stokes on June 30, 1853, at St. Mary's, **Kilkenny.**

9. Ellen Kelly married Joseph Burke on October 13, 1853, at St. Mary's, **Kilkenny.**

10. James Thorngate , the English merchant-purchaser the **Castlefrench Estate** (formerly Clogher when previously owned by the O'Kellys of Pobal Caoch), in East Galway experienced difficult with the tenants as early as 1850. The tenants on the estate refused to attorn to Thorngate in 1852 and he evicted them. Immediately the former tenants reacted with a violent vendetta against him. By September 1853, **Denis H. Kelly of Castlekelly** was able to refer to the authorities to: 'the tenants of Castlefrench estate who are a most violent and lawless set'. Bailiffs could not destrain for rent or rates according to Kelly a recent case of arson on the property 'was the fourth that had taken place on that property within a very short time and all law appears to be set by them at defiance, nor can rates, debts, or rents be got from them, however justly due, without open resistance.' Mr Barlow, a receiver under instructions from the Court of Chancery to levy arrears of rent due before the sale, was in Kelly's opinion 'doing so at great personal peril and unless fully supported' would he thought 'probably lose his life.' Kelly proffered the opinion that 'the example of such conduct is highly contagious and it is much better to adopt the rule *principiis obsta'*. The violence reacted such a pitch that Thorngate considered disposing of Castlefrench 'as it has latterly become such disagreeable place for him. [He did not sell then, nor do we know whether the violence continued, or how it ended.]

11. Public revenue collectors, for cess and poor rates etc such as Patrick Egan of Limehill, Loughrea and **Patrick Kelly of Old Longford Lodge,** Ballycussane, near Eyrecourt, Co Galway were prosperous enough to purchase land in the incumbent courts.

William Lancaster, the tenant on **William Kelly Wilton's Estate**, purchased the fee of his holding for under ten years purchase of the rent.

Caroline Theodosia Kelly, youngest **daughter of the Rev. Thomas Kelly, Kellyville**, Ballintubbert, Queen's County, was owed £4,101 from the estate of her father's land in Lackagh, near Claregalway and used it to the purchase of Caherwoneen.

Michael Reilly, Glan, Co. Galway, a farmer, bought the Clonlara property of **Bartholomew Kelly of Ballymoe** for £1,515.
[G.A. & H.J. Vol. 43 p.102]

1854

1. Rev Michael Kelly P.P. Belmullet, Co. Mayo, died. He was **born c. 1793, in Belderrig**, north Mayo. He matriculated in Maynooth, on Sept. 11, 1811. and studied there. He was ordained in 1818, probably in Ballina.

In 1830 he was ministering in Belmullet. On Jan. 29, 1834, the *Castlebar Telegraph* prints a correspondence between himself and the local Protestant Vicar the Rev. Mr. Dawson of Termancarra Glebe about a marriage case. The case had to do with an impediment of affinity. Rev Dawson said he would marry the couple if Father Kelly refused, because he said it did not count in civil law; Father Kelly advised Mr. Dawson to stay out of it.
In 1847 the Bishops of the Tuam province sent out a questionnaire about the effects of the famine in each parish. Kelly's response stated that fully one third of his parishioners had by then been carried off by the Famine or its consequences. The present population of the parish was between 600 and 700, all poor and hungry and badly clothed and with no reserves.

2. Rev. Thomas Kelly (1769-1854), 43, of Kellyville, Queens County, died on May 14, 1854. He was born in Dublin on July 13, 1769, and was the only son of Judge Thomas Kelly, of the Irish Court of Common Pleas, who in addition to having**.** a home in Dublin, had a country estate, at Kellyville, Ballintubert, near Athy. Thomas Junior was educated at Portarlington, Kilkenny College, and entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1785. A fellow student in Trinity was Abraham Colles, from Millmount, Co. Kilkenny, who also had been a student at Kilkenny College. Colles went on to be one of the most important figures of all time in Irish medicine. Originally Kelly intended to follow his father, into the legal profession, and entered the King's Inns June 8, 1786 but changed his mind and decided become a clergyman. Graduated B.A., (TCD), with honours, in 1789. While at University he read Hutchinson's *Moses Principia,* which led him to study Hebrew, and this led him to use Romaine's edition of Calasio's Hebrew Concordance, and subsequently to enquire about Romaine's evangelical doctrines. While studying the gospels he became convinced about sin, and was filled with great anxiety about his state before God. To remove his distress he made attempts at self reformation, practicing asceticism and put his life in jeopardy by fasting. At length he made peace with God through the Lord Jesus Christ, by way of 'justification by faith' of which he became afterwards so firm and faithful an advocate.

Ordained in 1792 as a priest of the Church of England. He found that the gospel was preached in few churches in Ireland at that time. Kelly was encouraged in his evangelistic purposes by the visit of Rowland Hill to Ireland in 1793. For a time Thomas gave the Sunday afternoon lectures in St Luke's Church in Dublin, till their success brought opposition from the rector. Then afterwards they preached at the Episcopal Church in Irishtown ; but the Archbishop of Dublin, Dr Fowler, on hearing of the new doctrine summoned Mr Kelly and his companions before him ; and having reproved them, issued a decree closing the Dublin pulpits against them. As a result the preached in two non Episcopal chapels in the city - Plunkett Street and the Bethesda Chapel, Dorset Street (later the Plaza Cinema and later still the Dublin Wax Museum) - where they preached with much fervour. Kelly also preached at the home of Alderman Hutton, in Leeson Street, Dublin. This meeting was continued for many years and resulted in the erection of the chapel in York Street.

Soon after his ordination Kelly felt scruples about his relationship with the Established Church. These increased with his extended study of the Scriptures, and resulted in him becoming a dissenter on principal. Possessed of ample means Kelly built churches at Athy, Portarlington, Blackrock, Wexford and Waterford &c. Kelly using his own funds built Christ Church, Carysford, Blackrock These churches were independent and were conducted on a congregational plan. The site of his Dublin preaching house is now the Wax Museum. Besides preaching at many places he acted as pastor at Athy and Dublin. His followers became known as "Kellyites".

Mr Kelly was a man of great learning, skilled in Oriental tongues, and an excellent bible critic. He also had musical talent and composed and published many hymns. He edited *A Collection of Psalms and Hymns* in 1800, and he also *The Reverend T. Kelly's Hymns on the various Passages of Scripture, Harmonized for Two, Three or Four Voices and Organ or Pianoforte* was published in Dublin by Marcus Moses, Pianoforte, Harp and Music Warehouse, Westmoreland Street and Fleet Street. The first edition in 1804 contained ninety four hymns, six of which were by Kelly. The seventh edition published in 1853 contained 767 of his hymns. His hymns are evangelical. A few of his hymns are considered of great merit.

He was 'naturally of an amiable disposition and thorough in his Christian piety, Mr Kelly became the friend of good men and the advocate of every worthy benevolent and religious cause. He was admired alike for his zeal and humility, and his liberality found ample scope in Ireland especially during the famine.'

Apart from his religious activities he ran the Kellyville estate. He had a "Duck Decoy" constructed. This consisted of a sixteen acre artificial lake. At various locations on the lake narrow extensions protruded out some distance. These projections were covered with netting. Wild duck Widgeon and Teal landed on the lake and they followed specially trained into the **"**duck pipe" as the extensions are known. At the appropriate time a net was dropped behind them, resulting in their capture. Between 1,000 and 3,000 birds were captured each season. They were then shipped to the London market. He also had about 1500 acres of land in Lackagh, nr Claregalway, Co. Galway and also had 485 acres in Caherwoneen South in the parish of Kinvara Doorus, barony of Kiltartin, Co. Galway.
Thomas was descended from Edmund Kelly of Fidane Castle, Co.. Galway. Edmund's son John was the first of the family to Conform to the Established Church in the early 1700s. John who died in 1773 had two children Edmund, and a daughter who married Sackville Gardener in 1767. Edmund was father of Judge Thomas Kelly. The Judge who was married to Francis daughter of James Hickey from Carrick, Co. Tipperary, died in 1809 and was succeeded by his son Rev. Thomas who married Elizabeth Tighe (around 1799), of Woodstock, Co. Kildare. The Tighes family were wealthy. Rev. Thomas and his wife had a large family. Among them were :-
Frances Kelly 44, married Rev. Charles Webber of Leekfield, Co. Sligo. She inherited Kellyville and died there in1877.
Thomas Brown Kelly 44, who appears to have been somewhat retarded and stayed in Kellyville with the Webbers. The Rev. Webber was the Rector of Ballintubbert and built the bell tower on to the church there. The future Poet Laureate, Cecil Day Lewis was born in this village in 1904. John Hurt the film actor later lived in Day Lewis's house.
Edmund Kelly, 44, who allegedly was disinherited by his father for ? Marrying a Catholic.

Elizabeth Kelly 44 married Rev. Wingfield, son of Lord Powerscourt.
Caroline Theodocia Kelly 44, who after her father's death was owed £4101 from her father's estate. She obtained it by selling the 1,500 acres of land that her father had owned in Lackagh, near Galway. With this money she purchased an estate in **Caherwoneen, Co. Galway**, which had also belonged to her late father the Rev. Thomas Kelly of Kellyville, Ballintubbert, near Athy.

Rev. Thomas Kelly's memory lives on, through the many hymns that he composed, despite the fact that his own evangelical Christian sect, the Kellyites disappeared, some of them were absorbed into the Methodist Church. In Dunlaoighaire he left his flock in the care of a Methodist minister, while he went to England for a year. On his return most of them had become Methodists.

Christ Church, Carysfort, Co. Dublin was later purchased by Trustees of the Church of Ireland and extended. The transepts were all that remained of Kelly's church. This church was knocked down in 1961. Today (2000) the Kellyites are forgotten, but eight of his hymns are used by the Church of Ireland in their hymnal, a few are also used by the Catholic Church, which his ancestor John left when he conformed in order to hold on to his land during the Penal Times.
Kellyville which before it was leased by Judge Thomas Kelly, was called Doire Rua (the Red Oak), and was owned by John Bowen of Ballyadams Castle, but he was never able to redeem it, as part of the agreement was that at redemption all moneys used for improvement would have to be repaid and they were able to retain it as Bowen's means were limited.. The Kellys spent a lot of money on Doire Rua and changed the name to Kellyville and later it was sometimes called Kellyville. It remained in the Webber family until the early twentieth century. It was said that the last Webber owner, who resided in England, said when the new Irish State was formed that he would never lick an Irish stamp, and stayed away from the estate, which was divided up among the tenants by the Land Commission. The house was knocked down about 1940 and replaced by a modern house.
[There is a painting of Mrs. Tighe with some of her grandchildren, in the national Gallery in Dublin. There is also an unfinished painting of Judge Kelly. See the Main Hy-Many Family Tree]

Arise! arise, with joy survey
The glory of the latter day;
Already is the dawn begun,
Which marks at hand a rising sun,
Which marks at hand a rising sun.
"Behold the way!" ye heralds, cry;
Spare not, but lift your voices high;

Convey the sound from pole to pole,
“Glad tidings” to the captive soul,
“Glad tidings” to the captive soul.
“Behold the way!” to Zion’s hill:
Where Israel’s God delights to dwell!
He fixes there His lofty throne,
And calls the sacred place His own,
And calls the sacred place His own.
The north gives up—the south no more
Keeps back her consecrated store;
From east to west the message runs,
And either India yields her sons,
And either India yields her sons.
[Words by Rev. Thomas Kelly]

The writer of this narrative has, perhaps, started at the "wrong end" in describing the demise of Carysfort Church, Blackrock. Indeed, he does not attempt in this book to go into great detail of Carysfort's history as it seems fit for a story on its own and one which will no doubt emerge in the future. Nonetheless, some facts about the Church and its early years are so interesting that they simply cannot be left out of this tale.
F. E. Ball in his "History of Co. Dublin" records briefly, of Carysfort Church "at the beginning of the 19th century the religious edifice now known as Christchurch, Blackrock was built and opened as a Dissenting Chapel".
Therein lies a tale and we come now to the story of Thomas Kelly, a man for various reasons important in Church of Ireland history. Thomas Kelly was the son of Thomas Kelly (Judge of the High Court of Common Pleas) residing at Kellyville House, Athy, Co. Kildare. Young Thomas, born in Dublin on 13th July, 1769, was educated in Portarlington and TCD, where he graduated Bachelor of Arts. He originally studied for the Bar, entering the Temple in London for the purpose, but in 1792 underwent a religious experience and proceeded to Holy Orders.
A man of considerable personal wealth, he engaged in earnest evangelical preaching of a kind which the Lord Archbishop of the day, Dr. Fowler, strongly disapproved to the extent that Kelly was eventually refused permission to preach in the City pulpits of Dublin.
Nothing daunted, he preached in several unconsecrated buildings in the City, notably the Bethesda Chapel in Dorset Street, now Dublin's Wax Museum, formerly the Plaza Cinema. His enthusiasm for evangelism grew with opposition from the Established Church to the extent that he seceded from it and formed his own sect, or splinter group, the "Kellyites". Churches were erected in Athy, Portarlington, Wexford and ... Blackrock!
Kelly, with his own personal funds built the edifice later to be called Christchurch, Carysfort, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. But Thomas Kelly in 1984 is not remembered for his fervent evangelical zeal - his name lives on in music, as we shall see. Miller, in his "Songs and Singers of the Church" (1869) says of this man - "Mr. Kelly was a man of great and varied learning, skilled in the Oriental tongues and an excellent Bible critic. He was possessed also of musical talent and published work that was received with favour, consisting of music adapted to every form of metre in the hymn book. Naturally of an amiable disposition and thorough in his Christian piety Mr. Kelly became the friend of good men and the advocate of every worthy, benevolent and religious cause. He was admired alike for his zeal and his humility, and his liberality found ample scope in Ireland, especially during the years of the famine."
The Kellyite sect was short-lived and his chapel, which formed part of the subsequent Carysfort Church (the transepts in fact) was bought by Trustees for the use of the Established Church.
Kelly married at the age of 30, Miss Tighe of Rosanna, Co. Wicklow, of a wealthy family of landowners and died on 14th May, 1854.
The writer has left Rev. Thomas Kelly's major fame to the last, as a superb hymn writer. In fact, he composed 765 of them. Eight are still extant in the Church of Ireland hymnal. Here is a list of them and their numbers.

No.	286	Zion's King shall reign victorious
	366	Glory, Glory everlasting
	368	Hark, ten thousand voices sounding

378 Look, ye Saints, the sight is glorious

384 The Head that once was crowned with thorns

398 We sing the praise of Him who died

460 Saviour, send a blessing o'er us (a favourite hymn nowadays at weddings)

and 514 We've no Abiding City here

Kelly lived in an era of great hymn writers; so, in our district we remember with pride a man who has left us, and the Church worldwide, a legacy of hymns the equal of any, even those of his contemporaries, Henry Francis Lyte (of "Abide with Me" fame) and the immortal Mrs. Cecil Alexander.

A final word, before we close the curtain on Carysfort Church. Surely the English example should be followed and a plaque erected by the Dun Laoghaire Borough Council to record the existence of a historic church such as this, or are we (as George Orwell forecast we would be) devoid of sentiment in 1984? Before the church was demolished circa 1961, the beautiful marble pulpit and Reading Desk, with Caen stone inset, erected in memory of Rev. E. M. Rambaut, Incumbent 1871-1893, were given as a gift to the little church of Drumcar, Co. Louth as a token of friendship. They were dedicated on their new site by the late Most Rev. James McCann, then Lord Primate, at a special Service attended by many Booterstown and Carysfort parishioners, an event which the writer of this history well remembers. And who can forget James McCann, of the splendid voice and commanding presence. [From the Net]

3. William Kelly (? Gort) purchased 913 acres of the Christopher St. George estate for £740**.**

4. Thomas Crofton Croker died. He was the maternal grandson of the Rev. Charles Bunworth, who had a harp made for him by **John Kelly of Ballinascreen**, Co. Derry, in 1734. The harp passed down to Croker and on his death, it passed to an enthusiastic harp lover in London.

5. Father Kelly, an Irish priest in the dioceses of Westminster wrote to Cardinal Wiseman seeking assistance for the poor of his parish.

6. Rev. Thomas Kelly, a native of Oranmore, Co. Galway, who was "remarkable for his cultivated address, fine presence and powerful physique" became parish priest of Ballindereen, Co. Galway, in 1836, succeeding Fr. Andrew Fahy who died that year. He obtained a suitable site for a church, from Christopher St. George, of Tyrone House. Christopher, a Protestant, kindly gave the site. Christopher, a keen sportsman, had a stud in Co. Kildare, and he was M.P. for Galway. The site given for the church was situated near an eminence, close to the village of Ballindereen, near Kinvara, Co. Galway. The French family of Clogh, were generous benefactors and gave a very considerable donation to the funding of the church. Fr Kelly after completing the church was moved to another parish.

He erected a stone to a relative in the back of the old cemetery behind the old church later turned into a library.

[Fr. Kelly married Christopher St. George to Honoria Keane, daughter of a small farmer, in a Catholic ceremony. This was not recognised by the authorities and the children of this union were considered illegitimate. Later they went through a further marriage in St. Ann's Protestant Church in Dublin. This was recognised and the later children were recognised as legitimate].

7. On May 28th, 1854, a meeting was held in **Kilrush, Co. Clare**, by the people of Kilrush, who were anxious to 'perpetuate the recollection of the glorious Jesuit Mission, which had on that day been brought to a close, to establish as a lasting commemoration of the event, to establish immediately, a branch of the Sisters of Charity, here.' Among the committee of thirty were **Very Rev. Timothy Kelly, P.P., V.G., Matt Kelly and John Kelly.** Among the list of subscribers to establish the project were Rev. Timothy Kelly, P.P., who gave £500, **Matt Kelly, Manager of the National Bank,** who gave £50 and **John Kelly**, who gave £20. **Michael Kelly** gave £5, **John Kelly, Junior** gave £3, **Thomas Kelly** also gave £3 and **Patt Kelly, Cloghanbeg** gave £1. These were all very large sums of money, at the time.

8. Edward Kelly, age 30, and James, age 20 of Killygordon, sailed on the Superior to Philadelphia, from Derry.

Also on board was **Edward Kelly, age 20, from Leterkenny**.

9. Thomas Kelly married Anastasia Kirwan on February 27, 1854, at St. Mary's**, Kilkenny.**

10. Mary Kelly married Michael Beard on November 14, 1854 at St. Mary's**, Kilkenny.**

11. Johanna Kelly married Patrick Fitzgerald on November 29, 1854, at St. Mary's, **Kilkenny.**

12. This year Britain, France and Turkey formed an alliance and went to war against Russia. The main campaigns were fought in the **Crimean peninsula.** This war which was to last two years showed great incompetence by both the generals and politicians as a result the ordinary soldiers were mown down in great numbers. In the trenches, particularly in Sevastopapol, died in great numbers from shell and disease. Large numbers were also killed in ill-advised attacks on well defended Russian fortifications. This campaign was to act as a curtain raiser for the Great War of 1914-1918.

Many Kellys were involved in this fight and several lost their lives far from home.

As the clouds of war began to appear the Newspapers reported that many young men were joining the services especially in the coastal areas of Ireland. *The Times* (of London) reported on February 14, 1854 reported a recruitment tour by **Captain Kelly of the Royal Navy** along the west coast of Ireland. "Accounts from Galway announce that the cutter ***Amphitrite, under the command of*** *Captain Kelly,* had proceeded south from Galway, for the purpose of taking on board and landing at Queenstown such of the coastguard as are about to join the navy. No order had yet been received for the drafting of any of the men belonging to the Galway district into Her Majesty's vessels ; but in the event of such an order arriving, which the next post may bring, the Collector of Customs there has received instructions to pay the men up to the day of their departure. In Waterford an officer is fast enrolling able seamen, landsmen and first class boys for service afloat."

Among the list of Irish officers, was **Cornet William Daniel Kelly** of the 11th Hussars. Originally he was an enlisted man but was commissioned in 1853.

Among the members of the Irish Constabulary who took part was **Special Constable Daniel Kelly from Co. Kerry** and **Acting Constable John Kelly from Co. Meath.**

Another feature of this war was the arrival of correspondents from newspapers to report home for their readers on the progress of the war. The *Times* decided to send an Irishman called William Howard Russell. Russell was born in the home of his maternal grandparents at Lilyvale Jobestown, Co. Dublin. Howard's mother was Mary Kelly, daughter of the eccentric **Captain Jack Kelly, who was Master of the Tallagh Hounds**. His great passion in life was hunting, and as a result, he neglected his estate which went into decline. William's father was a businessman from Limerick and the family produced several Church of Ireland clergymen as well as several sea captains. His business failed and he went to Liverpool in the hope of restoring his fortune. When William was three a brother was born and William was sent to Lilyvale to reside with the Kellys. The Kellys were Roman Catholic and William enjoyed his stay with them. The neglect of his estate by Captain Kelly resulted in financial difficulties and William went to live with the Russell's grandparents at their Dublin home at 40 Baggot Street, Dublin. His grandfather William Russell was a member of the Moravian church and had a strong Puritan tendencies. [Ireland and the Crimean War by David Murphy 2002]

13. Laurence Kelly (- 1854), Seneschalstown House nr. Slane Co. Meath died in 1854, leaving his **widow Margaret Brodington and a daughter Maria Kelly.** Margaret was the daughter of Francis Brodington, Esq., Pilton House, Drogheda and his wife Mary, daughter of Thomas McEvoy, Esq., and she was sister of Francis Brodington, Esq.

14. The 3rd Marquis of Salisbury (Robert Cecil), in August 1854, presented a petition against the estate of Lord Oranmore and Brown, and there was an order for the sale of fifty sections of land, area 12,136 acres; rental £4,068. In the *Irish Times* gave a report of on the action in the Rolls Court of Gurney against Lord Oranmore, in which the methods of Mayo landlords to raise money was exposed. These Brownes' had the misfortune to have money dealings with George Glendenning, the Westport money lender, and who acted as land agent for several Mayo landlords. At the time Glendenning was treasurer to many of the public bodies and it was alleged that he lent no less than £22,000 of the County Infirmary invested funds to the Brownes'. In the sale the Hon. Geoffrey Browne secured Castlemagarrett and **William Thomas Kelly, a Claremorris Solicitor**, purchased some lots in trust for him. The sum realized at the sale was £125,000, equal to 30 years purchase of the rental and it was reported that the place had been forced to a sale at Gurney on behalf of the Allied Insurance Company.

15. Rev. Patrick Kelly, P.P. Moynalty, was born in Kilbeggan and entered Maynooth in 1814 and after a distinguished course was ordained in 1822. He became C.C. Mullingar, P.P.. Kilskryne, built a church there, A parochial house and a school. He was active in Emancipation, Repeal and Tenants Rights agitation and was a popular speaker.

16. **A Memorial** was erected **in York Minister** to commemorate Lieutenant Colonel Willoughby Moore of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons and those who perished with him in the Europa transport burnt at sea on June 1, 1854. The memorial takes the form of a Gothic architectural surround. Relief of Lieut.-Col. Willoughby Moore standing surrounded by soldiers on the deck of the burning vessel. He extends a hand to reassure a seaman. The **list of causalities include James Kelly, Veterinary Surgeon of the British army who perished in the tragedy.** [Maritime Memorials].

1855

1. Patrick Kelly had his book **History of Ireland,** since the expulsion of James II by his son in law William III, Prince of Orange, published by Godwin in Dublin, in 1855.

2. Jonathan Falconbridge Kelly (-1855), American editor and humorist, died, on July 21st. Much of his published works appeared under the pseudonym "Falconbridge". He was born in Philadelphia, in 1817. and after a sparse education he had to go to work for a grocer and later for a perfumer. In 1837, he went west alone. After travelling mainly on foot he arrived in Chillicothe, Ohio. Here he was stricken with pleurisy. He was nursed back to health by a kindly farmer and his wife. After recovery he was given a job as an extra hand. Soon he returned home but after a short time he was afflicted once more with the wanderlust. He got a job with a theatrical company and travelled with them through the mid Atlantic states, and Pennsylvania. In Pittsburgh he parted company with them, and had a brief unsuccessful attempt at managing a hotel. Once more he joined a troupe of travelling actors, he toured the south of the country. His next venture was to try to run a newspaper. It met the same success as his hotel venture.

His next destination was New York, where he had a go at running an entertainment newspaper. During this time his sketches which were published in New York in the *Spirit of the Times,* were earning him a good living. He next moved to Boston and controlled *The Bostonian* for two years before it folded in 1847. By this time he was a contributor to a number of reputable periodicals. He used a variety of signatures including "Jack Humphries", "O.K.", and "Cero Gordo". He founded the *Aurora Borealis,* which failed after a few months.

He made several other attempts to edit or own Newspapers but success eluded him. He died in Cincinnati from Asiatic cholera.

A collection of his longer articles and his spirited squibs were published posthumously in 1856. His biography of *Dan Marble,* was published in 1851.

3. Owen Kelly, succeeded his father, John Kelly, in 1855, as Principal teacher, in Cloghans school, near Ballina, Co. Mayo. [See 1826, 1904, and 1945].

4. John O'Kelly (- 1855) of Cloneen House, Co.. Clare, died in 1855. He farmed 60 acres and an adjoining "reasonably extensive demesne". "Many the beggar with the hungry belly was fed at the door of the Grand O'Kelly". According to Rev. P. H. White's History of Clare, the Burkes and the O'Kellys from Galway, had by intermarriage, settled in County Clare, before 1659. Timothy born circa 1680, married Horace Mahon, and after her death Margaret Hogan. They had a son who had a son called Michael who died in 1815. Michael married Margaret McMahon, and they had a son called Timothy who was born in 1769. He married Mary O'Keefe and secondly Mary Shannon. Timothy had a son called Patrick who was born in 1806, who later married Bridget Gibson, and they had a son called John, who was born in 1840. Among ten siblings was Timothy.

5. In 1814, **Ballymartagh House, Clonloghen, Co. Clare** was owned by **William Kelly.** In 1855, the property which included 55 acres as well as the house was owned by **John Kelly**. [In the 1950's the house was demolished to make way for a runway at Shannon Airport].

6. Sergeant Hubert Kelly (Fl. 1855), of the Connaught Rangers "performed an act of special gallantry in the second assault of Redan near Sebastopol in the Crimea. After he and his fellow soldiers had " retired to the trenches" he returned **to half way** to Redan and returned carrying Colour Sergeant who was lying

wounded, wounds from which afterwards died. **Colonel Stevens did his utmost to get Kelly the Victoria Cross** which had been awarded for similar acts of bravery, but he was unsuccessful. Kelly repeatedly distinguished himself by acts of daring in the Indian Mutiny but again Colonel Stevens's efforts were unsuccessful. **Kelly was promoted Colour Sergeant and was killed during the Indian Mutiny.**

7. On October 3, 1855**, John Kelly arrived in Tasmania on board the *Nile,* with his wife Sarah O'Shea.** He was a pensioner from the 1st Foot Regiment and received a pension of 8 pence. There were four John Kellys in the 1st Foot. One was born in Rumonrie, Armagh; a second in Meelick, Co. Clare; a third in Kilcoe, Co. Down and the fourth in Barony, Lancashire**. His descendant, Paul Kelly is the seventh generation** from John and Sarah Kelly and lives in Melbourne, Australia. (kellsp@iprimus.com.au)

8. Edward Kelly was admitted to the King's Inns, Dublin in 1855. He was the **eldest son of Peter Kelly, merchant of Ballyshannon,** Co. Donegal **and his wife Margaret Corley.** Edward was born on March 25, 1831 and matriculated from Trinity College, Dublin in 1851. [King's Inns, Admissions, 1607-1867]

9. The Crimean War:
1853-1856

Diplomatic Prelude

As he had on other occasions, Nicholas I tried again in 1853 to get an understanding with England about the position of Turkey and to prevent a rapprochement between England and France. The Russians would not tolerate the establishment of the English in Constantinople, but did not want to annex the city either. Temporary occupation by Russia might, however, be necessary to secure Russia's aim of finally getting secure outlet from the Black Sea. In discussions with Foreign Minister Russell of Britain Russia suggested an independent Moldavia and Wallachia, a Serbia under Russian protection, and an independent Bulgaria. The English were to get Egypt and Crete. The Austrians could establish themselves on the Adriatic.

Russell rejected the "offer" and said that France would have to be consulted on the matter. Nicholas I, however, was under the erroneous impression that some sort of "new system" existed as a result of Nesselrode's Memorandum of 1844, which had suggested a arrangement with regard to the Straits. This particular memorandum and the substance of the current diplomatic conversations with British Ambassador Seymour in St. Petersburg were published by Britain and touted as proof that "dark ambitions of a foreign despot" were endangering the peace of Europe.
Immediate Cause

The Franco-Russian dispute over the holy places in Palestine was the immediate cause of the Crimean War. At the time Turkey controlled Palestine, Egypt, and large chunks of the Middle East. The Port (Moslem ruler of Turkey) had given privileges to protect the Christians and their churches in the Holy Land to many nations. That explains why so many different churches and nationals control various holy shrines in Israel to this very day. At the time France and England had gotten more specific commitments from the Port than other nations.

France's interest in Palestine had been stimulated by a domestic crisis in 1840-1841. Napoleon II pushed it because he relied on the support of militant clerical groups in France. In 1850 Napoleon III requested the restoration to French Catholics of the capitulations of 1740. This meant that the French wanted the key to the Church of the Nativity in the old city of Jerusalem and the right to place a silver star on Christ's birthplace in Bethlehem. The French threatened military action if the Porte did not give way and the Russians threatened to occupy Moldavia and Wallachia if he did. The weak Porte did the best he could under the circumstances and gave a yes answer to foreign parties. This bit of typical Turkish duplicity was soon discovered. When it was discovered the French send the warship Charlemagne to Constantinople and a squadron of ship the Bay of Tripoli. In December 1852, having no other choice, the Porte gave in to Paris.

In February Nicholas responded by mobilizing two army corps and sending his ambassador, Menshikov, to Constantinople. Menshikov demanded not only the restoration of Greek rights but also a secret alliance and the protection of all orthodox laymen under Turkish rule-that meant some 12 million subject of the Porte. At this point the British got into the act in the person of a very clever diplomatic operator in Constantinople by the name of Stratford de Redcliffe. The latter outfoxed Menshikov who got concessions on the Greek

rights issue but none of the other demands. So Meshikov went home.

It seems silly to us today that they argued over the keys to a church, but then it was not just any church. And besides, the religious issue was not the essential factor in the Franco-Russian dispute. France wanted to break down the continental alliance that had paralysed her for half a century. National interests were involved here. England and France, in particular responded to popular sentiment stirred up by liberal and patriotic groups in their countries. Financial and trading groups, as always, were involved as well. Such pressure is not evident in the case of Russia. The Black Sea trade at this time was still quite insignificant.

When the Menshikov Mission became public knowledge it strengthened the anti-Russian faction in the British cabinet. So the British decided it was worth a war to keep and expand their interest in the Eastern Mediterranean. In June 1853 an Anglo-French naval force entered the Dardanelles. In July the Russian army invaded the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia (modern day Rumania).

The war could still have been prevented. There were 11 different project for pacification at the end of 1853. But the only important one was the so-called "Vienna Note" to Turkey and Russia by France, Austria, Prussia, and England. The Porte was to promise no change in the status quo without the explicit consent of France and Russia. Russia accepted this condition, but Turkey naturally rejected it. Nicholas I and Francis Joseph of Austria even had a personal summit at Olmütz. Nicholas promised not to intervene in Turkey or to extract some right to protect orthodox Christians under Turkish, like in the famous Treaty of Kuchuck Kainardje. The English, however, turned this deal down.

The War

Then in October 1853 Turkey took action by declaring war on Russia. The Anglo-French fleet now penetrated further into the straits and anchored in the Bosphorus. In November off the coast of Sinope in the Black Sea, meanwhile, the Turkish fleet was defeated by the Russians. Any settlement after this was impossible. The popular press in England and France became violent. In January 1854 the Anglo-French fleet sailed into the Black Sea. France, England and Turkey then made a formal alliance. When the Russian troops crossed the Danube, the Turkish war merged into a war against the European coalition. This was precisely the turn of events Nicholas had tried so hard to avoid.

In 1855 Piedmont joined the war, largely to be present at the peace conference and thus able to argue for her interest in Italian unification. Prussia remained neutral. Austria, although not belligerent had a definitely anti-Russian policy and came to the brink of war twice. Seeking some advantage in the conflict, Prussia and Austria signed a defensive alliance. Then they joined France and England in a diplomatic demarche demanding the withdrawal of Russia from Moldavia and Wallachia. Russia was soon forced to withdraw from those principalities and Austria then proceeded to occupy Moldavia and Wallachia. This forced Russia to keep an army on the Pruth, however.

Meanwhile, the Vienna Conference, in session throughout the war, formulated a peace proposal:

- European guarantee for a Russian protectorate over Moldavia and Wallachia and Serbia;
- freedom of navigation on the Danube River;
- revision of the Straits Convention of 1841;
- five-power (England, France, Prussia, Austria, and Russia) protection of Christians in Turkey instead of only by Russia

Russia did not give in to this program until Austria sent an ultimatum and threatened war. Frederick William IV urged Alexander II (since February 1855) to accept.

Lord Palmerston, the new Prime Minister of England (since February 1855) wanted a partial dismemberment of Russia. Napoleon III and Francis Joseph of Austria were not willing to go that far. Nicholas II had been expecting an uprising of Christian subjects of the Porte, or even been willing to promote it, but he was dissuaded from doing so by his minister Nesselrode. The latter argued that it was contrary to the Russian policy of maintaining the Porte.

While the equipment of the Allies was clearly superior to that of the Russian, they could not win the war--or at least there was no quick victory. When the Danubian campaign of Gorchakov turned into a disaster, Palmerston suggested the Crimean expedition--an attempt to hit Russia in the soft underbelly, as Churchill

might have said. But strong Russian resistance at the Sevastopol naval base came as a shock to the Allies. What followed was a surprise to the general public but not those in the know. A storm of indignation broke out in France and England over the failures of the military high command. The famous "charge of the Light Brigade" was only the most blatant example of allied military blundering. Russia did better with the Turks and won the battle of Kars, their only victory.

Total Russian losses in the war, including victims of disease, amount to 600,000. This was a loss the government could hardly sustain. Nicholas and his ultra-conservative policies were held to be responsible for the formation of the anti-Russian coalition which defeated them. The personal ambitions and irresponsible adventures of Nicholas, Napoleon, Palmerston, and Stratford also played a role in the disaster of the war. Unwise decisions at the very top were made consistently throughout the war. For Russia it meant that reforms were now unavoidable.

Treaty of Paris (1856)

The coup de grace was delivered by the Austrian ultimatum, not the fall of Sevastopol. Napoleon offered to help Russia secure "peace with honour," but Palmerston vigorously opposed such a move. Napoleon and Walewski supported Russia as much as they could in the Congress of Paris without intimidating and hurting the Anglo-French alliance.

So Sevastopol was exchanged for Kars. No big deal. A piece of southern Bessarabia was ceded to Moldavia to insure internal navigation of the Danube. The integrity of the Ottoman Porte was once more guaranteed. All promised not to interfere in Turkey. The Straits remained closed to warships. The Black Sea, in fact, was neutralized. Moldavia and Wallachia were put under Turkish suzerainty. The same fate awaited Serbia, with Ottoman troops allowed to garrison the territory. Russia, meanwhile, was forbidden to station troops on the Aland Islands.

Britain, France, and Austria signed a special treaty to defend the Paris settlement by force, if necessary. There is little doubt that the whole affair had a definite anti-Russian flavour. It is no surprise, therefore, that Russia remained hostile to the settlement--and Britain, to some extent as well. In Russia the Paris Treaty gave rise to the chauvinistic Slavophile movement.

Russian Revisions: Major themes:

- to throw off the Black Sea restrictions and regain southern Bessarabia;
- friction with England and France over the disposition of Poland;
- repercussions over Russian expansion in the Far East and Central Asia;
- intensified Russian interest in the Balkans between 1856 and 1878.

Gorchakov, who was Foreign Minister throughout the reign of Alexander II, carried out an elegant diplomacy without substance. From 1856 until 1859 a kind of Franco-Russian friendship existed, although Alexander clearly mistrusted Napoleon III.

Russia and France cooperated in supporting the union of Moldavia and Wallachia (1858-1866), and also on Serbia and Montenegro. Russia, therefore, remained neutral during the Franco-Austrian War of 1859 which began the process of Italian unification. All Russia did was mass troops on the Austrian frontier. The Russian effort to get a diplomatic demarche of the powers with regard to the oppressed Christian subjects of the Porte failed to get French support in 1860. What drew the Eastern powers closer together was the common fear of revolution. France, for instance, continued to support the efforts of the Polish revolutionaries. The Russo-Prussian Convention of 1863 (the so-called Alvensleben Convention) permitted Russian troops to cross into Prussia in pursuit of the Polish rebels. As you might have expected, there was once more a revolution in Poland in 1863 to through off the Russian yoke.

A quasi-solidarity of European powers developed, but it had no effect on Russia in terms of stopping her from crushing the Poles again. Napoleon III called for a congress, but he could not intervene to help the Poles since he was deeply committed and overextended in his Mexican expedition. Palmerston, typically, refused to intervene on behalf of the Poles. In this situation, Russia was estranged from Europe and France and drew closer to Prussia. This began some thirty years of cooperation between Russia and Prussia.

The succession of the Danish George I in Greece in 1863 came off with reasonable cooperation among

Britain, France, and Russia, the protecting powers. The same held true during the crisis of the Crete revolt in 1867-1869, although Russia lost considerable prestige in Athens. Russia objected helplessly to the succession of Charles Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen to the throne of Cuza in Rumania (Moldavia and Wallachia had been united in 1866 to form Rumania).

Russia had pushed hard for a guarantee that Prince Christian of Glücksburg would be the ruler of Schleswig-Holstein-Lauenburg, as part of the Danish crown. This had been settled in the Treaty of London in 1852. The Danish royal charter then annexed Schleswig. Prussia did not like this and sent an ultimatum to the Danes in 1863. The German Confederation (created after the defeat of Napoleon in 1815) sent troops to occupy Holstein. Austria and Prussia sent troops into Schleswig-Holstein-Lauenburg. The Danes were thus forced to cede all three provinces to Austria and Prussia by the virtue of the Gastein Convention in 1865.

But this was merely a stopgap. Bismarck had an alliance with Italy and an understanding with France which would allow for Venice to be ceded to Italy and Schleswig-Holstein to Prussia. So the balance of power changed. Russia facilitated the moves of Bismarck and kept England and France from doing anything. This was, in part, the result of the Alvensleben Convention. Russia only half-heartedly opposed the annexation of Schleswig-Holstein, despite the fact that she was pledged to uphold the 1852 agreement on Glücksburg. Russia in general favoured Prussia with some misgivings but with an eye on the revision of the Paris Treaty. Foreign Minister Beust of Austria was pro-French and helped Russia draw closer to Berlin. King William and Alexander met at Bad Ems in 1870 to reach an accord on the Danish matter. Russia even promised to neutralize any move by Austria. Russia, Britain, Italy, and Austria in fact signed a pact to inform each other in case any of them decided to deviate from the general policy of neutrality.

The close understanding Russia had with Prussia led Gorchakov in 1870 to renounce the Black Sea neutrality clause of the Paris Treaty on grounds that the treaty had been violated with the unification of Rumania and was against the security of Russia. The objections of the European powers at this point were mostly because of his procedure, not the fact of it. The British did push for a conference, which was held in London, but did no more than stamp approval on a fait accompli. Russophobia, however, soon rose again in the West and Russia, for that matter, did very little to put a navy in the Black Sea.

When Count Andrassy replaced the Russophobia Beust, Austria became willing to cooperate with Russia in maintaining the Ottoman Porte. Russia for the first time was now willing to renounce her claim to the exclusive protection of Balkan Christians. The rulers of Russia, Austria, and the newly-formed German Empire, exchanged visits in 1873 and formed the so-called Three Emperors League. Russia and Germany promised military assistance to each other of they are attacked. Austria and Russia did the same at Schönbrunn. So, we have here a revival of the old Holy Alliance to preserve the status quo. The terms of the entente were vague and led to severe strains in 1875 when Gorchakov (hostile to Bismarck) backed France and claimed to have prevented a new Franco-Prussian war.

Note on Alaska

It was during this time that Russia sold Alaska to the United States for some 7.2 million dollars. That is less than a good warplane costs today! Why did they do it?

Well--Russia was eager to complicate American relations with England, her foe in the Crimean War. England was suspected of favouring the Confederacy in the American Civil War. The U.S. refused to take part in the European demarche with regard to Poland in 1863, so she was persona grata in Russia. In fact the Russians sent one of her fleets to the United States in 1863 for fear that a war in Europe would destroy the fleet. Besides, the Russian-America Company in Alaska was never very prosperous and the furs she got from Alaska were of inferior quality. The Russians thought that the British attack in Crimea meant that would also attack Alaska. So the Russian-America Company was transferred to the American flag for a while.

Discussion of the proposed sale began in 1854. Bribery was liberally used by the Russian ambassador (Stoeckl) in Washington to sway politicians in favour of a buy. There was still a chance that the American fleet could have gone to the Mediterranean to balance British power in that region. The Russians, of course, were trying to prevent that eventuality. It is amazing today, but at the time there was much criticism of this 7.2 million-dollar deal in both countries. In America they called it "Seward's folly!"

[Professor Gerhard Rempel, Western New England College].

Among the Crimean Causalities in the year 1855 were the following Kellys. The British Army had landed in the Crimea on September 21, 1854 with the object of capturing Sebastopol. Enormous causalities were sustained on both sides. There were 71 Kellys either injured or killed.

Bombardier Adam Kelly, 3233, Royal Artillery, sustained a slight wound during minor actions at Sebastopol on September 7, 1855.

Private Andrew Kelly, 41st Foot (Welsh), was wounded in the Battle of the River Alma on September 20, 1855.

Private Charles Kelly, 2931, 34th Foot (Cumberland), sustained a slight wound in the explosion of the French Magazine on November 15, 1855.

Private Charles Kelly, 3283, 34th Foot (Cumberland), sustained a severe wound in the assault on the Quarries on June 7, 1855. He enlisted on April 10, 1852, aged 18. He was born in Nottingham and was discharged as wounded on August 2, 1856.

Private Daniel Kelly, 1738, 48th Foot (Northamptonshire) sustained a severe wound during a minor action in Sebastopol on July 13, 1855.

Bombardier Edward Kelly, 3201, Royal Artillery, sustained a severe wound in a minor action at Sebastopol on September 7, 1855.

Private Festus Kelly, 2506, 44th Foot (The East Sussex), severe wound in a minor actions at Sebastopol on Jan. 12, 1855.t wound from minor actions at Sebastopol,

Corporal James Kelly, 2768, 1st Bat. 1st Foot (Royal Scots.), slight wound minor action s at Sebastopol, March 29, 1855.

Private James Kelly, 2946, 1st Bat. 1St Foot (Royal Scots), slight wound minor actions, Sebastopol, September 7, 1855.

Private James Kelly, 3rd Bat. Grenadier Guards, wounded Battle of the River Alma, September 20, 1854.

Colour Sergeant James Kelly, 2748, 41st Foot (Welsh), severe wound, Final attack on the Redan, September 8, 1855.

+ Private Jeremiah Kelly, 2538, 19th Foot (1st Yorkshire North Riding), killed in action, minor actions at Sebastopol, August 13, 1855.

Private John Kelly, 2988, 19th Foot (1st Yorkshire North Riding), slight wound minor actions at Sebastopol, August 13, 1855.

+ Corporal John Kelly, 3341, 23rd Foot (Royal Welsh Fusiliers), killed in action on final attack on the Redan, September 8, 1855.

Private John Kelly, 3631?, 2nd Bat. Rifle Brigade, slight wound, from minor actions at Sebastopol, July 3, 1855.

Private John Kelly, 3691?, 2nd Bat. Rifle Brigade, slight wound from minor actions at Sebastopol on June 21, 1855.

Private John Kelly, 33rd Foot (Duke of Wellington's), wounded at the Battle of the Alma, September 20., 1855.

Private John Kelly, 1546, 34th Foot (Cumberland), slight wound explosion of French Magazine, Nov. 15. 1855.

Private John Kelly, 3043, 41st Foot (Welsh), severe wounds 2nd Battle of Inkermann, Nov. 5, 1854.

Private John Kelly, 3246, 41st Foot (Welsh),severe wound at attack of on the Redan, Sept. 8, 1855.

Private John Kelly, 3757, 44th Foot (The East Essex), dangerous wound minor actions at Sebastopol, May 1, 1855.

+ Private John Kelly, 2785, 47th Foot (Lancashire), Killed in action at the assault of the Quarries, June 7, 1855.

Private John Kelly, 3481, 47th Foot (Lancashire), slight wound in minor actions at Sebastopol, August 17, 1855.

Private John Kelly, 3353, 49th Foot (Hertfordshire), slight wound from minor actions at Sebastopol, May 5, 1855.

Private John Kelly, 2015, 57th Foot (West Middlesex), slight wound from minor actions at Sebastopol, July 24, 1855.

Private John Kelly, 3290, 62nd Foot (Wiltshire), severe wound from minor actions at Sebastopol, on May 10, 1855.

Private John Kelly, 3122, 89th Foot, slight wound from minor actions at Sebastopol, July 3, 1855.

Private John Kelly, 3489, 89th Foot, slight wound from minor actions at Sebastopol, on Feb. 17, 1855.

+ Gunner John Kelly, Royal Artillery, killed in action. Minor actions at Sebastopol on June 11, 1855.

Private John (2nd) Kelly, 97th Foot (Earl of Ulster's), slight wound at final attack on the Redan, Sept. 8, 1855.

Private Joseph Kelly, 2321, 68th Foot (Durham L.I.), slight wound from minor actions at Sebastopol, August 19, 1855.

Private Joseph Kelly, 3664, 88th Foot (Connaught Rangers), dangerous wound at final attack on the Redan on September 8, 1855.

+ Private L. Kelly, 23rd Foot (Royal Welsh Fusiliers), killed in action at the Battle of the River Alma. On September 20, 1854.

Private Luke Kelly, 3350, 33rd Foot (Duke of Wellington's), wounded at the second Battle of Inkermann, Nov. 5, 1854.

Sergeant M. Kelly, 88th Foot (Connaught Rangers), severe wound from the Assault of the Quarries, June 7, 1855.

Private Michael Kelly, 2956, 30th Foot (Cambridgeshire), severe wound from final attack on the Redan, September 8, 1855. He also had a slight wound on August 23, 1855.

Private Michael Kelly, 2523, 47th Foot (Lancashire), severe wound, minor actions at Sebastopol, August 1, 1855.

+ Private Michael Kelly, 3154, 47th (Lancashire), **killed in action**; minor actions at Sebastopol, August 20, 1855.

+ Private Michael Kelly, 3948, 49th Foot (Hertfordshire), killed in action, minor actions at Sebastopol, September 6, 1855.

Private Michael Kelly, 2547, 77th Foot (East Middlesex), severe wound, minor actions at Sebastopol, September 6, 1855.

+ Private Oliver Kelly, 3143, 20th Foot (East Devonshire), killed in action at the second Battle of Inkermann, November 5, 1854.

Sergeant Oscar Kelly, 2634, 44th Foot (The East Essex)), severe wound 1st attack on Redan June 18, 1855 also slight wound on August 19, 1855.

+ Private Patrick Kelly, 3215, 21st Foot (Royal North British Fus.), killed in action; minor actions at Sebastopol, March 22, 1855.

Private Patrick Kelly, 3444, 33rd Foot (Duke of Wellington's), slight wound minor actions at Sebastopol, May 12, 1855.

+ Private Patrick Kelly, 2758, 47th Foot (Lancashire), **killed in action** at the assault on the Quarries, June 7, 1855.

Private Patrick Kelly, 1192, 7th Foot Royal Fusiliers), severe wound during minor actions at Sebastopol, July 30, 1855.

+ Private Patrick Kelly, 88th Foot (Connaught Rangers), missing in action at final attack on the Redan, September 8, 1855.

+ Private Peter Kelly, 2940, 34th Foot (Cumberland), killed in action at the assault of the Quarries, June 7, 1855. Enlisted January 25, 1847, aged 17. Born in Co. Monaghan.

Private Peter Kelly, 3454, 77th Foot (East Middlesex), severe wound minor actions at Sebastopol, July 12, 1855.

Private Peter Kelly, 3079, 7th Foot (Royal Fusiliers), severe wound at the second battle of Inkermann, November 5, 1854.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Richard D. Kelly, 34th Foot (Cumberland), was taken prisoner during minor actions at Sebastopol, on March 22, 1855.
[He was born in n East Galway nr Ballyforan to a military family. The family later acquired a property in Co. Meath. Richard later became a General. See Main Hy-Many Family Tree. See 1840 (6) J.M.K.]

Private Robert Kelly, 3rd Foot (East Kent or The Buffs), slight wound at Sebastopol, June 9, 1855.

+ Private Stephen Kelly, 3063, 47th Foot (Lancashire), killed in action at the assault of the Quarries, June 7, 1855.

Private T. Kelly, 2379, 90th Foot (Perthshire Volunteers), severe wound during minor actions at Sebastopol, April 19, 1855.

Private Thomas Kelly, 3506, 17th Foot (Leicestershire), slight wound in minor actions at Sebastopol, July 29, 1855.

+ Private Thomas Kelly, 3292, 34th Foot (Cumberland), died at sea on February, 2, 1855.Enlisted July 22, 1852 at Carlow, aged 19**. Born in Bagnalstown Co. Carlow**.

Corporal Thomas Kelly, 2793, 3rd Foot (East Kent or The Buffs), slight wound , minor actions at Sebastopol, August 11, 1855.

Private Thomas Kelly, 3049, 41st Foot (Welsh), severe wound at the final attack on the Redan, September 8, 1855.

+ Private Thomas Kelly, 2975, 46th Foot (The South Devonshire), killed in action, minor actions at Sebastopol, January 10, 1855.

Private Thomas Kelly, 2921, 47th Foot (Lancashire), slight wound at the assault of the Quarries, June 7, 1855.

Private Thomas Kelly, 2731, 48th Foot (Northamptonshire), slight wound at the final attack on the Redan, September 8, 1855.

Private Thomas Kelly, 2178, 57th Foot (West Middlesex), slight wound in minor actions at Sebastopol, December 8, 1854.

Private Thomas Kelly, 1324, 7th Foot (Royal Fusiliers), severe wound during minor actions at Sebastopol, January 26, 1855.

+ Corporal Thomas Kelly, 2452, 88th Foot (Connaught Rangers), was killed in action during the second Battle of Inkermann on November 5, 1854.

Private Thomas Kelly, 3362, 88th Foot (Connaught Rangers), severe wound at the final attack on the Redan, September 8, 1855.

Private Thomas Kelly, 88th Foot (Connaught Rangers), dangerous wound, before Sebastopol on November 1854.

Private Timothy Kelly, 3832, 41st Foot (Welsh), slight wound at final attack on the Redan on September 8, 1855.

Private Timothy Kelly, 2609, 49th Foot (Hertfordshire), slight wound at the assault of the Quarries on June 7, 1855.

Private William Kelly, 3497, 17th Foot (Leicestershire), severe wound during minor actions at Sebastopol on July 12, 1855.

Private William Kelly, 19th Foot (1st Yorkshire North Riding), wounded at the Battle at the River Alma on September 20, 1854.

Private William Kelly, 3717, 31st Foot (Huntingdonshire), sever wound during minor actions at Sebastopol, August 29, 1855.

Private William Kelly, 2639, 63rd Foot (West Suffolk), wounded during the second Battle of Inkermann, November 5, 1854.

Private William Kelly, 3447, 79th Foot (Cameron Highlanders), slight wound during minor actions at Sebastopol on August 19, 1855.

10. Kelly Landowners and tenants the Union of Newport Co. Mayo in 1855 (Griffith's Valuations)

Griffith's Valuation of Rateable Property

Union of Newport

Barony of Burrishoole (Part of, other part in Union of Westport)
Parish of Achill

Dooega
Tobias Kelly, shared 24 acres of land with 4 others. Valuation £2

James Kelly, shared 125 acres with 30 others Land £1-4-0, House 4/-
James Kelly, shared 2,759 acres with 59 others. Valuation of his portion £1-2-0
Tobias Kelly Same Same

Slievemore
Luke Kelly Shared 2 pieces of land, of total area, 23 acres, with 10 others. Valuation of his portion 6/-

Drumlong
Mary Kelly, house valuation 4/-

Cuilmore
Michael Kelly, shared 59 acres with 4 others. Land £4-10-0; house 6/-

Skerdagh Lower and Skerdagh Upper
James Kelly of Limerick (ancestor of the Roche-Kellys) owned 1700 acres which was let to 13 tenants.
Total valuation of the land was £73-14-0; houses £2-14-0

Drumbrastle West
Michael Kelly, House Office and Land 7a. 3r. 38p. Val. £5-5-0; house 7/-

Town of Newport
Barrack Hill
Eliza Kelly, House, val. 10/-
Daniel Kelly. House (*lodgers*) £1-10-0

George's Street
Daniel Kelly, rented house to William Nixon (*lodgers*); val. £1-10-0

Bleachyard
Edward Kelly, house, val. 5/- ; land 3 portions, total 7 acres , valuation of house 5/-

Rosturk Immediate Lessor Henry Smith Jnr.
Henry Kelly leased house, office and land; house val. 5/- , shared 4 acres with 2 others. Val. 8/-
Thomas Kelly, house, office and land 18 acres and share nine of the acres with Patrick Kelly, both Thomas and Patrick's houses had a valuation of 5/-
Peter Kelly, had house, office and land (20 acres). Land VAL. £2-10-0; house val. 6/-

Westport Union

Barony of Burrishoole (Part of, other part in Newport Union)

Parish of Aghagower

Ardogomon
Thomas Kelly, house, office and land. Land, 11 acres, val. £6 ; house, val. 12/-
Patrick Kelly, house, office and land, 3 acres, val. £2 ; house £1.

Coolloughra
Patrick Kelly, house and land (11 acres, val. £5-8-0 ; house 12/-

Knockrooskey
John Kelly, house and shares 143 acres with 9 others. Land £2-14-0; House val. 10/-
William Kelly, Same Land £5-8-0 Same

Aghagower
Michael Kelly, house, office and land, shares 20 acres with 2 others. Land -£2-10-0; house 10/-
Thomas Kelly, Same Same Land- £5 house 12/-
Michael Kelly, shares 53 acres with 2 others Land- 8/-
Thomas Kelly, Same Land - 16/-

Tonlegee
Patrick Kelly, house and shares 726 acres with 9 others (unequal shares); land £17-16-0 ; house 6/-

Parish of Islandeady

Carrownaclea
Paul Kelly, house 5/-

Rinaseer
Michael Kelly, shares 45 acres with 3 others. Land 16/- ; house 4/-

Parish of Kilmaclasser

Michael Kelly, house, office and land (shares 44 acres with 3 others. Land £3-13-0 ; house 6/-
Catherine Kelly, land Same Land £1-17-0
William Kelly, house and land (shares 56 acres with 5 others); Land £1-18-0
Catherine Kelly, Same Same House 5/-

Ballyglass
Peter Kelly, house and land, shares 73 acres with 5 others. Land £1-19-0 ; house 3/-

Rushbrook
Honoria Kelly, house and shares 75 acres with 15 others. Land £3-3-0 ; house 5/-

Drumirla
No Kellys

Parish of Kilmeena

Knockcahillaun
Michael Kelly, shares 34 acres with 2 others. Land £6-7-0 ; house 14/-

Rabbit Island
Michael Kelly, shares 20 acres with 2 others. Land £2-7-0

Dornish More
Michael Kelly, land 9 acres, ££6-5-0

Slaugar
Patrick Kelly, house, office and land (13 acres £6-10-0 ; house 10/-

Westport Demesne
Austin Kelly, house and land. Land 22 acres £12 ; house 12/-

Barony of Carra

Parish of Islandeady

Carha
Anthony Kelly, house, office and land. Land 44 acres £5-5-0 ; house 15/-

Barony of Murrisk

Parish of Agagower

Bofara
Bryan Kelly, land 18 acres, £4-15-0; also shares 16 acres with another, £1-14-0

Cloonagh
Mary Kelly, house, 5/-

Brackloon
Bryan Kelly, land (18 acres, £5-11-0), house £1-5-0; and pound 10/-
John Kelly, house and shares 69 acres with 4 others. Land £3-4-0 ; house 6/-

Knappaghmanagh
Timothy Kelly, land 14 acres with another, £2-4-0; house 6/-

Lankill
Hugh Kelly, house, office and land (15 acres £5-4-0 ; house 8/-

Lanmore
Denis Kelly, house, office and shares 79 acres with 3 others. Land £3-13-0 ; house 7/-
Patrick Kelly, house, office and shares 73 acres with 2 others. Land £5-2-0; house 8/-

Letterbrock
John Kelly, house, office and shares 221 acres with another. Land £4-10-0; house 10/-

Sheeroe
Patrick Kelly, house and shares 26 acres with another. Land £8-4-0; house 8/-

Tonrany
Malachi Kelly, herd's house and 31 acres. Land £8-15-0; house 5/-

Parish of Oughaval

Bellataleen
John Kelly, shares 37 acres with 22 others. Land 7/-
John Kelly, shares 301 acres with 38 others. Land 2/-

Kiladangan
James Kelly, house 8/-
Harry Kelly, house 5/-

Drummin East
James Kelly, house and shares 127 acres with 2 others. Land £4-3-0; house 7/-
William Kelly, Same Land £5 ; house 8/-
Hugh Kelly, Same Land £6-13-0; house 9/-

Shanvallybeg
Hugh and William Kelly leased a house and a quarter share in 220 acres to Thomas Fergus for £2-16-0
Hugh and William Kelly leased two shares of ten of 440 acres from John C. Garvey for 4/- each.

Mullagh
Thomas Kelly, house and 339 acres with 14 others. Land £2-5-0; house 7/-

Streamstown
Ignatius Kelly, house, office and 28 acres with 4 others. Land £4; house £3-10-0.
Ignatius Kelly leased to Charles Donnelly, a house 5/-

Cloghan
Maria Kelly, house and 4 acres. Land £3; house 5/-

Clooneen
Thade Kelly, hose and 3 acres. Land £2; house 5/-

Town of Westport
James Street
John Kelly, house, office and yard. £10

Peter Street
Patrick Kelly, house and small yard, £4.
James Kelly, house, office and yard, £1.

John's Row
House and 2 gardens, house and garden £1-5-0; garden 5/-

High Street
Thomas Kelly, house, office and yard, £4-10-0.
Sarah Kelly, house, office and yard, £3-15-0.

South Mall
Edward Kelly leased house, office and yard to Charles O'Hara for land 5/-, and house £12.
Edward Kelly leased house office and yard from Ester Kelly for £10.

Altamont Street
James Kelly owned 3 houses, each valued £1-15-0 for lodgers.
John Kelly leased a garden for 5/-

Carrowbawn
Sarah Kelly leased 8 acres, valued at £5.

Carrownalurgan
Thomas Kelly, land, 6 acres, £3-5-0.

Cloonmonad
Westport Quay
Margaret Kelly, house, £7.
William Kelly, house, yard and small garden, £1.

Farnaght.
Edward Kelly, house, office and shared 389 acres with 7 others. Land £4-8-0; house 6/-

Parish of Kilgeever

Knock
Patrick Kelly, house, office and shares 117 acres with 3 others. Land £6-15-0; house £1-5-0.

Roonagh
Margaret Kelly, house, 10/-

Kill

Anthony Kelly shares 292 acres with 8 others. Land £1-15-0
Anthony Kelly, house, office and shares 38 acres with another. Land £8-10-0; house £1.

Formoyle
Bryan Kelly, house office and shares 27 acres with another. Land £3-5-0; house £1.
Bryan Kelly shares 320 acres with 5 others. Land 5/-

10. The following Kellys were members of the **Kilkenny Archaeological Society** (later the R.S.A.I.) in **1855 :**
Denis H. Kelly, Esq., D.L., J.P., M.R.I.A, Castlekelly, Mount Talbot.
Jeremiah H. Kelly, Esq., M.D., Physician to the Government Prison, Philipstown.
John Kelly, Esq., High Street, Kilkenny.
John Kelly, Esq., 38 Mount Pleasant Square, South, Dublin.
Stephen Kelly, Esq., Galway.
William Kelly, Esq., The Mall, Armagh.
W. B. Kelly, Esq., 8 Grafton St., Dublin.

11. Griffith's Valuations of Part of Co. Galway

-PARISH OF DRUMACOO

Townland& Occupier Immediate Lessors Type of Tenement Area Rateable Valuation

Ballinderreen

Martin Kelly Christopher St. George House & garden 2r. 16p. Val. Land 5/-; buildings 10/-

Killeenaran

John Kelly Christ. St. George House Office & land Part of Commonage with 41 other persons
Michael Kelly Christ. St. George Land Annual rent for John Kelly was £5 for land and £1-5-0 for house. Michael Kelly's rent for land was £2-5-0. No mention made of house. Total area of commonage was 173 acres, 1 rood and 8 perches.

Ringeelaun

Michael Kelly, John Kelly and Patrick Toole shared 58 acres each of the three paid a rent of £6-5-0. The immediate lessor was C. St. George.

Ballyvullaun Townland shared 56 acres with 16 others. He had a bigger portion than the others as his valuation was £5-15-0 some of the others paid as little as 15/0. Michael Kelly had a house val. £1-10-0. Many other houses at that time were 10/0 !

PARISH OF KILCOLGAN

Murlough East

Martin Kelly leased 9 acres of land valuation £5 and house value 10/-

Mulroog West

Michael Kelly leased 22 acres 3r & 20 perches from C. St. George, rateable annual Valuation £16. No building.

PARISH OF ARDRAHAN

Townland of Ballylara

Patrick Kelly and James Ward leased 9acres valuation £2-10-0 for each of them both had houses val. 10/0 each.
John Kelly leased 7a. 2r. Val£3-10-0 and house val. 10/0. Immediate lessors of the above was James Lambert.

Townland of Caherkelly

Michael Kelly leased 5 acres val. £3-5-0 and 9 acres val. £5 and house val. 10/0 Immediate lessor was James Lambert

1856
1. Count Ambrose O'Kelly 42, of Gurtray, near Portumna had 279 acres in Gurtray. One of his tenants here was **Michael Kelly,** who leased 2 acres and 3 roods from him, as well as a small house. The rateable valuation of Michael's land was £1 for the land and 5/= for the house. The rateable valuation on Count Ambrose's house was £20.
Count Ambrose also had 183 acres at Gortawullaun, 102 acres at Gortyneill, 215 acres at Kilmalinoge, and also had 332 acres plus a steward's house at Feagh.

2. William Kelly, of **Rockmore**, near Athenry, formerly of Ashbrook, near New Inn, died. [See 1833]

3. Anthony O'Kelly, probably of Creeraun, Co. Galway, bought the Moyloughbeg division of D. M. Kilkelly's estate for £10,430, in County Galway, effecting the purchase by means of £7,430 credited to him in charges, and £3,000 borrowed for the purpose.
(In 1855 according to Griffith's Valuations there was 350 acres in Moyloughbeg, and there was no big house.
In the townland of **Mountsilk, Michael O'Kelly** owned 106 acres with a fairly large house (of £6 valuation).
Anthony O'Kelly was the occupier of 50 acres of land and a house of £6 valuation, i**, Parish of Ballymacward,** and Union of Loughrea. It was a long two storied thatched house. This land was the property of **Margaret O'Kelly (** ? mother of Anthony). She also owned another 193 acres in the same townland which was leased to James Browne. [See 1858 (6)]

4. Michael Reilly bought the Clonlara share of **Barthomew Kelly (41) of Clondoyle's, property near Ballymoe** for £1,515, this year, with £700 borrowed from Thomas Courtney, solicitor at 5 ½ % interest.

5. Patrick Kelly married Margaret Egan on February 5, 1856, at St. Mary's, **Kilkenny.**

6. Michael Kelly married Kate Deneefe on July 3, 1856 at St. Mary's, **Kilkenny.**

7. Johanna Kelly married John Monckrand on September 20, 1856 at St. Mary's**, Kilkenny.**

8. Sarah Kelly, widow of Edmund Kelly, of Ballinderry, Moate, Co. Westmeath was murdered on April 8, 1856. She was fifty five years of age. In 1845 she had been left a large fortune by her husband and spent a number of years defending her entitlement to it, in the law courts, from his relatives.

9.

Co. Mayo Valuation of the Kelly Tenements

Union of Claremorris
Barony of Clanmorris

Parish of Crossboyne

Townlands and Occupiers	Immediate Lessors	Description of Tenement	Area A.	R.	P.	Rentable Valuation Land	Buildings	Total
Town of Balindine								
Patrick Kelly	Hon. Geoffrey Browne	House and Yard					12s	12s
Sarah Kelly	Same	Garden, yard & house		1	8	7s	18s	25s
Mathew Kelly	Same	Garden, yard, house & off.		1	20	10s	£2-10-0	£3
Joseph Kelly	Same							
Thomas Kelly	Same	Garden, yard & house			28	3s	12s	15s
Ellen Kelly	Same	House					12s	12s
Patrick Kelly	Same	Garden		1	17	10s		10s
Ballindine East								
James Kelly	Same	Land House and Offices	11	2	17	£5-15	10s	£6-5-0
Martin Kelly	Same	Land and house	8	1	35	£5	5	£5-5-0
Esker South								
Edward Kelly	Same	Land and house	10	1	14	£4-5-0	5s	£4-10-0
Kilscohagh								
William Kelly	Rev. Peter Ward	Land and house	4	1	16	£2-13-0	5s	£3-18-0
William Kelly	Same	Land	2	1	18	15/-	}	
William Kelly	Same	Land	1			5/-	}	
Knockaneel								
Patrick Kelly	George Arbuthnott	Land and house	8	1	30	£5-0-0	5s	£5-5-0
Sheefin								
Thomas Kelly	George Vesey	House, land and offices	12		20	£5-5	10s	£5-15-0
Cloonmore								
Patrick Kelly	Anth. Dease & Part.	Land and house	64 acres (with 5 others)			£2-12	8s	£3-0-0
Drumady								
John Kelly	Edward Gonne Bell	Land and house	21	0	12	£5-5-0	5s	£5-10-0

Parish of Kilcolman

Lisduff								
Julia Kelly	James D. Browne	Land and house	8	1	29	£5-0-0	5s	£5-5-0
Dalteen								
Walter Kelly	Lord Oranmore	Land, house & offices	15	2	13	£5-10-0	5s	£5-15-0
Walter Kelly	Same	Land, 102 acres (with 5 others), he had 2 shares. £9-10-0						£9-10-0
Cloonaghduff								
William T. Kelly	Edward G. Bell	Land	26	2	8	£21-0-0		£21-0-0
Ballycarroll								
James Vahy	**William T. Kelly**	Land and herds house	16	2	6	£11-0-0	2s	£11-2-0
James Vahy	**Same**	Land	2	1	5	£1-16-0		£1-16-0

John Hunt	**Same**	Land, house and offices	8	2	29	£4-0-0	5s	£4-5-0
John Reilly	**Same**	Land, house and offices	11	1	3	£5-5-0	5s	£5-10-0
William T. Kelly	Edward G. Bell	Land	46	2	11	£31-10-0		£31-10-0
William T. Kelly	Edward G. Bell	Land	47	2	2	£2-2-0		£2-2-0
John Curly	**William T. Kelly**	Land, house and offices	9	3	1	£4-5-0	5s	£4-10-0
John Reilly	**Same**	Land	5	2	1	£2-12-0		£2-12-0
James Connaughton	**Same**	Land, house and offices	38	0	12	£17-5-0	10s	£17-15-0
		Two cottages					10s	10shillings
John Diviny	**Same**	Land, House and offices	46	0	9	£21-15-0	15s	£22-10-0
Thomas Mannion	**Same**	Land and house	15	2	14	£5-0-0	5s	£5-5-0

Ballinakinava

Winifred Kelly	Charles Mahon	House					5s	5s

Ballyglass

John Kelly	David Keys	Land and house	2	10			5s	5s

Garryredmond

Patrick Kelly	Ed. G. Bell & Walter Burke	Land, house and offices, 97 acres (with 3 others)				£2-10-0	10s	£3

Carrownaskeena

Patrick Kelly	James D. Browne	Land, house and offices, 44 acres (with 2 others)				£3-3-0	5s	£3-8-0

Castlegar

William T. Kelly	Lord Oranmore	Lands, house and offices	245	3	31	£126	£2	£128
		Herd's house						
John Feeny	**William T. Kelly**	Land	2	3	36	£2-2-0		£2-2-0
John Hoare	**Same**	Land and house	1	0	23	10s	2s	12s
Michael McDonagh	**Same**	Land and house	9	2	34	£4	5s	£4-5-0
Michael Cunniffe	**Same**	Land and house	10	3	7	£5	5s	£5-5-0

Clare

James Kelly	James D. Browne	Land	3	1	16	£2-7-0		£2-7-0
James Kelly	Same	Land (with 2 others)	5	0	21	7s		7s
John Kelly	Same	Land (with 7 others)	11	0	34	14s		14s
Bridget Kelly	Same	Land	1	3	3	£1-17-0		£1-17-0
John Kelly	Same	Land	8	0	7	£4-5-0		£4-5-0
James Kelly	Same	Garden and house			15	2s		2s

Town of Claremorris

Bridge Street

Bridget Kelly	Michael Browne	Garden, house and offices	1	0	25	£1-10-0	£6	£7-10-0
Cecelia Kelly	James D. Browne	Garden, yard, house and offices			14	3s	£1-12-0	£1-12-0
Bridget Kelly	Mary Conway	House, offices and yard					£4	£4

Market Square

Honoria Kelly	James D. Browne	Garden, house, office and yard			10	3s	£3-17	£4

Mace Middle

John Kelly	Isidore Burke	Land, house and office	12	0	27	£3-10-0	5s	£3-15-0

Murneen North

Patrick Kelly	Isidore Burke	Land, house and offices	17	0	6	£9	10s	£9-10-0
Patrick Kelly	Same	Land	15	3	24	£5-10-0		£5-10-0

Ballinphuill (total area 123 acres, 2 roods and 1 perch) Total Rent. Land £42-19-0; Buildings £1-13-0 John Hunt **William T. Kelly**
John Reilly **Same**
John Hunt **Same**
John Reilly **Same**
Patrick Murray **Same**
Mary Murray **Same**
Luke Kearney **Same**

Parish of Kilvine

			A.	R.	P.			
Cuillaun								
John Kelly	Hon. Geoffrey Browne	Land and house	53	0	20	£19-5-0	5s	£19-10-0
Martin Devarny	**John Kelly**	House					5s	5s
Michael Kelly	Edward Rush	Land and house	6	0	15	£2-5-0	5s	£2-10-0
John Kelly	Hon. Geoff. Browne	Land (*bog)* with 4 others	10	0	0	1s each		5/-
Ballinavilla								
Michael Kelly	Walter Bourke	Land	9	2	8	£3-10-0		£3-10-0
Michael Kelly (*Nancy*)	Bernard Daly	Land, house and offices	7	3	4	£2-10-0	5/-	£2-15-0
Michael Kelly (*labourer)*	Same	Land and house	2	0	34	£1	5/-	£1-5-0
Patrick Kelly	Same	Land, house and office	1	0	12	11/-	4/-	15/-
Creevard								
Patrick Kelly	James Thorngate	Land and house	2	0	5	£1-5-0	5/-	£1-10-0
Boleyboy								
John Kelly	John D. Lambert	Land, house and office, 104 acres with 6 others				£8-5-0	10/-	£8-15-0
Edmond Kelly	Same	Land, house and office**.** Same as above.					£8-5-0	5/- £8-10-0
Crumlin								
Edmond Kelly	Same	Land	9	1	7	£4-5-0		£4-5-0

Parish of Taugheen

Drumshinnagh								
James Kelly	James Browne	Land and house	22	3	24	£4-4-0	10/-	£4-14-0
Patrick Kelly	Same	Land, house and offices. 24 acres with 2 others				£3-8-0	10/-	£3-18-0
John Kelly	Same	Land and house				Same as above		£3-8-0 5/- £3-13-0
Polldrian								
John Kelly	Same	Land, house and offices	20	0	1	£10	10/-	£10-10-0
John Kelly	Same	Land Shared 8 acres with 2 others				2/-		2/-
Edward Kelly	Same	Land. Shred 36 acres with 5 others				1/-		1/-
John Kelly	Same	Same				1/-		1/-
Maltpool								
Michael Kelly	Lady de Clifford	Land and house	6	2	37	£3-13-0	5/-	£3-18-0
Michael Kelly	Same	Land, shared 46 acres with 6 others					3/-	

Barony of Costello

Parish of Aghamore

Addergoole

Patrick Kelly	Viscount Dillon	Land, house and offices	31	0	8	£4-13-0	5/-	£4-18-0

Meeltran

Timothy Kelly	Philip Taffe	Land and house	5	3	2	£1-10-0	5/-	£1-15-0

Liscat

Luke Kelly	Thomas R. Tyrle	Land, house and office. Shared 48 acres with 3 others.				£4-2-0	8/-	£4-10-0

Parish of Annagh

Holywell Upper

Patrick Kelly	John Burke	Garden and house			1	25	5/-	5/-
Patrick Kelly	Same							
Winifred Kelly	**Same**							

Bargarriff
Patrick Kelly, house and 23 acres. Land £3-12-0; house 5/-

Ballybawn
William Kelly, land 28 acres £11-3-0.

Carrowmore West
Patrick Kelly, house, office, cottage and 12 acres,. Land £4-13-0; house 5/- , cottage 2/-

Carrowneden
John Kelly, herd's house and 88 acres. Land £49-12-0; cottage 10/-

Derrynacong
James Kelly, house, office and shares 80 acres with 4 others. Land £3-8-0; house 7/-

Killunagher
Mark Kelly, house, office and 6 acres. Land £2-2-0; house 5/-
Patrick Kelly, house and 5 acres. Land £1-19-0; house 5/-
Austin Kelly, house, offices and 11 acres. Land £2-7-0; house 5/-

Kiltybo
Patrick Kelly, house 2/-

Parish of Bekan

Cooloughra
John Kelly, garden, 1/-
John Kelly, house, office and sharing 27 acres with another. Land £1-10-0; house 5/-

Brackloon
Ferdinand Kelly, house, offices and 42 acres. Land £14; house £1-10-0.

Lissaniska
Mary Kelly, house, offices and garden. Land 5/- ; house 15/- .
John Kelly, shares 8 acres with 3 others. Land 6/- .
John Kelly, shares 16 acres of bog with 8 others, 1/- .

Cloonbulban
John Kelly, house, offices and seven acres. Land £3-14-0; house 8/- .

Treanrevagh
Timothy Kelly, house, office and 9 acres. Land £2 ; house 5/- .

Brackloon South

John Kelly, house, office and shares 17 acres with another. Land £1-16-0; house 5/- .
James Kelly, house and shares 106 acres with 3 others. £2-6-0; house 5/- .

Gorteen More
Michael Kelly, house and 7 acres. Land £2-19-0; house 8/- .

Parish of Knock
Deradda
Bartholomew Kelly, house, office and 22 acres. Land £5-3-0; house 10/- .

9. Union of Ballina
Barony of Tyrawley
Parish of Ballynahaglish
Townland :- **Cloonturk**
Patrick Kelly shared 77 acres with eight others including John Kelly, valuation of Patrick's portion £1 and Patrick's £1-13-0. Valuation of Patrick's house 6s-0d.

Townland :- **Carrowntreila**
Patrick Kelly, had 4 acres, val. £2-10-0 and house val. 10/-.
Michael Kelly, had 7 acres with another (Michael Gaughan), val. 18/-.

Townland :- **Gortaskibbole**
James Kelly had 13 acres val. £6-6-0 and house val. £1-2-0

Townland :- **Lissaniska East**
James Kelly Jnr., 8 acres, val. £3-4-0 and house val. 14/-
James Kelly, Senior, 8 acres val. £3-4-0 and house val. £1-0-0.

1857
1. Rev. Mathew Kelly, published his *Calendar of Irish Saints-Martyrology of Tallagh.* Dublin, Mullany.

2. On the night of January 28, 1757, **Margaret Kearney**, a sixteen year old girl, and the daughter and heiress of Anthony Kearney, merchant of New Ross, was **abducted by Edmond Kelly a mariner from Rosbercon**. He was assisted by **Michael Kelly** and others who were labourers **from Graiguenmanagh**, who broke into Kearney's house, at Tinnerany. Margaret was carried away on horseback and was not rescued for four days. While kidnapped she was held in Luke Rogers house in Glenpipe, at Mackey's nearby and then at Greens of Mullinavat and finally at Murphy's of Ashgrove. She went through a pretended marriage, performed by Bonomy a degraded priest. After this she was raped. When her kidnappers had fled, and she was rescued by the parish priest who for his trouble was verbally abused by **George Kelly** father of the chief culprit. Margaret testified that her uncle, Michael Kearney was party to the plot.

3. Daniel Kelly, farmer of Andaly, Kilcoo Parish Will and Go July 21, 1857**.**
Down and Conor (W B) N.A.

4. Arthur Kelly, Belfast Will dep. April 21, 1857 Down and Conor (W B)
Arthur Irwin Kelly, see Archbishops of Armagh

5. J. W. Rogers married **Margaret** eldest daughter of Captain Nelson Hammond and **granddaughter of Israel Kelley on** the 24th of February at William Pinkeny's, Yarmouth, N.S. The ceremony was performed by Rev. C. De Wolf.

6. Peter Kelly, age 28, Mary, age 30. Thomas, age 7, and Mary Ann, age 5, from Stranorlar, Co. Donegal, sailed on the Elizabeth from Derry to Philadelphia.

7. James Burke married Bridget Kelly in St. Mary's, **Kilkenny** on February 19, 1857.

8. Michael Kelly married Mary Drea on September 9, 1857 at St. Mary's, **Kilkenny.**

9. The entitlement to unclaimed wrecks of the sea was an important issue in 1856. Into the titles of Lords of the Manor entitled to Unclaimed Wrecks of the Sea, described by the Privy Council, Mr. James Cline O'Dowd a native of Castlebar described as a Barrister-at-Law, and solicitor for the Merchant Shipping Department of Her Majesty's Customs, held a public inquiry in Castlebar in September 1856. In his opening statement, he laid down the law on the subject, remarking that he did so elaborately so that in future all would know the rights of the Crown.

Councillor Robert Buchanan B.L., (of Prospect, Westport) instructed by **Ignatius Kelly, solicitor for the Marquis of Sligo,** said his lordship based his various claims upon prescriptive right; still he would produce some of the patents and documents for the purpose of establishing his right to the various manors in respect of which he claimed to be entitled to all unclaimed wrecks of the sea. He produced a patent of Charles I, dated January 28, 1637, conveyed to John Brown, Lord Sligo's ancestor, the several townlands of the Westport estate nearing the shore, "together with all and singular, castles, messuages, mills, tenements, and hereditaments etc.

Mr Buchanan said that after establishing Sligo's title he would proceed to establish the right to all wreck cases upon such property. In this respect he would rely solely upon long prescriptive enjoyment in respect of which he had obtained statutory declarations by creditable witnesses who had resided all their lives upon the property. These included Patrick Gallagher age 92 years; John Henry, 73 years. In addition Messers. Kelly, Gill and Gibbons, all pilots of Westport Bay, declared that for 30 years Lord Sligo had uninterrupted enjoyment of the rights claimed. Mr. O'Dowd said he was bound to say the claim had been presented in an able manner and that Mr. Buchanan had acted judiciously in resting his case upon the evidence of prescriptive enjoyment.

The same counsel and attorney appeared for Lord Lucan, to prosecute a claim in respect of lands at the Killeries which he had held under the Bishop of Tuam and for which he purchased the fee simple under the Church Temporalities Act.

Re Achill Sea Wrecks, Mr Ignatius Kelly advocated the claims of Re. George Clive, Rev. Arthur Clive, and Rev. W. Palmer, Ballycroy. He also appeared for Mr. Pike of Achill.

Re Other Sea Wrecks

Mr. Peter Kelly, solicitor, at a Ballina Court hearing, for the Earl of Arran said all proofs had not been collected and the claim was transferred to a Dublin hearing.

Mr. Buchanan instructed by Ignatius Kelly preferred a claim for Denis Bingham of Bingham Castle who claimed to be entitled to wreck cast upon the shores of Ely Bay etc., and stated the title extended back to the days of the Stuarts; still he should rest his claim on a title by prescription. The necessary evidence had not been prepared and was transferred to Dublin.

10. Presentation by Richard Kelly of Ballysalla to the Kilkenny Archaeological Society (later the R.S.A.I.) On February 29, 1856.

Dear Sir,

Mr. Prim having requested me to send you in a chair, which was taken with several others, out of an old oak floored and ceiled room, in the ancient Parliament House, Kilkenny, I beg to forward it to you. It with four others was given to a relative of mine by Mr. Richard Tresham, together with an old oak table. One of the four chairs which I had , but which I am afraid is broken up, was an arm chair, and called the Speakers Chair; it was made of oak and carved with flowers and leaves : the table which is gone too was similarly ornamented. The material and the figure of the chair which I send will speak for themselves. ; and I remember when I was a boy, that they were always spoken of as 'the Parliament Chairs'.

Yours Truly,
Richard Kelly

The chair presented by Mr. Kelly was of simple but ancient construction, consisted of four pieces of oak, ingeniously put together.

Mr. Prim said that Mr. Kelly had kindly promised to endeavour to recover for the Society the fragments of the carved armchair to which he alluded in the letter. [J. Kilkenny A. Society 1856-57]

11. Andrew Kelly (1782-1857), died at Old Market Street, Sligo in 1857, aged 76. He was descended from the Teige Reagh Kelly of Tirenagh in the west of Co. Sligo. Teige Reagh held a lease on a valuable farm at Castle Quarter, Buninna, from a Protestant farmer, William Griffith of Ballytivnan. In 1754

Jeremiah Fury filed a Bill of Discovery against Kelly under the infamous Act "To prevent the further Growth of Popery" and in 1758 secured a decree for possession.

A century later Thady Kelly a descendant of Teige Reagh, held a lease of three lives from Francis Jones of Ardnaglass on a 100 acres in the parish of Skreen. His name appears in the Catholic Qualification Rolls of 1783 about which time he married Susan Leighton and by whom he had three sons, Andrew, William and Edward and a daughter Anne, who married Martin Madden, a Sligo merchant. In the 1790's Thady's name appeared on a list of registered Freeholders and later as the leaseholder of a malt house in Radcliffe Street, Sligo in partnership with his future son-in-law, Martin Madden.

Andrew, Thady's eldest son was born in 1782 as a young man leasing the Campbell mill and it's thriving bleaching trade in 1814 and subsequently purchased the property for £3,000. The property included a bleach green of 50 acres at Ardcotton. He further increased his holdings by leasing lands at Rinn and part of Carricknagat and at its peak produced about eight thousand pieces of linen annually. He employed sixty hands including forty bleachers. The business had an annual profit of £2,000 per annum. He also began milling and built flour and corn mills in Collooney which cost in the region of £8,000. In 1837 he leased one of the mills to Andrew Sim at an annual rent of £500.

At the height of his success misfortune visited him. The Agriculture and Commercial Bank failed. It had advanced him a loan £2,000 at 6 percent for the purchase of land on the security of the Campbell property. As a result Kelly was obliged to mortgage his land holdings in Skreen and house property in High Street, Sligo and liquidate the debt by offering the Collooney property for sale in 1838. It was purchased by Alexander Sim for £4,500. Such was Kelly's standing and reputation that the change of ownership did not meet with general approval in the local community who felt Kelly's house had been taken from over his head. As a result the suppliers of grain for the mills introduced a boycott which lasted for a year. Sim agreed to sell the mill back to Kelly. Shortly after this Kelly assigned the mill to his brother-in-law James Madden.

Andrew took a prominent part in local affairs. He was a registered Freeholder in the Liberal interest and was a member of Sligo Catholic Committee. He was an ardent supporter of Municipal Reform and in 1836 he entertained Earl Musgrave, the Lord Lieutenant, at his residence, *Campbell House*. In 1838 Kelly, "whose integrity and respectability was above suspicion", was appointed Sub-Sheriff by Sir William Parke, a move that greatly displeased the Conservative members on the Grand Jury. With his brother William he sat on the Town and Harbour Commissioners and was elected Chairman in 1847. By his wife Anne Madden he had three sons William, Thomas and Andrew Jun. His wife died in August 1817, aged 26 and was buried in Skreen cemetery. After vacating Campbell House in 1838 he moved to Old Market Street, Sligo where he died in 1857, aged 76. **Andrew Kelly** Junior died the following year. Thomas, Andrew Junior's brother joined with James Madden in the brewing business. The partnership was dissolved in 1848 and Kelly continued to operate the brewery. The venture was not successful and in 1853 he sold his share in the Campbell property for £2,200 and accompanied his brother William to Australia where he apparently ended his days. [Sligo, the Light of Bygone Days by John C. McTernan 2009]

1857

Griffith's Valuations

Union of Castlebar

Barony of Carra

Parish of Aglish

Town of Castlebar

Spencer Street
Ignatius Kelly, house, office, yard and small garden. House valuation £13.

Market Street
Bridget Kelly, house (in rear), 10/- .

Castle Street
Bridget Kelly, house, office and yard. House £5-10-0.

Knocka phunta

Ignatius Kelly, owned caretakers house and 9 acres, leased from Lord Lucan. Land £8-5-0; house 10/- .

Coarsepark
Patrick Kelly, house and 35 acres with 3 others. Land £1-10-0; house 7/- .

Parish of Ballintober

Killavally West
Michael Kelly, house office and 13 acres. Land £7.; house 5/- .

Devleash West
John Kelly, house, office and 182 acres with 7 others. Land £2-14-0; house 6/- .

Baunoges
Luke Kelly, house 2/- .

Derrindaffderg Commons
Michael Kelly, 187 acres with 21 others, 8/- .

Parish of Ballyhean

Cloonaghmore
Andrew Kelly, house 5/- .

Creeragh
Martin Kelly, 22 acres with 13 others. Land 1/- .
John Kelly, Same.
John Kelly, house 10/- .
Martin Kelly, house and 9 acres with another (John Kelly). Land £2-15-0; house 4/- .
John Kelly, 9 acres with Martin Kelly. Land £2-15-0.

Parish of Breaghwy

Corrantavally
Bridget Kelly, house and 3 roods and 22 perches. Land 15/- ; house 5/- .
Michael Kelly, herd's house, house and 30 acres. Land £4-16-0 ; houses 14/- .

Lisnaran
John Kelly, herd's house and 41 acres. Land £17-2-0 ; house 8/- .

Baloor
Mary Kelly, 8 acres. Land 8 acres. Land £6-6-0.
Mary Kelly, 10 acres with 9 others. Land 14/- .

Parish of Burriscarra

Cloonboorhy
Edmond Kelly, house , 20 acres and 30 acres (with 8 others). Land £7-9-0 ; house 5/- .

Parish of Drum

Curryeallon
Hugh Kelly, house 2/- .

Tully
Thomas Kelly, garden and house 12/- .

Lugaphuil
Thomas Kelly, 194 acres 19 others. Land £1-9-0.

Ballycarra
Ellen Kelly, house 2/- .

Killeen
John Kelly, house and 52 acres with 6 others. Land £4-0-0 ; house 6/- .
Bridget Kelly and Anthony Jeffers, house 4/- .
Patrick Kelly, house 4/- .

Poollalena
John Kelly, house and office, 8/- .
Austin Kelly, house and office 12/- .

Lisrobert
Thomas Kelly, house and 58 acres with 3 others. Land £5-13-0 ; house 7/- .
Anne Kelly, house 4/- .

Parish of Manulla

Cregg
Michael Kelly, house and 16 acres. Land £3-12-0 ; house 8/- .
Patrick Kelly, house office and 16 acres. Land £3-7-0 ; house 8/- .
Denis Kelly, House and 15 acres. Land £4-1-0 ; house 9/- .
Timothy Kelly, house, office and 19 acres. Land £5-18-0 ; house 12/- .

Barrackland
James Kelly, house, office and 38 acres. Land £15; house 10/- .

Village of Manulla
Eleanor Kelly, garden and house. Land 8/- ; house 4/- .

Parish of Rosslee

Cornamonaster
Michael Kelly, house and 58 acres with 5 others. Land £3-10-0 ; house 5/- .

Parish of Turlough

Boyogonnell
James Kelly, house and 17 acres. Land £8-11-0 ; house 4/- .

Park
Michael Kelly, house, office and 7 acres with another. Land £2-16-0 (other was 15/-) ; house 10/- .
James Kelly, house, office and 4 acres. Land £2-5-0 ; house 15/- .

Toormore West
William Kelly, house 6/- .

Shanvoley
Patrick Kelly, 151 acres with 32 others. Land 1/-
James Kelly, Same Land 2/- .

Greenans
Patrick Kelly, house and 1002 acres with 32 others. Land 16/- ; house 8/- .
James Kelly, Same Same Land £1-12-0 ; house 6/- .

Crumlin
Patrick Kelly, house and 148 acres with 5 others. Land £2-6-0 ; house 8/- .
John Kelly, house, offices and 93 acres with 5 others. Land £2-18-0 ; house 10/- .
Ellen Kelly, house and 93 acres with 5 others. Land £2-18-0 ; house 6/- .

Sallagher
John Kelly, 78 acres with 3 others. Land £2-3-0.

Capparanny

Patrick Kelly, house, office and 10 acres. Land £6 ; house 15/- .

Carrowkeel
Michael Kelly, house and 24 acres. Land £14-12-0 ; house 15/- .
Patrick Kelly, 6 acres. Land £4-10-0.

Parish of Balla

Ballyclogher
Patrick Kelly, house, offices and land. Land £4-10-0 ; house 10/- .

Balla
James Kelly, 1 acre, 3 roods,25 perches. Land £1-7-0.

Town of Balla
James Kelly, house, office and garden (10 perches). Land 2/- ; house £1-18-0.
Patrick Kelly, house, office, yard and garden (12 perches). Land 2/- ; house £2-8-0**.**
Thomas Kelly, house, yard and garden (16 perches). Land 3/- ; house £3-7-0.

Parish of Templemore

Tawnagh More
Michael Kelly, 6 acres. Land £1-6-0.

Lakill
John Kelly, house and 12 acres. Land £2-10-0 ; house 8/- .

Strade
Thomas Kelly, house, office and 18 acres. Land £15-5-0 ; house £2-5-0.
Thomas Kelly, house, office and 21 acres with Patrick Kelly. Land £8-13-0 ; house 15/- .
Patrick Kelly, house and 21 acres with Thomas Kelly. Land £4-7-0 ; house 5/- .
John Davit, house and 8 acres. Land £4-3-0 ; house 7/- .

Ardcloon
Owen Kelly, house, office and 47 acres. Land £21-15-0 ; house 10/- .

Cloonconra
James Kelly, house, office and 24 acres £12 ; house 14/- .

Oughtagh
Anne Kelly, house, offices and 101 acres with 7 others. Land £12-9-0 ; house £1-1-0.

Parish of Addergoole

Doonbreedia
Mary Kelly, garden 5/- .

Ballymoyock
Mary Kelly, house and 3 rood and 32 perches. Land 17/- ; house 3/- .

Islandmore
Thomas Kelly, house and 22 acres. Land £5-13-0 ; house 7/- .

Doonbredia Mountain
Thomas Kelly, 13 acres and sharing 237 acres with 4 others. Land 8/- .

Laherdaun
Thomas Kelly, house and 20 acres. Land £8; house 15/- .
John Kelly leased house from Thomas Kelly. House 5/- .
William Kelly, house, offices and 30 acres. Land £6-12-0 ; house 5/- .
Anthony Kelly leased 17 acres from William Kelly. Land £3-2-0

Rev. Patrick McHale, house, offices and 52 acres. Land £17-13-0 ; house £4.

Massbrook Lower
Thomas Kelly, house and 58 acres with 2 others. Land £1-10-0 ; house 5/- .

Levally
Richard Kelly, house and 14 acres. Land £6-0-0 ; house 5/- .
Theobold Kelly, house, offices and 37 acres. Land £14 ; house 5/- .
Richard Kelly, 11 acres. Land £6-5-0.

Pollawarla
John Kelly, house, office and 25 acres. Land £4-5-0 ; house 5/- .

Ballyknock
David Kelly, 6 acres 3 roods and 16 perches with **John Kelly.** Land 5/- each.

Cuillmullagh
David Kelly Junior, house and 18 acres. Land £8-5-0 ; house 10/- .
David Kelly, house, offices and shared 34 acres with John Kelly. Land £4-5-0 ; house 5/- .
John Kelly, house and shared 34 acres with David Kelly. Land £ 4-5-0 ; house 5/- .
David and John Kelly shared 19 acres. Land for David £3 ; Land for John £1.
David Kelly Junior, David Kelly and John Kelly shared 101 acres. Land 16/- , 14/- and 10/- , respectively.

Bracklagh
Peter Kelly, house, offices and 63 acres. Land £4-15-0; house 5/- .
Peter Kelly, house, offices and 17 acres. Land £5 ; house 5/- .
Mary Kelly, house and 19 acres. Land £2-13-0 ; house 5/- .

Cloondaff
Patrick Kelly, house and 98 acres with 5 others. Land £3-4-0 ; house 6/- .
Patrick Kelly leased a house to Sarah Doherty for 3/- .
Patrick Kelly leased a house and 2 acres to Bridget Dever. Land 8/- ; house 2/- .

Claggernagh West
Anthony Kelly, house, offices and shares 230 acres with 5 others. Land £30 in total for all of them ; house 10/- .
John Kelly, house, offices and share 91 acres with 3 others. Land £15 for total. House 10/- .
Sarah Kelly, Same Same House 5/- .

1858
1. Rev. Matthew Kelly, D.D. (1814-1858), antiquarian and writer, died October 16th., in Maynooth, and is buried in the cemetery of Maynooth.
Born in Kilkenny, in 1814, he was the son of **James Kelly**. His **uncle Patrick, was bishop of Waterford**. Mathew was educated locally where he was a pupil of M. S. Brennan, the author of *The Ecclesiastical History of Ireland.* Kelly entered Maynooth in 1831 and was **a Dunboyne Scholar** in 1838. He was **Professor** of philosophy and theology **at the Irish College in Paris 1839-1841** before returning to Maynooth where he became a **Doctor of Divinity in 1854**, and was **appointed to the chair of history at Maynooth, in 1857**. He edited and translated John Lynch's *Cambrensis Eversus*, the three volume repudiation of Gerard Cambrensis's (Gerard Barry) account of Ireland at the time of the invasion of Ireland by the Normans. Having completed this work in 1849, he similarly treated *O'Sullivan Beare's History* in 1850. Kelly reprinted O'Sullivan Bear's history of his own family in the Preface to his edition of Philip O'Sullivan's *Historiae Catholicae Iberniae Compendium* (1850) and M. Gosselin's *Power of the Popes During the Middle Ages* (1853). Kelly's own contribution to historical research centred on Early Irish Church history with his collected essays on Dissertations on Chiefly on Irish Church History published by McCarthy in 1864 He published his *Calendar of Irish Saints, the Martyrology of Tallagh* with notices of the Patron Saints of Ireland and Select Poems and Hymns, in 1857. At the time of his death he had made large collections for a work on 'The Ecclesiastical Annals of Ireland from the Invasion to the Reformation', as a

continuation of the work of John Lanigan. Langan's History which had appeared in 1822 had ended at the beginning of the thirteenth century, while Kelly was preparing Ecclesiastical Annals down to the Reformation.

Kelly was **a Canon of the diocese of Ossory**.

[Faith Famine and Fatherland by Alfred P. Smyth,1992 and other sources.]

2. Peter de Pentheny O'Kelly Esq., (1807-), a Magistrate, of **Barretstown**, nr Newbridge, Co. Kildare was appointed **High Sheriff of Co. Kildare**. He was the eldest surviving son of **George Bourke O'Kelly of Acton and Maria daughter of Peter de Pentheny of St. Croix. Peter de Pentheny O'Kelly** was born in 1807 and was **educated in Ampleforth**. He succeeded his father in 1857. He married in 1830 Mary Ann daughter of Matthias Maher Esq. of Ballymullen and the had a son **George Lionel** b. 1831, as well as other issue. [See 1892 (6)]

3. "Sporting" Captain William Kelly (-1858), was born in the last quarter of the 18th. century, in New Abbey, Co. Kilkenny. He was a superb piper and played before King George IV, when that monarch visited Ireland. The King was presented with a set of pipes, which were later shown in Kilkee Castle, Magany, Co.. Kildare. Round the stock was engraved "William Kelly 1809". He was known as "Sporting William Kelly" because he was so well known on the turf. He had a stud and training facilities at Maddenstown Mansions, on the Curragh of Kildare. He named his horses after parts of the pipes such as "Drone", "Chanter" etc. One day when Kelly was in Dublin, he saw a young man fighting bare fisted and Kelly was very impressed. Kelly called the man whose name was Dan Donnelly aside, and said he would train him although he had no experience of the training of boxers. Donnelly agreed and came down to the Curragh to be trained. Donnelly was a very successful fighter under Kelly's tutorship. The biggest fight of his career was against the English champion George Cooper in eleven rounds. The fight was a bare fisted affair. The Queensbury rules had not yet been formulated. The great fight took place at Athgarvan in a place that has since been called Donnelly's Hollow. A sister of Kelly's waged her coach and four (horses), on Donnelly. The fight appeared to be running against Donnelly. He had been floored by the English champion. All looked lost. Miss Kelly stepped into the ring and shouted, "Dan my boy what do you mean, Hibernian's son said she, My coach and four I've bet on you Dan Donnelly". The pleading worked, Donnelly got up, and after a bruising affair he beat the old enemy into submission.

William Kelly trained several people in the pipes. The best known was Johnnie Hicks who went to Chicago, where he was well received.

William's family had a strong military history. His brother **Colonel Ponsonby Kelly**, commanded the Twenty Fourth Regiment, in the English Army and another brother **Capt. Waldron Kelly** served in the Forty First Regiment. His first cousin **Colonel William Kelly** distinguished himself on the battle field at Waterloo.

"Sporting" Captain William married his first cousin Miss Oxford, of Rathbride Manor, and they had seven sons and a daughter. After a long and brilliant career on the turf he retired to his town house at Clontarf Crescent and later died there in 1858. [Donnelly's footprints are still to be seen in Donnelly's Hollow, reputedly made as he exited after his famous victory. Donnelly's arm is on display in the Hide Out Pub in Kilcullen]

4. The consecration of St.. Michael's Church Ballinasloe took place. Cardinal Wiseman of Westminster gave the homily. Among the distinguished guests was **Hugh Kelly, Esq., of Woodmount**, near Ballinasloe. One of the stained glass windows represented St.. Grellan, the patron saint of Hy Many.

The Kellys of Woodmount (Tonelig), had once owned The Book of Hy Many (see 1754 and 1883). The house was rebuilt in 1783, by a Laughlen Kelly and they owned the whole townland of Tonelig amounting to 465 acres. He died in 1808. He had two sons Jack and George as well as two daughters Sarah and Mable. Mable married Malachy Kelly of Kilmude, Co. Galway, who was the son of Mable Kelly of Lismoyle, Co. Roscommon, and they had a son called Hugh. Hugh **inherited Lismoy and Kilmude and Woodmount**. He sold Kilmude and Lismoyle but was soon in financial difficulties. (see 1877). Hugh had **three sons Malachy, James, and John**. In about 1852 John was charged with embezzling money from the Ballinasloe Poor Law Union. The case was heard at the Galway Assizes and also with failing to pay the Bank moneys owed to it. In 1853, James and John, his wife formerly Mary Louisa Daly, of Carnaleuna Park, Athenry, as well as their children, Hubert, Jane, John, Mary, and Bowes, went to Australia. Malachy the eldest brother who stayed at Woodmount, was killed in a duel, with a cousin called Lynch, at Ballygill Bridge, on the river Suck, a few miles upriver from Ballinasloe. The fight was about a horse race in which one of them won on a horse that both owned without obtaining the others permission. According to tradition Hugh insisted on his son fighting, believing that the family's honour was compromised. Malachy

was killed and was buried in the Abbey of Kilconnell.

5. Captain James Joseph Kelly (-1855), of Dundalk and some others lost their lives saving the crew of the ship *Mary Stoddard* in a fierce storm in Dundalk Harbour.

The *Mary Stoddard* from Scarborough, was wrecked off the fishing village of Blackrock, at the beginning of a violent storm. Captain Johnson of the Dundalk steamer "Enterprise" seeing the danger, boarded the *Mary Stoddard* and remained on it to render help and advice to the crew. The storm became so fierce that she broke her anchorage and was driven towards the northern side of the bay. Many attempts were made at rescue, both from Dundalk and Blackrock, but without avail. The wind continued unabated for three nights and four days, before the last of the crew that remained alive were rescued from the rigging. On the second day two open boats put out from Dundalk. One under the charge of Captain Kelly of the "Pride of Erin" and the other under the charge of Captain Hinds of the "Venture". When they got near the wreck a large wave capsized Captain Kelly's boat and threw its crew into the sea. Kelly was drowned and the other three crew, James Crosbey, Gerald Hughes and James Murphy all from Dundalk, died after being taken aboard Captain Hinds' boat or when they reached the shore. Eventually in two journeys ten crew and Captain Johnson, were rescued by a boat coxed by Robert Shankey, the coast guard Officer at Gyles' Quay.

Captain Kelly was an able mathematician and naval astronomer and wrote treatises on seamanship. A relief fund was started and reached seven hundred pounds. This was distributed among the families of the deceased. In 1879, there was £400 left in the fund and so it was decided to honour the dead by the construction of the impressive **Kelly Monument** in the open space, in Roden Place, opposite the Cathedral, to commemorate the bravery of the captain and his crew who gave their lives to save others. Kelly and the others are buried in the old Seatown Graveyard.

6. Edward Browne of Cooloo bought 130 acres of Creran from **Anthony Kelly of Creran** for £2,550, in 1858 .
Gerard Moran in the journal of the Galway Archaeological and Historical Society (1996), says it was Martin McDonnell that purchased the 130 acres and gives the same amount of money.

7. Patrick Kelly died aged 101 and is buried in Kilcooly, near Loughrea.

8. Bernard F. Kelly, Upper Gloucester St., Dublin. Official copy WOS P.R. 1858 110775 N.A.

9. Henry Kelly son of Henry Kelly, Attorney, Damastown, Co. Dublin, was **admitted to the King's Inns**. He was attached to his father.

10. Charles Kelly, age 17, and Rosy, age 20, of Derry,, sailed from Derry to Philadelphia, on the Elizabeth. Also on the same ship was **Jane Kelly, age 20, of Muff**.

11. Patrick Kelly married Ann Shortall on June 8, 1858 at St. Mary's, **Kilkenny.**

12. Mortimer Kelly, son of James Kelly and his wife Rebecca Arthur, of Dysert, Co. Clare, entered All Hallows Seminary, Dublin, in 1857. He left in 1858.

1859

1. James Kelly (- 1859), sealer, pilot, harbour master and explorer died suddenly in Hobart, Van Diemens Land (Tasmania), on 20th April. He was born in Parameter and was largely self taught, and before the age of 13 he had already made several voyages out of Sydney. In 1804, he was apprenticed to Kabul and
Undertook to learn the "the Art of a Master Mariner. He was initially employed as a sealer. In 1809 having completed his apprenticeship, he sailed to India. On his return to New South Wales, he became chief officer and went sealing to Acquire Island. Kelly was considered the first white Australian to become a Master Mariner. In 1815, Kelly set out in a whaling boat and circumnavigated Van Diemens Land and discovered Port Davey and Macquarie Harbour. In 1817, Kelly commanded the *Sophia* on a sealing expedition to New Zealand and landed near the present Otago. The Maoris gave him a friendly reception, but on the following day they attacked and killed three of Kelly's men. He responded by destroying their canoes and burning their village, which he said had 600 houses.
In 1818 with an armed detachment, he searched the east coast of Tasmania for escaped convicts. Later that year he prevented the *Sophia* from being stolen for which he was praised by the Sydney merchants and

presented with a trophy to commemorate the event.
In May 1819, he was appointed pilot and harbourmaster at Derwent. In 1829, he retired from his position as harbourmaster and returned to the sea commanding a whaling ship. By now he was a rich man with an interest in several ships, as well as having extensive farming interests. He sent two of his sons to Bath Grammar School, in England, and contributed towards the cost of a theatre. Kelly was elected director of the Derwent Fire Marine and Life Insurance Company.
In 1834, his ship *Australian* was wrecked and the *Mary and Elizabeth* were attacked by the Maoris in New Zealand. He had lost his wife in 1831 and in 1841 his eldest son was killed while whaling and in 1842 his third son was drowned. The depression of the 1840's ruined him and he was obliged to go back to work for the port authorities. He died suddenly on the 20th April 1859. His name is remembered by Kelly's Steps in Hobart, Kelly's Basin at Macquarie Harbour, Kelly's Island off Forester Peninsula and Kelly's Point on Bruny Island.

2. Rev. Eugene Kelly who was Parish Priest of Doonane, in the diocese of Kildare and Leighen, in 1826, died this year.

3. Catherine Kelly, 10 Percy Place, Dublin. Original AWA PR Jan. 22, 1859 and res a/c T. 13456 A AND B N.A.

4. Fr Patrick D. Kelly, the last of the Friars of Straide, Co. Mayo, died circa 1859 age 79**.**

5. William Kelly, age 22, and Elly, age 21, of Letterkenny, Co. Donegal, sailed on the Elizabeth, from Derry to Philadelphia. Also on board was **Ellen Kelly, age 20, from Stranorlar,** Co. Donegal and **Ann Kelly, age 18, from Letterkenny.**

6. John Kelly, age 21, of Five Mile House, sailed on the Argentinus from Derry to Quebec.

7. James Kelly a labourer from Co. Antrim, married Eliza Friars in 1859. [Stuart Kelly a descendent, 18 Pelham Road, Kent, BR3 4SG]

8. The Jesuit Order took over the St. Munchin's Seminary in Limerick City which had been established some years before but Bishop Ryan had decided to close it down. When the Jesuits heard of the impending closure with Dr Ryan's permission Father Lentaign wrote to Rome for permission to re-open the school as a Jesuit establishment. The new community was made up of seven men, five priests and a scholastic. They were **Fr. Edward Kelly, S.J., Rector and his brother Fr. Thomas Kelly, S.J**., Fr. Peter Foley, Fr. Mathew Saurin, Fr. Edmund Hogan and Mr Mathew Russell.
[See 1869 (8)]

9. Mr. T. L. Cooke sent for exhibition the very curious **seal of O'Kelly of Hy-Many.** It had been found in a bog in May 1858 by Michael Barrett at a depth of 12 feet beneath the surface, in a bog more than a mile from Ballinasloe in the direction of Kilconnell Abbey. The seal and its handle in the form of a Franciscan monk are made of bronze. The seal has the coat of arms of the O'Kelly. It has been assumed that the seal once belonged to a person of the O'Kellys who being chief entered the Franciscan Order. It seems probable that the **seal was made for Teige Caoch, son of William. He became a Franciscan monk after he had been King of Hy-Many.**

1860
1. Jasper Kelly, was one of the Tuam town commissioners. **Richard Kelly** was one of the Board of Guardians of **Tuam**. [Jasper owned the Tuam Herald and Richard was either his brother or his father. JMK]

2. Frederick Kelly, Inspector-General of letter-carriers, in London, retired from the position, and from the Post Office, as a result of a change of the system resulting in his position being abolished. He was son of Festus Kelly, Castlekelly, Co.. Galway. Frederick was for many years associated with the Post- Office Directory. Prior to that he a captain with the 69th. Foot, and had entered the Post-Office in 1819. In 1836 he bought the Post-Office Directory, which was small and poorly produced. By employing a staff of careful and intelligent canvassers, he transformed it into a trustworthy authoritative source of information.

3. John Kelly, died in August, and his brother **William,** age 19, died in December. They were the sons of **Festus Kelly Junior,** and his wife Catherine. [see 1836, 1837, 1882, and 1884].

4. William J. Kelly, lithographer, died in Philadelphia. He was born in Philadelphia c. 1837 and was the son of James Kelly an Irish born tailor. William had a number of his lithographs printed in Philadelphia.

5. Augustus Kelly, Artist, a native of New York was a boarder in Philadelphia in 1860.

6. In 1860 when Robert O'Hara Burke the great Australian explorer was preparing to make the crossing from south to north crossing the in hospitable desert **Maurice Oswyn Kelly** volunteered his services. Burke would dearly have loved to have Kelly with him because he was disciplined and loyal and was an excellent horseman to boot. Burke refused the offer because Kelly was married and had a young family and as the mission was a dangerous one he felt it better to have unattached persons on the trip. Burke who hailed from St. Clerens in county Galway which had formerly being called Issertkelly after an early Christian monastic cell founded there by a man called Ceallagh (Kelly), had known Maurice Kelly when they were both in the Irish Constabulary Depot in the Phoenix Park in Dublin. **Constable Kelly who hailed from Cork**, had requested Sub-Inspector O'Hara Burke to write a reference for him in 1852 some weeks before the Sub-Inspector emigrated to **Australia**. The reference described him "as a man of the very highest character". Kelly also decided to emigrate to Australia. After disembarking at Melbourne, he found work as a toll-keeper and after this as a manager of a bush hotel before settling as a farmer.
[In 2000 Gregory Allen who sometimes writes An Irishman's Diary met Sheila Kelly-Keane a descendant of Maurice Oswyn Kelly's who is archivist who told him the story which was subsequently told in the Irish Times. The reference was shown to Allen in a visit to St. Errand, Victoria.]

7. Patrick Kelly, age 33, John, age 31, and Mary age 18, **from Carndonagh**, Co. Donegal, sailed on board the Elizabeth, from Derry to New Orleans.

8. Grace Kelly, age 20, from Drumquin, ?Co. Donegal, sailed on the Elizabeth from Derry to Philadelphia. Also on board was **Denis Kelly, age 19, of Moville**, Co. Donegal. In addition there was **Catherine Kelly, age 22, of Maghera**. On the same ship was **Patrick Kelly, age 33, John, age 31, and Mary, age 18, of Carndonagh**, Co. Donegal. Also travelling with them, was **Ann Kelly, age 20.** In addition there was **James Kelly, age 18, of Letterkenny,** Co. Donegal.

9. Michael Kelly was baptised in St. Mary's, **Kilkenny** on May 29. He was **son of John Kelly and his wife Mary Hanlon** from High Street.

10. Victoria Kelly was baptised in St. Mary's, Kilkenny on September 24, 1860. She was **daughter of Peter Kelly (deceased, Borris) and his wife Ann Ryan.**

11. Rev. Patrick Kelly (1837-60), was born to John Kelly and his wife Mary Maclean, St. Peters Parish, Drogheda, on January 14, 1837 and later was a student in Mount Mellery, and entered All Hallows Seminary, Dublin in 1856. He was ordained for the diocese of Madras on September 22, 1860. He died soon afterwards.

12. In 1736 there were seven Fathers in Straide Abbey, Co. Mayo and four in 1767. Later a house was built for them close to the Abbey. **Fr. Patrick D. Kelly , the last of the Friars of Straide died between 1856 and 1860.** [Quinn, History of Mayo, 2000]

13. John Kelly (1833-) of the Royal Irish Constabulary (16574) was born in 1833 in Tipperary North Riding. He joined the R.I.C. on December 13, 1853 aged 19 years. He was 5 foot 10 ½ inches tall. He was posted to Meath on April 1, 1853 and was posted to the reserves on November 20, 1858. He was posted to King's County (Offaly) December 11, 1858 and returned to the reserves on October 24, 1859. He was transferred to East Cork on February 14, 1860. He resigned on February 27, 1860 to better his conditions. He was a Catholic. [Policing in Offaly 1814-1922 by B. Ryan, 2009]

1861
1. In the **American Civil War**, after the disastrous ending of Braddock's campaign against Fort Duquesne I 1756, Colonel George Washington was given the difficult task of protecting the Allegheny frontier from the French and the Indians. He set up his headquarters in Winchester, in the lower Shenandoah Valley. Here he later built Fort Loudoun. Several attempts had been made by the Confederates to recapture this area.

Generals Garnet, Floyd and Lee were unsuccessful and had to with draw.
The appointment of General T. J. (Stonewall) Jackson, brought fresh insight to the problem. Jackson was a native of the area, and embarked on a fresh approach. The Federals had most of the State. **Brigadier General Benjamin Franklin Kelley**, with his five thousand men had captured Romney, the county seat of Hampshire county, forty miles west of Winchester, and had established his headquarters there. Jackson saw the problems encountered by those other generals who had failed, due to the difficult terrain and the inevitable difficulty in keeping a supply line functioning. Jackson decided that when he had sufficient troops at his disposal he would approach through the more populous and cultivated area, where he could use the railway to bring in supplies. This route carried the disadvantage of being more exposed, but the ease of movement would more than compensate for this. The enemy did not expect him to move during the winter, but he proved them wrong and thus had the element of surprise on his side. Jackson who had entered Winchester on November moved out with his army and met little resistance due to the element of surprise. General Kelly, with a vastly inferior army in terms of numbers pulled back, and on the 14th January 1862, General Stonewall Jackson entered Romney.

In the American Civil War, Kelleys or Kellys won seven Medals of Honor. They were :-
Andrew Kelley.
George Kelley.
John Kelley.
Leverett Kelley.
Robert Teleford Kelley
Alexander Kelly.
Daniel Kelly.

Thomas Kelly.

2. Edward Kelly, number 5739, was one of 296 "**convicts**" that left the UK, on board the Palmerstown, on February 11. Three died on the way to **Western Australia.**

3. Christ Church was opened in Gory, to replace a church which had been built in 1819, to cater for the Church of Ireland
(Episcopalian) community. Among those who purchased pews was **Joseph Kelly, of Courteencurra, Gorey**. The number of his pew was 43. At this time Gorey was a very Protestant, Unionist with a strong Orange Order. There was no Catholic Church in the town as they were not allowed to purchase a suitable site. Sir Thomas Esmonde, Bart., a wealthy local Catholic landowner got a Lawyer from Dublin purchased a site which was used to build the Catholic Church.

4. The population of County Galway this year was 273,939, having declined from 325,443 in 1851.

5. Mary Kelly, age 38, and Biddy age 16, and Owen, age 11, of Dungannon, Co. Tyrone, sailed from Derry to St. John, N. S.

6. Among the 361 share holders of the **Atlantic Mail Steam Navigation Company** Limited were the following Kellys.

James Kelly,	**Rathdrum, Co. Wicklow,**	**Farmer.**
John Kelly,	**Eccles St., Dublin,**	**Commercial Agent.**
John Kelly,	**Kingstown, Co. Dublin.**	**Victualler.**
Joseph Kelly,	**Baggot St., Dublin.**	**Fishmonger.**
Michael Kelly,	**Usher's Quay, Dublin.**	**Merchant.**
Thomas Kelly,	**Queen's County,**	**Farmer.**
Thomas H. Kelly,	**Rathgar, Co. Dublin.**	**Esquire.**
William Kelly,	**Bangor Castle,**	**Servant.**

[**Randal E. Lynch Athy, Roseville,** Oranmore, described as Gentleman, J.P., was also in the list. Roseville, later was the home of the compiler of these annals.]. At a meeting held in London on March 27, 1861, there was growing dissatisfaction among the Irish shareholders with the running of the Galway line**.**
[*Transatlantic Triumph and Heroic Failure*, The Story of the Galway Line, by Timothy Collins, 2002]

7. Mary Kelly, daughter of John Kelly D.L., Rockstown, Co. Limerick and Ballintlea and Firgrove, Co. Clare, died in 1861. She had married Richard Irwin, of Rathmoyle, Castlerea, Co. Roscommon, in

1832. He was born 1806, High Sheriff of Co. Roscommon 1842. They had three sons and three daughters. Mr Irwin died in January 1867. [Burke's L.G. of I. 1904]

1862

1. The first teacher listed as teaching at Bealanamulla School, in the parish of **Drum, near Athlone**, was **Luke Kelly**, aged 21.

2. Colonel John H. Kelly, was in charge of the 8th Arkansas which was part of the 1st Brigade of the army of Mississippi on the **Confederate side** in the battle of Perryville, Kentucky., on October 8th. [See 1864 (13)]

3. Anne Kelly, Church Park, Co. Louth, Probate PR May 23, 1862. T. 7883. N.A.

4. William Kelly (1841-62), a native of Fredericton, N.B., Canada, died at the age of twenty one. He was within a few months of graduation in medicine at the University of New York. He died of consumption (tuberculosis). He was survived by his widowed mother and three sisters.

5. James Kelly, age 21, of Derry, sailed from Derry to St. John N. S.

6. The following communications concern **John Kelly of Woodmount (Tonelig), Creagh, Ballinasloe**, Co. Roscommon, ancestor of Sir Danziel Kelly future President of the Australian Wool Board.

The National Bank,
13 Old Bond Street,
London

24th October 1862
Letter forwarded to Mr Kelly for his remarks.

This Bank is a Judgement creditor for one **John Kelly** formerly resident of a place called **Woodmount** in Ireland. The debt arose on a Bill of this Kelly with a man named Patrick Hurney, it was due the 21st May 1851 and was for £50.

At the time the credit was given to Kelly he was in a respectable position. In the year 1849 he had been appointed a receiver over the Brabazon Estates and gave security for his faithful discharge of the duties, at least so the Court of Chancery believed, but on Kelly making default the court ordered proceedings to be instituted against the apparent surety, Mr James Joyce of Caltra (who is a cousin of Kelly's) who pleaded that the Bond was a forgery. This issue was tried in July 1853 and the Jury found that the Bond passed by Kelly to the Court was a forgery. This was not the sole case in which our debtor John Kelly was compromised for about the same time it was discovered that he was implicated in an embezzlement of the funds of the Ballinasloe Poor Law Union.

Three (?) Bills of Indictment were found against him and his brother James at the Galway Assizes in March 1853. The following has been extracted from the minutes of the Ballinasloe Union.

"When the treasurers were called on to appear an application was made for a postponement of the trial grounded upon affidavit that a material witness (for the defence) named was absent in Australia. The postponement of the Trial was allowed by the Judge and the prisoners to stand out till next assizes".

"John Kelly having been called on his recognizance did not appear and the Lord Chief Justice directed a bench warrant to be issued for his apprehension."

"James Kelly appeared and pleaded guilty to the indictment and it being considered that he was led into the embezzlement by his brother John and moreover that John had received the money so embezzled. James Kelly having memorialed the judge ordered him to stand out on his own recognizance Subject to be called up any time on receiving 10 days previous notice.

The document of which the above is a copy was received from the Clerk of the Union, Mt Thomas Gill by our Manager then 21 October 1862.

John Kelly was also a defaulter as a Barony Constable or Cess Collector but there is no occasion to give you further details of him. Our case against him is a civil one and not a criminal one. We want to obtain payment of a debt from an absconding Debtor who we understand has received a government appointment in your neighbourhood either as a Magistrate or a Judge. And it is only so far as you may be properly able to advise me the course I should take to bring such a defaulter to book, that I seek your intelligence.

You need not have any hesitation as to the proofs of what I write you - I can have all the details properly

vouched and I will feel myself quiet warranted when I learn the precise whereabouts and condition of the defaulter in memorialing the Colonial Convention if required respecting him.

To Michael A. McKenna Esq.

Landed Estate Court - John Samuel Barrett of Greenhills, Co. Galway - had power of Attorney for Hubert Hugh Kelly since 18th June 1868 empowering him to deal with all his lands and tenements and hereditaments in Ireland.

The Mansion House and lands of Beagh otherwise Beaghmore otherwise Tonelag or otherwise Woodmount containing 464 acres 3 roods and 28 perches in the Parish of Creagh, Barony of Moycarron or Moy Carnon and County of Roscommon ordered to be sold (Dated 16th December 1874). Malachy Kelly(Father of Hugh and Grandfather of John) bequeathed all his real personal estate to his son Hugh.

- Robert H. Beauchamp, 116 Grafton St., Dublin, solicitor for Hubert Hugh Kelly
- Thomas Leonard - affidavit- farmer of Newtown, Ballinasloe (1 mile from Mansion House and Lands)
- In 1641 by far the greater portion of the entire townland of Beagh belonged to Kelly family.

William Joseph Kelly - only son of the late **Malachy Andrew Kelly Esq., Genrock, Co. Galway**, nephew of John Kelly formerly P. M., of Deni, New South Wales.
[The above material was given to me by Kathleen Affleck Kelly an Australian descendent of John Kelly. J.M.K.]
[There is further material on the Kellys of Woodmout, in the History of Ballinasloe by Rev. P. K. Egan]

7. Captain Joseph Kelly (of 'Kellys Irish Brigade' fame), fought on the side of the Confederacy in the American Civil War. He was an Irish immigrant and grocer in St. Louis, in the years before the war and organized the Washington Blues in 1857, which was reputed to be the city's finest militia unit, closely tied to Fr. John Bannon's Catholic Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society. In fact a drill performance helped raise money for Bannon to build St. John the Apostle and Evangelist Church, which stands today.

In November 1860, Kelly's men went to Western Missouri to repel Kansas invaders, and were among the earliest volunteers in Sterling Price's Missouri State Guard. In 1861, as a regiment in the 6th Division of the Missouri State Guard, Kelly's men participated in the battles of Carthage, Wilson's Creek (where Kelly was wounded), and Lexington. In 1862 they fought in the Battle of Pea Ridge. Later most of the regiment joined the 5th Missouri (CSA), which fought in Mississippi and other western battles, including the Atlanta campaign. Doug Harding who has researched the history of "Kelly's Boys", says that only 23 of the 125 men who enlisted in 1861 returned to St. Louis at the end of the war.

Kelly's fate is uncertain. He never returned to St. Louis. He commanded a regiment (not a brigade, as the song "Columbia, Gem of the Ocean," is a conversation among Irish immigrants, claiming that "true Irishmen, should be fighting for the Southern cause. The second verse refers to the Irish uprising in 1798, an event that saw the birth of an Irish flag, a gilt harp on a green field, and the phrase "Erin Go Bragh." (Ireland forever).

Columbia, Gem of the Ocean

Come all you that hold true communion with southern Confederates bold,
I will tell you of some men who for the Union in the northern ranks were enrolled;
Who came to Missouri in their glory, and thought by their power we'd be dismayed;
But we soon made them tell a different story when they met with Kelly's Irish Brigade.

Chorus
Three cheers for the Irish Brigade,
Three cheers for the Irish Brigade.
And all true hearted Hibernians
In the Ranks of Kelly's Irish Brigade.

You call us rebels and traitors, but yourselves have thrown off the name of late.
You were called it by the English invaders at home in seventeen ninety eight.
The name to us is not a new one , though 'tis one that will never degrade
Any true hearted Hibernian in the ranks of Kelly's Irish Brigade.

Chorus

You dare not call us invaders, 'tis but state's rights and liberties we ask;
And Missouri we ever will defend her, no matter how hard be the task.
Then let true Irish men assemble; let the voice of Missouri be obeyed;
And northern fanatics may tremble when they meet with Kelly's Irish Brigade.

Chorus

8. Joseph Kelly, son of Edward Kelly and his wife Mary Keyes, Rahan, Meath, was born on April 9, 1836, and entered All Hallows Seminary in 1856and was a student there for the diocese of Sydney and "went out to his mission without orders".

9. Timothy Kelly was a student in St. Munchin's College, Limerick from 1859, the year the school was taken over by the Jesuits with **Rev. Edward Kelly S.J., as Rector** who was followed by his brother **Rev. Thomas Kelly S.J., as Rector** when Edward became Rector of Belvedere College, Dublin. Timothy left the college in 1862. No address of Timothy is available but it **is possible** that he was **the son of Timothy Kelly of Clonreddan**, who died in March 1862. Timothy Kelly Junior of Clonreddan later went to New York. The name Timothy (Thady) is very common in this family who originally came from Aughrim, Co. Galway and settled in West Clare.

William Kelly was also a student in the college at the same time having entered the school in 1861 and left in 1862. No address for William is available. See 1859 (8) and 1869 (8).]

10. Ignatius Kelly (1815-1862), Crown Solicitor for County Mayo died on February 10, 1862 and was buried in Glasnevin Cemetery, Dublin. He was born in 1815 to Joseph Kelly, Solicitor, of Westport Co. Mayo and his wife Bridget Jordan. Ignatius was educated at John O'Byrne School Westport and the King's Inns, Dublin and practiced as a solicitor in Castlebar, Co. Mayo.

In 1848 at Ballinrobe Petty Sessions before James Cuffe, Gregory Martin, Charles Arabin, R.M., John Finn, Francis Crean, Courtney Kenny, Esquires, and Captain Fitzgerald Higgins, Patrick McHale charged William Murphy, Master of the Work House with assault and he was fined £1 and £1 expenses.

Mr Murphy was next charged at the suit of the Queen with the murder of Patrick McGowan, a boy of two years of age, and a pauper in the workhouse. After hearing evidence including that of the deceased's mother , a pauper who was not permitted to see her child dead or alive, the accused was committed for trial. Mr George Acton appeared for him. Messers Myles Jordan, Ignatius Kelly and Patrick Glynn conducted the prosecution.

Mr Ignatius Kelly informed the court that he was preparing information in two other murder charges against Murphy.

Subsequently the bodies of Patrick McGowan and Margaret Thornton were exhumed and examined by two doctors. A number of witnesses were heard afterwards the jury found they believed death was caused by violence. Afterwards three bills for murder were sent to the Grand Jury who ignored two of them and found one for manslaughter, in the case of Peggy Thornton. In front of a packed jury of landlords and their cronies and though the evidence was conclusive against him the jury told the Judge there was no necessity to charge him, acquitted without leaving the box..

At Castlebar Petty Sessions on December 7, 1848, the Carlow ex-Clerk of the Castlebar Poor Law Union, and now rate collector, applied to the bench for an order that a strong body of police should accompany him on the collection of poor rates. Recently the cattle he seized in Derrycoosh were rescued, and his life endangered when he had not sufficient protection.

Mr. Ignatius Kelly, solicitor said it was "really horrible to hear the impertinence of this rate collector. This fellow is getting 2s-6d in the £ and yet when he collects the rates he charges on top of that a shilling and sometimes even more to the unfortunate creatures for driving their cattle. Was there ever such robbery? There are several poor creatures here to apply to the bench for summonses against him for loss and injury.

The bench granted the applications, and Mr. Kelly said that Watson was a menace , and had become the terror of the poor people.

At the next court Watson had a number of Islandeady people summoned for assault, they were defended by Mr. Kelly and discharged.

In 1849, Thomas Golden Clerk of the Peace, died suddenly at the age of 83. **Ignatius Kelly a Catholic succeeded** and also became Crown Solicitor for the county.

A special committee meeting presided over by Sir Robert Lynch Blosse, sat in April 1850, to consider the financial position of Castlebar Union, and the proceedings disclosed it was again in a state of bankruptcy, due to the non collection of rates, the arrears being £10,000. A collector named Kearney said he had a large

number of processes at Westport Quarter Sessions which were dismissed with costs against the Guardians owing to the action of **Mr. Ignatius Kelly**, a member of the board and solicitor to Lord Lucan, who raised an objection when the rates were not produced in court. Mr. Kelly was charged with making improper use of the records of the Union to the detriment of the Board to which he was an elected member. Mr. William Walsh, Castlebar, said Lord Lucan had stated in the House of Lords that he was supporting Castlebar Union at his own expense, which was a lie, and now they had his spurious charges coming back through the rate collectors.

At Ballinrobe January Sessions (1855), His Lordship Dr. Plunkett, Bishop of Tuam represented by Mr. Robert Buchanan B.L., instructed by Mr. Myles Jordan, applied to the Barrister for decrees for rent against the tenants he recently acquired at Tourmaceady. Mr. Ignatius Kelly for the defence, raised the point that the Bishop could only claim from the exact date of his conveyance, and that it was cruel, in fact criminal to sue for arrears that were actually due to Mr. Moore (of Moore Hall), but forgiven by him.

Mr. Buchanan argued they were liable, as they had crops in the land and also grazed and meadowed. The Barrister went on to say that his Lordship had no right to claim for the period Mr. Moore held the estate. What happened before that was the concern of Mr. Moore.

Mr. Buchanan said the Bishop was determined to sue for the grazing.

Mr. Kelly said if he is I wish him joy of all he has purchased, for I am told that 20 acres of this land would not feed a goat. His object in purchasing was to get the unfortunate creatures into his power so that he would be able to convert them and make Protestants of them. The good bishop has banished the people off his own estate when they would not go to his church. Last October he threw down the houses on top of them, and when the priests and Franciscan Monks gave them shelter on their lands it was great annoyance to the reverend divine who thinks he is doing God's work by rendering His poor people houseless and foodless in this terrible wintry weather.

The Barrister gave decree for rent in respect of the period since the conveyance.

"Lord Plunkett had Rev. Peter Warde, P.P., and Thomas Boyle of Corheen sued for £2 for rent, and for like reason the case was dismissed."

The agents and bailiffs of the bishop have made several seizures on former tenants of the Moore estate, and as these were illegal, Mr. Ignatius Kelly has cited the bishop and his rent office staff in Queen's Bench. (*Connaught Ranger).*

Ignatius Kelly was married Mary Tuohy (- 1881) of Ballintubber House Claremorris. They had seven children. Among the four sons was the future Sir Malachy Kelly, Crown Solicitor for Ireland. [See 1916]

11. ENGLAND AND WALES

The (Mormon) church still followed the custom of having two conferences a year, and in 1862 the fall conference, known as the semi-annual conference, convened October 6, 1862. There were two important questions before the conference: the proposal to buy and locate a printing press, and the sending of a first foreign missionary. Both passed the conference. The mission proposed was, as it had been in the old church, a mission to England, and was to consist of three: Jason W. Briggs, Samuel Powers, and Charles Derry who had been ordained a seventy at Little Sioux, Iowa, in September, 1861.

An unusual number of baptisms occurred at that conference including that of a twelve-year-old boy by the name of Heman C. Smith, who was baptized with his parents--Spencer C. Smith, the schoolteacher son-in-law of Lyman Wight and for so many years his secretary and scribe, and the daughter of Lyman Wight, Anna C.--as well as many of the Lyman Wight colony who had come north before the War. All communication had been cut off with their loved ones in Texas, but they waited hopefully the lifting of the war cloud to tell them also the joyful tidings of the return of Young Joseph. Young Heman C. was anxious to have it known that he was "prompted to this action by my own convictions and not by solicitation on the part of my parents or anyone else."

Heman C. Smith was confirmed by William W. Blair and James Blakeslee, and his mother's heart was thrilled by the promise of Brother Blair that, "If faithful, your voice shall be heard in the mountains to the salvation of many souls, and thousands shall yet rejoice that they have heard your voice." Time has tested the truth of this prophecy.

These three were baptized by William H. Kelley, who was a son of an old-time Latter Day Saint, Richard Yancy Kelley, at one time an elder in the church and one of the leading members of the church in southern Illinois, and the grandson of Benjamin Franklin Kelley, one of the first to accept the gospel message in Johnson County, Illinois. Richard continued his work in southern Illinois without question after the death of the Martyrs, until 1847, when, making a trip to Kanesville to examine for himself certain unsatisfactory rumours, he returned disillusioned. His home even then, however, was open

to the missionaries of all factions. J. J. Strang, Brigham Young, Sidney Rigdon, Gladden Bishop, and Alpheus Cutler sent elders to that community. All were gladly received as brethren and shared the Kelley hospitality, but after careful examination, he refused to join with any of them until, in the year 1859, E. C. Briggs and W. W. Blair came and told of the little band waiting until the "due time of the Lord" to bring to them Young Joseph. With them he united, and his third son, William, was soon engaged in the missionary work. A younger son of Richard Y. Kelley, Edmund L., then at school, joined the church in 1864 and became the beloved Bishop of the church, so well known as "Bishop Kelley" for nearly thirty years. Young David H. Smith, youngest son of the Martyr was present at that conference. He was a sensitive, beauty-loving young man, and had written many songs and poems even in his childhood and youth. Now he had turned his abilities to the benefit of the church, and wrote a number of the early-time hymns, often set to music by a young friend of Nauvoo, Imogene Austin.[1] He loved to attend conference, and often earned his way by drawing or painting pictures for the citizens of Nauvoo, usually from original subjects. He was deeply moved by the first foreign mission of the church and wrote a poem, much quoted by the early Saints, "The Three Missionaries."

1863

1. Count Ambrose Madden O'Kelly, of Gurtray, Portumna, Co. Galway, died.
He was second son of Count Festus O'Kelly of Gallagh and Tycooly. Festus's ancestor Colonel William O'Kelly had been evicted during Cromwellian times from their ancestral home Gallagh Castle and estate. William obtained a lease on Tycooly from his relatives through marriage the Dillons of Clonbrock. Festus's grand uncle Dillon John O'Kelly was General in the Austro-Hungarian army and distinguished himself and was offered the title of Count. As he had no children he suggested that the title be offered to his father and his descendants. Dillon John became the second Count. His wife was a very wealthy woman. When Dillon John died in 1811, he left a lot of money to his relatives in Tycooly. Festus the fourth count who was the father of Ambrose Madden O'Kelly, had an older son Cornelius Joseph who inherited a lot of the money. Cornelius married Elizabeth Joyce of Mervue, Galway. She was given 1,500 acres of land near Tuam as a dowry. Ambrose Madden O'Kelly, the second son was engaged to Theresa Mary Joyce who was a younger sister to Elizabeth. They were engaged for seven years as there was little left in the kitty for them. Lady fortune smiled on them. A wealthy Tuam businessman left the diocese a lot of money in his will. The Archbishop bought Gurtray House and about twelve hundred acres of land and was looking for a suitable Catholic tenant. Ambrose leased it. Ambrose and Theresa the following children. All the males were Counts of the Holy Roman Empire, and all the females were Countesses until they married.
Ambrose Michael, b. 1842, d.u.m. 1867.
William Patrick, b. 1844, d.u.m. 1876.
John Appleyard, born 1848. (see 1938).
Gerard Alban, b. 1849, m. Elenor Higgins, of Ontario, d.s.p. 1881.
Theresa Mary, b. 1838, d. 1908.
Helen Mary, b. 1839, d. 1920.
Mary Aloysia, b. 1844, m. 1867, Thomas Aliaga Kelly, Dublin, d. 1907.

2.. Colonel Patrick Kelly, Commander of the Irish Brigade and of the 88th New York Infantry **was recommended for promotion to the rank of Brigadier General on September 10th 1863**, by General Thomas Frances Meagher ("Meagher of the Sword").
Brigadier General **Meagher wrote to President Abraham Lincoln** "There is not a truer man among them than Colonel Patrick Kelly, nor one better informed, (for all practical purposes) in his profession of a soldier, nor one more eager to do his duty, under every circumstance, whether in the field or in the camp.
He was of essential service to me in organizing the brigade - with action of Savages Station, Gaines Mill, White Oak Swamp, and Malvern Hill - during which engagements he was lying utterly prostrate at death's door with typhoid fever - Colonel was with the brigade in every action in which the brigade took part-and with the action of Williamsburg and Mechanicsville, the Army of the Potomac fought no battle in which the Irish Brigade was not to the front, supporting it's colours in the thickest of the fight.
At Fair Oaks, at Antietam, in the assault in the enemy's works at Fredericksburg, at Chancerville, and last of all at Gettysburg, Colonel Kelly strikingly distinguished himself with his intelligent self-possession, his calm firm bravery, and the admirable manner in which he held and handled his regiment.
A thorough devotion to his men, a perfect even temperament, promptitude and cheerfulness in obeying orders, a sterling honesty of purpose, sustaining him solidly and nobly in all his relations with the service,

a pure and beautiful record throughout, these are the grounds in addition to his brave and faithful services, on which I rest my application for his promotion, at the earliest day, to the rank of Brigadier General, and in consideration of which I earnestly entreat that it may be granted".
He never received his general's star. (see 1864).

3. Major Charles F. Kelly, of the 18th Royal Irish Regiment, died in India. He was fourth son of William Robert Kelly, who had served in the 35th Dorset Regiment and his wife formerly Harriet Bingham who was daughter of Lord Clanmorris. The Kelly family had a strong military background, had come from a small holding called **Carraroe, near Dunsandle, Co.. Galway**. He was **brother of Michael Bingham Kelly, Captain John Vise Kelly, William Robert Kelly, Eleanor Kelly, Charlotte Kelly and Harriet Jane Kelly**. He was **uncle to Adjutant-General William E. Kelly, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles H. Kelly and Charlotte August Kelly.**

4. John Kelly (Fl. 1863), of Idaho City, was mentioned by William McConnell, Idaho's first U.S. senator, and third governor, in his history of Idaho, mentions. Kelly was **a renowned fiddler at a gambling house in Idaho City**. Because of his popularity, the Irishman Kelly, was able to sign a contract that allowed him to play on a platform suspended from the roof. Kelly wanted to be above the mayhem that sometimes ensued after disagreements on the gambling floor, and the resultant shooting of guns. When bullets were flying Kelly placed the violin behind his back suggesting that Kelly had more respect for his instrument than for his person. McConnell was full of praise for Kelly as a fiddler. He said "Kelly was an artist with a bow who had no equal". "He made the bow tell tales of Home (Ireland), and about the family that awaited them at home". McConnell said of him "He was a big hearted son of the Emerald Isle and although untoward circumstances made him work in a den of iniquity, he loved best to plat those tunes that brought back memories of the old country."
Kelly adopted a six year old Piute Indian boy who had survived a reprisal attack by white settlers in 1863. Kelly dressed the child in a miniature Confederate uniform and taught him to be a contortionist. The boy was Kelly's constant companion, and attended Kelly's performances. [Kelly taught the boy to play the violin, and at the age of eighteen was considered Kelly's equal. They both visited Ireland, the boy contracted a severe cold and died. Kelly who had no children of his own was grief stricken.].

5. Denis Henry Kelly of Castlekelly, Ballygar, County Galway, auctioned his large estate in East Galway, and South Roscommon. The property consisted of Castlekelly otherwise known as Aughrane, which originally was a tower house which had considerable buildings added on before 1831. Aughrane (Aghrane) had been acquired by Denis's ancestor Colla O'Kelly between 1609 and 1612 'a parcel of the lands of Melaghlin O'Kelly mac Edmund mac Melaghlin Moyle of Aghrane, slain in rebellion', as a grant from James I. During Denis's time he had a major reconstruction carried out under the directions of James Paine Esq., Architect, resulting in a fine cut stone Mansion. There was 15,000 acres in the estate. The auction also included Ballybawn House, Thornfield House and Demesne as well as the town of Ballygar, which had been built by Denis. His large building schemes as well as the Great Famine had forced him to sell. He received £105,000 for Castlekelly and a considerable portion of the town of Ballygar, from Christopher N. Baggot who had made his fortune in Australia. Ballybawn House was bought by John Mahon the sitting tenant at Thornfield House for £5,000. Thornfield was bought in trust by Edward S. Bayley and W. I. Crosbie, for £11,500, on behalf of an unknown client. The unknown client happened to be Denis H. Kelly, who openly bought back the remaining lots at auction for the nominal sum of 5s. a lot**.**
[Castlekelly remained in Baggot hands, despite the longest legal battle in Irish History, up until that time when Christopher Baggot's widow was sued by her late husband's brothers. The house, and what remained of the lands, after division to local farmers by the Land Commission, was acquired by the Department of Agriculture and Scientific Instruction, in 1910. Castlekelly was demolished in 1919. Much of the beautiful cut stone was used for road making. All that remains is the fine cut stone bridge, which had cost £1,000 to build, and a large bow window which now forms the sanctuary of the Catholic Church in Athleague.]

6. Bernard Kelly, was born on February 8, 1846 to James and Mary Kelly, Milltown, Dublin and attended Mount Mellery and matriculated for All Hallows Seminary, Dublin in 1863. No further information available.

7. John Kelly was born on February 10, 1841 to John Kelly and his wife Mary Trainor, Ballyhaise, Co. Cavan. He entered All Hallows Seminary in 1863. He left the seminary.

8. In the Union Order of Battle for the Battle of Gettysburg on July 1 to 3, 1863 the Second Army Corp was under the overall command of Major General Wingfield Hancock. One of the four Brigades in the First

Division was the **Second Brigade under the command of Colonel Patrick Kelly**. This brigade was composed of the 28th Massachusetts under the command of Colonel Richard Byrnes; 63rd New York (2 cos.) Under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Bentley; 69th New York (2 cos.) Under the command of Captain Richard Moroney; 88th New York (2 cos.) under the command of Captain Denis F. Burke and the 116th Pennsylvania (4 cos.) Under the command of Major St. Clair A. Mulholland.

Kelly commanded the Irish Brigade during its combat in 'The Wheat Field' on the second day of the epic three day battle of Gettysburg.

9. Martha Kelly of Manchester, England **sailed** on the *Robert Smale* from **Southampton**, England to Australia on June 11, 1863. She **arrived in Melbourne**, Victoria on September 16, 1863.

10. Henry Russell Kelly, youngest son of William Russell Kelly of Dublin, Principal Assistant in the office of Crown and Treasury **solicitor**, under 17 and affiliated to his father, **entered the King's Inns in 1863.** [King's Inns Admissions 1607-1867]

11. The O'Ceallaigh Monument in Abbeyknockmoy was injudiciously taken from its place and brought to the Dublin Exhibition in 1853. The greater part of the monument fell, perhaps owing to this disturbance and was never re-erected. The O'Ceallaigh tomb was surrounded by the paintings in the western bay was written in Irish cut in relief on a rectangular stone 20 inches wide and 12 ½ inches high. It read "Domuleachlaid okeallaid dori Omani agas dindhua Iand ichchuir dorine Matha ocogh Inleabaig Sea". The inscribed stone was afterwards removed to Ballyglunin house for safe keeping.

1864

1. Francis Kelly, appointed **bishop of Derry.**

2. Rev. Edward Kelly S. J., appointed Rector of Belvedere College, Dublin.

3. Rev. William Kelly, S. J., in his closing ceremony at the **mission at Ballybricken, Waterford City,** exhorted the people, among other things to avoid all sins of gambling, drunkenness, dishonesty and impurity.

4. On May 17, **Joshua S. Kelly and his wife Fanny** (nee Wiggins) left their home in Kansas because of Joshua bad health. He had taken part in the Civil War on the Union side. There were six people in the party left Geneva. A few days late they were joined by a Sharp a Methodist minister. The now enlarged group overtook a large train of emigrants. They met the Larimer family whom they knew who decided to join the Kelly group. On July 12th they were surrounded by 250 Indians who wore war paint. They were the Oglada band of the Sioux Indians. The Indians appeared friendly. The Indians asked for flour which was given to them. The flour was thrown on to the ground and they kept only the sack. Soon the Indians showed their true intentions and shot Larimer, Wakefield and Sharp members of the party. Joshua Kelly and Andy a servant escaped hoping to get help. Fanny and her adopted child Mary (her sisters child) was lead away from the wagons. Mrs... Larimer and her boy were very upset particularly when they saw the contents of their caravan being destroyed. Fanny Kelly was now taken by her captors on a long trek to the Indians main encampment. Along the way she was separated from Mrs... Larimer. She dropped little Mary from her horse one night hoping that she would escape. When the Indians found out they were extremely angry. On July 21, the Indians came on a herd of buffalo. They killed a number of the beasts, and gave Fanny a knife to help herself, to the raw meat. The following day they reached the outskirts of their Indian village. Ottawa, or Silver Horn, the war chief was dressed in full costume. He wore a crown of eagle feathers on his head and also a plume of feathers coming down from the back of his head and was mounted on a fine horse. The entire village came out to meet them. The chief had six wives. Great crowds came to look at the white captive. The captured property was divided up among the women of the chief's family. The ladies showed much kindness to Fanny. She shared a lodge with the chief's three sisters. She was honoured by being invited to a feast to commemorate the safe return of some warriors that had been out on a war mission. A dog meat stew was consumed and tobacco pipe was passed around for all in attendance to smoke. Following the feast dancing commenced and this lasted all night.

Next morning the whole camp was very busy as the warriors were going into battle with the white man. The old men, women including Fanny, and children, were sent to a place of safety. The tent poles were lowered and the tents were rolled up in great haste. They with the household utensils were packed up and conveyed away on poles drawn by horses like the shafts of a cart. They were dragged behind as the Indians

did not use wheels. There was a very large train as the Sioux nation had gathered for a great battle. Fanny was mounted on a horse procured by one of the sisters of the chief. After a long trek they arrived at their destination. Afterwards Fanny discovered that the Sioux warriors were been pursued by General Sully's army. Fanny could hear big guns in the distance that were being used by the soldiers. At one stage she could see the warriors been pursued by General Sully's cavalry. During this campaign the women, old men and the children kept moving. What Fanny was witnessing was the Battle of Kildeer Mountain. They came to the Missouri River which they crossed. Injured warriors were been brought to the moving camp for treatment. They continued their trek through the "Bad Lands". This was an area that had formerly been fertile but was now a barren waste. They encountered a sand storm. Back at the battle the Indians found out that their bows and arrows and muzzle-loading rifles were no match for Sully's more modern rifles and cannon. The Indians knew that they could not match the soldiers in a full frontal attack so they started to use hit and run tactics which wore down the army's morale. Meanwhile traversing the "Bad Lands" with a severe scarcity of grass and water and the knowledge that they were being pursued by Sully's army forced the Indians to drop all their earthly possessions to lighten their load and they had to swim the Yellowstone river. The soldiers stopped to destroy all the property thus giving the fugitives' time to escape. The pursuit proved very difficult for the soldiers who were in foreign territory while the Indians were on home territory. After a time Sully gave up the chase. Fanny witnessed a scene of terrible mourning. This was compounded by the fact that there was a great scarcity of food. Fanny's hope of liberation by Sully's men was not realized. The great loss of warriors made the Indians resent the presence of the white woman in their midst. They considered burning her at the stake. A council was held on the matter. For days on end Fanny had no food. Later when the Indians whose prisoner she was went to obtain their annuities Fanny was transferred to another sub tribe called the Hunkpapas. While on the move they were overtaken by a prairie fire. Everyone was frightened. Fanny thought her end was in sight. Fortunately the strong winds that were made the fire move at a great pace subsided. As a result of the windless conditions the progress of the fire slowed down. All the Indians began to pull up the grass by the roots all around the camp and in a short time a fire barrier had been cleared around them. The gods had been with them and on the following day they were able to move their camp with safety. During the fight against the fire Fanny won the respect of her captors the Hunkpapas, who gave her the name "Real Woman". The army had heard of her presence among the Hunkpapas and sent messages for her release. Sitting Bull took up her case and forced Brings Plenty the leader of her captors to hand her over to the Blackfeet for delivery to Fort Sully. On the journey of deliverance Fanny Kelly was lead to the fort by eight chiefs. Soon after her troubles of five months was over, and she was restored to husband.

Following her ordeal Fanny and her husband Joshua Kelly, returned to Kansas where they opened a hotel in Ellsworth. He died of cholera in 1867. She was left a widow with three children. Three years later she moved to Washington D.C. published a book in 1871, which described her ordeals. Congress rewarded her with $5,000 as compensation. She remarried in 1880 and died in Washington in 1904.

5. Mathew Kelly's *Dissertations Chiefly on Irish Church History* edited by D. McCarthy, was published in Dublin.

6. Colonel Patrick Kelly (- 1864), was killed in action, on June 16, 1864, as he led the Irish Brigade at the assault of Petersburg, Va. He was commander of the Irish Brigade having taken over that position from General Thomas F. Meagher (Meagher of the Sword) who resigned, as commander, due to failure of the high command to replenish the very under strength Irish Brigade. Kelly commanded the Brigade with such great respect from his officers and men, that the battle hardened warriors cried openly, at their commander's death. He was born in Kilcloona, Headford, Co. Galway. His father died when Patrick was a child, and his mother remarried. Patrick Blythe. The Blythe's had three sons and a daughter. Two of the sons became medical doctors. The family moved to Castlehackett, near the town of Tuam in Co. Galway, at the periphery of the ancient O'Kelly kingdom of Hy-Many. From there Patrick Kelly emigrated to New York with his young Tuam born wife. She died at an early age.

Patrick is buried in at First Cavalry Cemetery, Long Island City, Queens, New York.
The stone also commemorates his Tuam born wife Elizabeth. The original stone was neglected and lost and was replaced by a new stone in 2000 by the New York Galwaymens Association.]. The Memorial to the Irish Brigade at Gettysburg. On the reverse side of the monument is the following inscription :- "The Brigade entered the battle under the command of Colonel Patrick Kelly, 530 strong, of which this contingent, comprising three Battalions of two Companies each, numbered 240 men. The original strength of these Battalions was 3,000 men. The Brigade participated with great credit to itself and the race it represented in every Battle of the Army of the Potomac in which the Second Corps , from Fair Oaks, June

1, 1862 to Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865."
[See 1863 (2 & 7)].

7. Thomas Kelly, Manx born, resident of Ohio, continuing his biography (See 1827, 28, 30, and 1845) writes, " Almost a score of years have gone by. To our eight children have been added lives partners. They have had children, the fourth generation in our adopted land. We have failed to do half of what we came so determined to do. They must do it instead. And America will not be disappointed. They are my only legacy to her.

How I loved our Island and how I wish that I had known more about her. We had time there. How the Americans rush around afraid they will die before they have finished what they have begun. And so they die worn out.

Now that my sight is going, I thank God every day for our Island and for the pictures of it that are in my heart and brain. Our Ellen Vannin veg veen. (Manx for Isle of Man). As I sing the old psalms and hymns and think of the home beyond where Jane has already gone. The End.

8. Frederick Challenger Kelly, 89 Lower Gardiner St., Dublin, plain copy of will signed May 8, 1861 and codicil July 17, 1862, August 2, 1864 and December 12, 1864. T. 15448. N.A.

9. William Kelly, number 7750, was one of the 301 **"convicts**" on board the *Clara* who left the United Kingdom on April 13, and reached Western Australia.

10. Patrick Kelly, number 8049, was one of 260 **convicts** who departed the United Kingdom on board the *Merchantman*, on September 12 and reached Western Australia. Two died en route.

11. Denis Henry Kelly, M.R.I.A., presented to the Royal Irish Academy, *Description of two Irish manuscript tracts* by the celebrated Duald M'Firbis, translated by W. Hennessey, Esq.

13. Brigadier General John Herbert Kelly (1840-1864) of the Confederate army, died at the age twenty four, of wounds received during a raid on Sherman's communications, on September 4, 1864 at Franklin, TN. Kelly was born on March 31, 1840 at Pickens City, Alabama. He attended West Point but resigned in December 1860. In 1861 he was 2nd Lieutenant of artillery and rose rapidly through the ranks. Later he was Captain on Hardee's staff and was promoted Major in the 14th Arkansas, Shiloh. His next move was Colonel of the 8th Arkansas and saw action at Perryville, Murfreesboro and Chickamauga. In November 1863 he was appointed Brig. General and was the youngest Brig. General in the Confederate army. He was in command of cavalry under Wheeler in the Atlanta campaign. Kelly signed Cleburne's memorandum concerning the emancipation of slaves willing to fight for the Confederacy.

14. Brigadier General Benjamin Franklin Kelley was promoted **Major General** in the Union army on August 5, 1864.
[See 1861 & 1891]

15. Mary Kelly, age 22, and Margaret, age 20, from Glasgow, sailed from Derry, to Philadelphia, on board the *Elizabeth*. Also board were **Mathew Kelly, age 26, and Patrick, age 18, from Laglan.**

16. Charles Kelly, age 35, of Strabane, Co. Tyrone left Derry bound for Quebec on board the *Doctor Kane*.

17. Patrick Kelly (address unknown) was in **St. Munchin's College, Limerick in 1864**. He appears to have spent only a short time there. [See 1859 (8), 1862 (9) and 1869 (8).]

18. Joseph Kelly (c1791-1864) solicitor, Westport Co. Mayo, died in Ebury Street, London, on January 16, 1864. He was the eldest son of Ignatius Kelly, solicitor, Castlegar, Claremorris and his wife Bridget Jordan formerly of Roselevin Castle, Co. Mayo. Joseph was brother of Peter Kelly, solicitor, Dowdstown, Bonniconlon, Ballina, William Thomas Kelly, solicitor, Castlegar and Bedina Kelly, a spinster, Castlegar. He was married to Julia Martyn who predeceased him in 1862. They had two children, Ignatius Kelly, who became Crown Solicitor for Mayo and Anna Maria Kelly, who died young in 1833 and is buried in Ross Abbey, Headford, Co. Galway.

19. Topographical and Historical Illustrations of the County of Kilkenny was published in the Journal of the

Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland by John Hogan in 1864 p. 189. It deals with **the O'Kellys of Magh Mail. The O'Kellys who resided near Gowran** were not of Ossorian decent or connection as they occupied Magh Mail before it had been usurped by Donchadh and united it with Osraigh. The Kellys have left their name in the topographical terms **"Kellymount" and "Castlekelly"; and the families of that title who resided near Gowran** down to the present century (19th) were the descendants of the primitive stock who submitted to the authority of King Donnchadh and elected him over Magh Mail.

1865

1. The following **Kelly Officers** served **in Major-General Meagher's Irish Brigade, in the American War of 1861-65:-**

Lieutenant-Colonel James Kelly, of the 69th. New York Volunteers.
Captain R. Kelly, do do
Lieutenant R. A. Kelly, do do
First Lieut. Patrick J. Kelly, do do
Second Lieut. Peter Kelly, do do
Colonel Patrick Kelly, 88th do (see 1864).
First Lieut. Robert J. Kelly, do do
Captain Laurence Kelly, of the 116th Pennsylvanian Volunteers.

Major Theodore Kelly was a member of Corcoran's Irish Legion**.**
Captain Edward Kelly, do do
Captain Michael Kelly do do
First Lieut. Martin Kelly do do (died of wounds received in action on May 26th., 1864).
First Lieut. Edward Kelly
Both Martin and Edward were promoted on July 20, 1863.

Captain T. W. Kelly was in The 164th (or Third) Regiment of Corcoran's Irish Legion.
Captain James H. Kelly, of The 170th (or Fourth) Regiment of Corcoran's Irish Legion, was killed in action on August 25, 1864.

2. General Ulysses S. Grant of the Union Army, accepted the surrender of General Robert E. Lee on behalf of the Confederate forces, in the village of **Appomattox**, Virginia, on April 9th, 1865. One of the houses in the village was called Kellys House. **Lorenzo D. Kelly**, a wheel wright had built the house in 1855. Lorenzo died in 1862, at the early age of thirty seven years. Kelly was survived by his mother, a sister, and one brother. They were probably living there on the historic day in 1865.

3. The Medal of Honor, is the highest award for valour in action against an enemy force which can be bestowed upon an individual serving in the armed forces of the United States of America. Because it is usually presented by the president of the U. S. in the name of the Congress of the U.S.A., it is **more commonly called The Congressional Medal of Honor**. The honour was first decided on in 1861.
During the American Civil War, seven Kelleys or Kellys, were awarded this great honour, for their bravery in action against the enemy. They were :-

Private Andrew J. Kelley, of the 17 Michigan Infantry, b. Mich., 1845; At Knoxville, Tenn. on Nov. 20. 1863, he voluntary accompanied a small party to destroy buildings inside enemies lines. The buildings were being used by enemy sharp shooters. They ran into fierce fire. The group were ordered to abort the operation. Kelley went on alone and completely destroyed the building with explosives.

Captain George V. Kelley, of the 104th Ohio Infantry, b. in Massilon, Ohio, 1843, for capturing of an enemy flag.

Fireman John Kelley, of the U.S. Navy, **born in Ireland**. He was on board the U.S.S. *Ceres*, which was involved in a fight, near Hamilton, Roanoke River, on July 9 1862. He was awarded the medal on April 3, 1863, for "continued firing against fierce enemy fire when his ship was attacked."

Sergeant Leverett M. Kelley, of the 36th Illinois Infantry, who was born in N.Y. At Missionary Ridge, Tenn. He sprang over the works just captured from the enemy, exhorting his comrades to follow, against fierce fire, reaching the summit, he accepted the sword of surrender of an enemy officer.

Sergeant Alexander Kelly, of the 6th U.S. **Coloured Troops**, b. Pennsylvania; At Chappins Farm, Virginia, on Sept. 29, 1864, When the troops were in disarray, he seized the fallen colours and holding them aloft, thus rallying his men.

Sergeant Daniel Kelly, of the 8th N.Y. Cavalry, who was born in Groveland, N.Y. On March 2, 1865, he captured an enemy flag, at Waynesboro, Virginia.

Private Thomas Kelly, of the 6th N.Y. Cavalry, b. in Ireland, was awarded his medal for capturing an enemy flag at Front Royal, Va., on August 16, 1864.

4. John Kelly, number 8332, and **James Kelly,** number 8337, were two of the 280 **convicts** on board the *Racehorse* which **left the United Kingdom** on August 10, and arrived in **Western Australia**.
Henry Kelly number 8621 was one of 281 **convicts** who left the United Kingdom on board the *Vimeira* on December 22, and reached Western Australia.

5. On November 20, 1865 James Dermot Daly of Castle Daly, County Galway, married **Countess Christina Gertrude O'Kelly, youngest daughter of Count Cornelius J. O'Kelly of Gallagh House, near Tuam, County Galway.**

6. Thomas Kelly, Attorney, on June 26, 1865 was **enrolled a barrister in the Supreme Court. (St. John *Morning News*, N.B., Canada). [See 1867]**

7. Countess Christina Gertrude O'Kelly of Gallagh House, near Tuam, County Galway married James Dermot Daly of Castle Daly, County Galway, on November 20, 1865.

8. Brigadier John Henry Kelly was **breveted Brig. General** on March 13, 1865. He had been Colonel in the 114th Regiment of Ohio, Volunteer Infantry.

9. Patrick Kelly age 20, of Co. Tyrone, sailed from Derry to St. John, Nova Scotia, on board the ***Doctor Kane*.**

10. On November 1, 1865, details of the proposed **sale of the estate** of Sir Charles Compton William Domville including part of the estate of Sir Frederick Trench consisting of 5779 acres **in the Baronies of Athlone and Moycarne in South Roscommon.**
Among the **tenants** on the estate were the following Kellys :-

Townlands
A. **Feamore and Moyvannon**, 719 acres, purchased by Robert Waiteman, Benham House, York for £9,000.

John Kelly, rent £15.19.10d for 40 acres 2 roods and 19 perches.

B. **Cornaseer**, 365 acres, 18 perches, also purchase by Waiteman.
Anthony Kelly (rent and acreage not given)

C. **Lisbaun**, 298 acres, purchased by Waiteman**.**
Michael Kelly
Thomas Kelly Senior and John Kelly.

D. **Corraclough** 190 acres,
Thomas Kelly

E. Cloghan, alias **Cloghan's Glebe**. 89 acres. [Cloghan's Castle was once home to Kellys. Later a Donnellan lived there.]

B,C,D, and E. Were purchased by Robert Waiteman for £8,000.

[National Archives; O'Brien set of Court Rental, Vol. 79, Rental 35]

11. Peter Kelly (c1798-1865), solicitor, Dowdstown, Bonniconlon, Ballina, died on August 11, 1865. He was the second son of Ignatius Kelly, solicitor, Castlegar House, Claremorris and his wife Bridget Jordan, formerly of Roselevin Castle, Co. Mayo. Peter had an extensive legal practice in Ballina. He did a good deal of work for the landlord classes. He was married to Eleanor O'Dowda, Bonniconlon House. They had a number of children including **Ignatius Samuel Kelly**, a Protestant, who was a Manager of the Provincial Bank, Cork, **Thaddeus O'Dowd Kelly**, who was also a Protestant and was a bank manager in Newry, Co. Down, **George Kelly** who married Miss Murray and **Ellen Leticia Kelly,** who married Thomas Reilly, Carn House, Belmullet. He was brother of Joseph Kelly, solicitor, Westport and William Thomas Kelly, solicitor, Castlegar House, Claremorris and Bedina Kelly a spinster (1804-1906). [See Main Hy-Many Family Tree]

12. Catherine Kelly was born in 1769.[1] She married Edward Christian, son of Edmond Christian and Jane Curphey.[1] She died on 4 November 1839 at Pooildhooie, Maughold, Isle of Man.[1] She was buried at Kirk Lezayre, Isle of Man.[1]

Children of Catherine Kelly and Edward Christian

- Catherine Christian+ d. 1865[1]
- Jane Elizabeth Christian d. 1875[1]
- Edmond Quayle Christian+ b. 1803, d. 1864[1]

13. Sister M. Ignatius Kelly of the Convent of Mercy Kells died on February 16, 1865 in her twenty first year of her life and the first of her religious profession. [Diocese of Meath, by A. Cogan. 1867]

14. Rev. Michael Kelly a secular priest of the Diocese of Meath, **joined the Jesuit Order** this year. He was educated at St. Finian's Navan and at Maynooth. And worked in Glasgow before returning to the Diocese of Meath where he worked in Frankford, Tullamore, Delvin, Navan and Mullingar. [Diocese of Meath by A. Cogan. 1867]

15. The Ulster Observer, Belfast on Tuesday October 24, 1865 published a thank you note from Fr. P. Phelan acknowledging the receipt of contributions to pay off the debt incurred in enlarging and renovating St. Patrick's Church, Cushendun. Among the contributors £1 Rev. M. Kelly, C.C., Belfast and Rev. E. Kelly, P.P., Lisburn. [Parish of Cushendun, Mass Rock Procession, M. McSparran, 1991]

1866

1. Sir Fitzroy Kelly was raised to the bench as **Chief Baron of the Exchequer** and appointed to the privy council (of Great Britain). His picture later appeared in Punch. He came to Dublin with a daughter.

2. John Kelly, (1816-1866), died in Australia. He was **born in Tonelig, (Woodmount**), in the parish of Creagh, Co.. Roscommon, (a few miles east of Ballinasloe), was charged with embezzlement from Ballinasloe Poor Law Union, and he also owed money to the National Bank (Ireland), in the early 1850's. He went to Australia in 1853 and moved to Deneliquin in 1858 with his wife and six of his seven children. There he became a Police Magistrate. He also had a brush with the law about money matters in his adopted country. During this investigation his financial difficulties in Ireland were introduced into the equation. His wife Mary Louise formerly Daly from Carnaleuna (Curnabeena) Park, Athenry, was born in 1824. After her husband's disgrace she stayed in Woodmount with the children before joined her husband in Australia in 1857.
Their eldest son Hubert stayed behind in Woodmount . (See 1909, 1913, 1953).

3. Charlotte Pricilla Kelly, youngest **daughter of Charles and Susannah Kelly**, married Roger J. Martin, on May 8th., at St.. Mary's, Donnybrook, Dublin. The ceremony was conducted by Rev. Edward Marks D.D., assisted by Rev. Hickman Rose Halahan, A. M. [see 1827 & 1867].

4 Dillon Kelly, Newgrove, Co. Westmeath. His will was administered 1866, Ref T, 10,549. (Nat. Arc.)

5. Catherine Kelly, Milltown, Co. Carlow (Spinster), Orig. And Copy Probate P.R. 1866. T. 472 A and B. ; Copy probate T. 330 N.A.

6. Ellen Kelly, late of 5 & 6 Church St., Dublin. PR 1866 IA=24=61 T. 2965. N.A.

7. Peter Kelly, was one of 310 **convict**s who sailed on board the Corona who departed from the United Kingdom, on December 22, and reached Western Australia.

8. John Kelly (1822-1886), American politician, boss of Tammany Hall, was a native of New York City. He was the **son of Hugh and Sarah (Donnelly) Kelly. Hugh had emigrated from Ireland in 1816**. John attended the parochial school attached to St. Patrick's Cathedral and after his father's death he became an office boy on the *New York Herald*. At thirteen he was apprenticed to a grate-setter and soap stone cutter and by 1843 he started his own business, He got involved with politics at an early stage in the fourteenth ward . He was opposed to Tammany Hall and was defeated in his two first attempts at seeking office. but felt by 1853 that he could be more effective in cleaning up the mess in that establishment if he joined it. He served as city alderman. He **served in the U.S. Congress from 1855 to 1858** and was sheriff of New York County for two periods from 1859-61 and again 1865-67. After the exposure of William Tweed, Kelly who had by this time been known as "Honest John " reorganized the Tammany machine. In 1868 he was nominated for mayor but withdrew on the grounds of ill health. He went abroad. This was a very sad time for John. The death of his wife (nee McIlhargy) was followed by the death of a son and two daughters which left him without family.
Returning from Europe he became virtually dictator of Tammany by 1874. He was constantly at war with the followers of Samuel Tilden who had originally been on his side in reorganizing Tammany. Kelly's refusal to back Tilden's candidate for governor, Lucius Robinson and instead presenting himself as an independent candidate for the position resulted in the election of Alonzo Cornell in 1879. When he retired from politics in 1882 he bequeathed his political influence to one of his lieutenants Richard Croker.
Kelly had remarried in 1876. He was survived by his widow Teresa (nee Mullen) who was a niece of Cardinal McCloskey, and two infant children.

9. John "Red" Kelly, a native of Moyglass, Killenaule, County Tipperary, who was born February 20, 1820, died on December 27, 1866 in Avenel, Victoria, Australia. He had at an early age got into a faction fight in Belfast and was tried and convicted of murder, and was deported to Van Diemens Land (Tasmania). Having completed his sentence he married Ellen Elizabeth Quinn, a native of County Armagh, on November 18, 1850 in Melbourne. They had eight children.
Mary Jane Kelly, born February 25, 1851 in Beveridge, Victoria.
Anne Kelly, born November 1853 in Beveridge, married Alexander Gunn, and died 1872. They had two children.
Edward "Ned" Kelly, born Beveridge December 28, 1854, hanged Melbourne November 11, 1880.
Margaret "Maggie" Kelly, born September 17, 1873, married 1st Thomas Lloyd, 2nd William Skillion, d. Jan. 22, 1896. She had eleven children by her first husband and two children by her second husband.
James Kelly, b. July 31, 1859, died Oct. 18, 1946.
Daniel Kelly, b. May 1, 1861, shot dead in ambush at Glenrowan, Victoria, June 28, 1880.
Catherine Ada "Kate" Kelly, b. July 12, 1863, married William Henry "Bricky" Foster, d. October 6, 1896. They had six children.
Grace Kelly, b. August 10, 1865, married Edward Griffiths, died Mat 3, 1940. They had nine children.

"Red" Kelly was son of **Thomas Kelly** (1800-) and Mary Cody (1798-) and was grandson of **John Kelly** (1775-) and Ellen Head (1776-). "Red" had **two brothers Edward (1822-) and Thomas (1825-)** and had **two sisters Mary Kelly (1828-) and Anne Kelly (1831-1918).** Anne married John Ryan and they had eight children.
[See 1880 (1)]

10. John Kelly, age 19, and James age 11, of Strabane, Co. Tyrone, sailed from Derry to St. John, Nova Scotia, on the Doctor Kane.

11. Mary Ann Kelly was baptised in St. Mary's**, Kilkenny** on June 8, 1866. She was **daughter of Martin Kelly and Mary Hanlon.**

12. James Kelly, Kilmallock, Co. Limerick was a student in **St. Munchin's College,** Limerick from 1865 to 1866**.**
[See 1859 (8), 1862 (9), 1864 (17) and 1869(8)]

13. Malachy John Kelly, third son of the late Ignatius Kelly, Crown Solicitor, Castlebar, born May 25,

1850; afft. Mary Kelly, Summerhill, Dublin. T 1866. [King's Inns Admis. 1607-1867]

14. Countess Christina Gertrude O'Kelly, youngest daughter of Count Cornelius J. O'Kelly of Gallagh, Tuam, Co. Galway married James Dermot Daly, of Castle Daly, Co. Galway on November20, 1865. Christiana's brother **Count Festus O'Kelly, was married to Teresa, James Dermot's brother.** **[Burke's Landed Gentry of Ireland 1904]**

1867

1. Colonel Thomas J. Kelly, a Fenian, who had come to Ireland in 1865 as an envoy to report on the military situation in Ireland so as to satisfy the leaders in America that a fight that year was possible that year. He very impressed by Kearney's (a leader of the Fenians"') idea of a fight in Dublin and with the military fitness of the men generally. Instead of going back to America he decided to remain in Ireland and sent his report by messenger, which was very favourable as to military possibilities. He was a very competent judge as he had been a staff officer in the Army of Cumberland with opportunities of seeing movements on a large scale and knowing why they were made. He was wounded at the battle of Missionary Ridge, and mustered out of the service.

At the outbreak of war Kelly was working as a printer in some city in Tennessee (either Memphis or Nashville) and made his way with much difficulty to Cincinnati, where he joined the Federal Army

Kelly was the second last of the American Envoys. His action in remaining in Ireland and throwing in his lot with the Home Organization seemed to have been conclusive evidence the doubting Thomases in America that everything was all right in Ireland, and O'Mahony began to send over officers steadily after receiving his report.

In the summer of 1865 the Government began to realize that they had a formidable movement to deal with. The "G" Division of the Detective Branch of the Dublin Police started to watch the *Irish People* office and started to trail men from there to their homes. They employed a spy named Nangle who was employed one day a week as a folder in the paper. On Thursday September 15, 1865, a strong force of the "G" Division as well as uniformed police raided the office of the Irish People and seized the paper and arrested everyone on the premises while others were arrested at their residences. James Stephens had a narrow escape. At the time of the raid he was having a meeting with some of the men at the lodgings of James Flood when a man rushed in and reported the seizure of the paper. Stephens immediately went away and the police arrived a few minutes later, only to find the bird had flown.

Among those arrested at the time of the seizure of the paper were Thomas Clarke, John O'Leary and O'Donovan Rossa. Several arrests were also made in Cork and other cities and towns. The castle hoped to bag all the leaders in one swoop but did not succeed.

Stephens lay low and entrusted the management of the organization to Colonel Kelly and he proved a more efficient manager than Stephens himself. He had kept away from the *Irish People* offices and the Government were apparently unaware of his presence in Dublin. Nangle knew nothing of Kelly and his knowledge of the organization was very limited.

Stephens who lived under the name "Mr. Herbert" at Fortfield House, Sandymount was arrested with Charles Kicham, Hugh Brophy and Edward Duffy, on November 11, 1865. Stephens felt that he was found as a result of being betrayed.

A few days after the arrest of Stephens a Military Council was called by Kelly to deal with the emergency. The meeting was held in a room over Haybern's barber shop in Wicklow Street and was well attended. The most senior military person present was General Millen who reputedly had been a General in the Mexican army was proposed to take over from Stephens but there was much dissention to this proposal.

At a second meeting called by Kelly, Millen did not attend but sent a long letter in reply to a letter from Stephens (written in his cell and brought to Kelly by Michael Breslin), ordering Millen to return to the U.S.A., "to take command of the expedition". Kelly was fearful of Millen absconding with the funds. Further mention is made on Millen in James J. O'Kelly, 1906 (1)].

James Stephens was sprung from Richmond Jail with assistance from within. Kelly was aware of the plans using bees wax to make moulds of the locks, required to be opened. This operation was carried out by John J. Breslin, who was working in the prison as a hospital steward. Kelly had suggested to John Devoy that he select ten of the best men that would be required for the operation. When the prison clock struck one Breslin left his quarters in the hospital and quietly opened the door leading to the corridor where Stephens's cell was situated. No one else was up but Byrne and Stephens who was dressed and ready to move. Ascending the stairs Breslin opened the two doors leading into the corridor as quietly as he could . Stephens heard Breslin turn the key in the cell door. He slid from the hammock where he lay dressed. Stephens after receiving a loaded revolver from Breslin followed the latter down stairs. Breslin opened the door leading out into the prison yard. A ladder used to light the lamps was too short to enable a man reach the top of an inside wall that had to be scaled before reaching the outside wall. Two table one on top of the other had to be hastily procured and the ladder placed on top of the two tables and held by Breslin. Stephens then climbed the ladder and got over the wall. He then went to the perimeter wall and threw some gravel over the wall. The signal was immediately recognised by Kelly and his small party. A rope ladder was thrown over the wall and was held on the outside by four men to enable Stephens to get over the wall to freedom. Stephens and Kelly went to the house of Mrs. Boland, sister of James O'Connor late Member of Parliament for West Wicklow. Devoy and the rest started off in small groups and separated and went their different ways.

The trials of the arrested Fenians', O'Leary, Luby, Kickham, O'Donovan Rossa and others was meant to intimidate the Fenian movement but it had the opposite effect. Thousands of new men were sworn in, many of them belonging to the professional and commercial classes.

The chief cause of the failure of Fenianism in Ireland was the split in the organization in America which came at the time of crisis in Ireland. The split delivered a large portion of the resources intended for the Irish Campaign to the project of invading Canada. It cut off the supply of American officers and left the work of supporting the Home Organization in the hands of that portion of the American body least capable and efficient.

Stephens was very upset by the Split and he did not meet many people in the weeks following his springing from jail. Colonel Kelly, his Chief of Staff gave the orders to the others, given by Stephens.

A meeting was called in Kelly's Lodgings in Grantham Street and Stephens told them that due to the split in America and as a result the slowing down of funds which he depended on to obtain sufficient arms and it would be necessary to postpone the uprising. This was a disappointment to the volunteers. **[To be Cont page 92 Recollection of an Irish Rebel Devoy]**

was and to help to organise the Fenian rising **, went to England** and was captured **with Timothy Deacy.** They were **"sprung**", from a police van (Black Maria), while on their way to court in Manchester. **During** the rescue a policeman called Brett was killed**.** The resulting round up of suspects, and the conviction and hanging of **Allen, Larkin and O'Brien (the Manchester martyrs)** on flimsy evidence, resulted in a worldwide criticism of British justice. Fr Patrick Lavelle, the Nationalist priest from Partry, Co. Mayo wrote in the *Irish People,* on November 27, 1867 about the hanging of the Manchester Martyrs. "Murdered! They have been strangled ! They have been murdered ! Theirs is the last Irish blood crying to heaven for vengeance. It has moistened English soil, but in the reckoning book, it mingles with that ocean of the Irish life-current which, has not ceased to flow, during seven centuries, on the exsanguinated altar of English rapacity, bloodthirstiness, pride and lust of power .... Out of their ashes will spring up an army of their like. They died only three; their death is worth three hundred thousand to the cause of Ireland."
Kelly returned to the U.S.A. And after a row with his fellow Fenians', he faded from the stage.

2. George Alexander Patrick Kelly, 2nd son of John Kelly of Essex Lawn, Roscommon, a civil engineer, and his wife Mary O'Connor, was admitted to the King's Inns. George was educated at T.C.D. [King's Inns, Admis. 1607-1867]

3. Kelly's Bluff, Cardiff Street, Dubuque, Iowa, U.S.A., was a section along the river, called after **Thomas Kelly**, who was a reclusive eccentric, who came to live in Dubuque, in 1832. Kelly took up residence in an old cave. Soon after this he started mining and within a short time he had extracted 1,400

pounds of lead ore. He was able to find the main seam of lead and as a result he was able to extract large quantities of the ore. He brought relatives from Canada, to help in the operation. He built a smelter on the bluff. When he died in 1867, he was estimated to be worth about a quarter of a million dollars. Rumour had it that he had buried gold in the ground. Several people started to dig holes, and a few were lucky, and found sums, ranging from $500, to $10,000 dollars. Eventually the authorities had to prohibit the digging.

4. Patrick Joseph Kelly, MD, F.R.C.S.I., (1832- 1867), died on August 4th., and was buried in the cemetery of St.. Paul's Church, St.. James, Jamaica, West Indies. Born in Fort View, County Clare to Pat Mór Kelly and his wife Bridget Gibson (who converted to Catholicism). Patrick studied medicine and trained as a surgeon. He emigrated to Jamaica and later married his first Mary Frost, in April 1858, in Jamaica. They had no family. He married secondly Carey Lawson, about 1859. She was the daughter of Hon. George Lawson. They had the following children,
Dermot Owen Kelly-Lawson, Hampden, St. James's, Jamaica, who under the will of his maternal grandfather took the additional surname Lawson. [He married in 1895 Charlotte Matilda, daughter of the Rev John Smith of Edinburgh and had two sons and on daughter, George McFarguhar Kelly-Lawson, born 1896, 2nd Lieutenant R.G.A. ;killed in action at Typres in August 1917 and Dermot Owen Kelly-Lawson, born 1898 and was a 2nd Lieutenant in the 3rd Dragoon Guards during World War 1 1914-18.]
Clare Josephine Kelly, who married (1) Campbell Tullock Dewar F.R.C.S.E. and (2) Mungo Sloan
Georgina "Ena" Maria Kelly, who married her cousin Charles McFarlane. Ena Dermot and Clare contested their grandfather's will. They were given £2,000 each by their grandmother Bridget Gibson. This was a lot of money in those days.

5. James Aymer Kelly, died, at his father's residence, at 2 Wharton's Terrace, Harold's Cross, Dublin, on April 20th, from consumption (tuberculosis). He was aged 27 and was the **son of Mr. J. C. Kelly**. He was buried in the family burial place in Dundrum [See 1827 & 1866].

6. Thomas Kelly, of Summerside, Prince Edward Island, Barrister-at-Law married Mary Emeline Elskildson, oldest daughter of Henry J. Elskildson, St John, N.B., formerly of New York, U.S. The ceremony took place at the Cathedral St. John and it was carried out by the Bishop of St. John who was assisted by Rev. W. J. Foley on September 4 1867.

7. Thomas Kelly, a 23 year old prize fighter who originally came from **St. John, N.B.,** but has been resident in Philadelphia for eight years fought a Welshman named Parkinson near Douglas-ville, Berks Co., Pa., in March 1867. The New York Herald describing the fight said "Kelly was the winner in round 2 in two minutes**".**

8. The Bangor Whig reported on August 2, 1867, that during the gale on Sunday morning that the schooner the *Olive Branch* under the command of Captain Lopaus from Calais to Beverly, went ashore one mile below Sandy Beach and will prove a total loss, the sea making a complete breach over her. Her cargo of lumber is strewn along the beach. The crew consisted of the Captain, his mate **James Kelley** who was the Captains brother in law and a boy. The crew attempted to land in a boat which capsized striking Kelley in the head and sank instantly. The Captain and boy succeeded in landing on the shore in safety, but Kelley received an injury from being struck by the boat. The body of James Kelley has not yet been found. He was a single man of 22 years of age. The crew came **from Tremont, Maine, U.S.A.**

9. The Irish Constabulary was made 'Royal' in recognition of its faithful service and for its role in suppressing the Irish Republican Brotherhood. It had now become the **Royal Irish Constabulary** and the force wore the Harp and Crown. **A number of Kelly served** in the force with distinction and some lost their lives because of their membership of it.
[See 1836].

10. Bridget Kelly was baptised in St. Mary's, **Kilkenny** on December 6, 1867. She was **daughter of Martin Kelly and his wife Mary Hanlon.**

11. Joseph Kelly, son of Luke Kelly and his wife Anne Doyle, Kilrustan, Elphin diocese, was born on June 15, 1843. He attended Mount Mellery and entered All Hallows Seminary, Dublin in 1864. He left in June 1867.

12. Fr. J. Kelly was on the teaching staff of **St. Finian's Seminary, Navan** c. 1867. [Hist. Diocese of

Meath, Vol. IV, 1867]

13. Rev. Patrick Kelly was born in the parish of Kilbeggan and entered Maynooth in 1814. He was ordained in 1822 after a distinguished collegiate course. He served for a number of years as curate in Mullingar. He succeeded Fr Michael Flood as P**arish Priest of Kilskyre**, diocese of Meath in 1854. He replaced the old church with a new building, and repaired another. He built a new parochial house and some schools. He took an active part in Catholic Emancipation and the Tenants Rights an Repeal movements. He was very good preacher and was still very active in 1867. Diocese of Meath by Rev. A. Cogan, 1867]

14. The Very Rev. William Kelly of the Archdiocese of Westminster, St. Mary's and St. Michael's, London was from the parish of Collierstown, diocese of Meath. [Diocese of Meath, by A. Cogan, 1867]

1868
1. Catherine Kelly, Arcadia House, Athlone. Original AWA PR Oct. 12, 1868.
T. 14653 N.A.

2. John Edward Kelly was one of 280 convicts transported from the United Kingdom to Western Australia. He was convicted of **High Treason** and was sentenced to death commuted to life.
Also on the same ship the Hougoumont, was **James Kelly** who was sentenced to transportation to a **penal colony** for 10 years, having been convicted of larceny.

3. Thomas Kelly was born in the Parish of Carlingford, probably at Ballagan about 1798. Given the scarcity of the name in the Cooley peninsula he was probably a near relative (possibly a brother) of James Kelly who was from the same area and ended up in St John, New Brunswick. Possibly Peter Kelly was best man at the wedding of James Kelly was also another brother. Thomas mentioned above **died on August 19**, 1868 and was buried from his residence Charlotte Street near Britain, **St. John, N.B**. **[see 1885 (6)].**

4. Thomas Kelly recently of Salisbury, has been placed in charge of the Telegraph Office**, Sussex, N.B., Canada.**

5. Jeremiah Kelly, Esq., M.D., was re-admitted in 1868, as a member of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland having paid arrears due. [See list of Members in 1869 (10)]

6. Rev. Daniel Kelly died in Dublin during Holy Week, 1867. He was a native of Kilmore and when young he emigrated to America with his parents. He was appointed **Parish Priest of Newtownards** in 1832 and remained there until February 1841 and then emigrated once more to America where in 1844 he was attached to the Cathedral of St. Louis. Returning to Ireland he died in 1867. [Digest of the History of the Diocese of Down and Connor, 1945]

1869
1. Charles Kelley, Irish born American soldier, was awarded the **Congressional Medal of Honor**, for his actions, in the Chiricahua Mountains, Arizona.

2. The Granger Movement (Patrons of Husbandry or Grange), was established in Washington D. C., by **Oliver H. Kelley** and some of his fellow government clerks. The Grange was a secret, non political society, admitting both men and women to the same degrees- the women at a reduced rate, perhaps to assure their joining and not holding the men back from membership. It's purposes were social, educational, and economic, and its aim was to bring some light and cheer into the drab lives as well as to work for the betterment of living conditions through cooperative enterprises. (see 1875).

3. Rev. Timothy Kelly ("Father Tim"), (1803-1869), died in Kilrush, Co.. Clare, on March 15th. He was born in Cragaknock, Co. Clare, in 1803. He was the fourth son of John Kelly and Anne Butler. Tim was educated at Maynooth College, where he had a distinguished academic career, and was awarded a Dunboyne Bursary. At the early age of 28 he was appointed Parish Priest of the combined parishes of Cooraclare and Kilmichil, in 1831. He built a new church at Kilmichil in 1834, and two years later he built a new church at Cooraclare.

[Archdeacon Ryan, P.P. of Kilrush, wrote an article about Fr Tim, in 1972. He finished his article with, "Judged by the standards of priestly attainment Fr Tim Kelly was a man of acknowledged sanctity, selflessness, intellectual calibre, pastoral activity and achievement comparable with the best of his time within his own country. Familiar as I am with the outstanding reputation he enjoyed in three present West Clare parishes and having heard of him at first hand from may who knew him, I feel no priest ever known to have belonged to the Corablascin territory has been his peer as a priest. I regard Fr Kelly as the greatest ecclesiastic that adorned the country since Saint Senan himself."]

4. Private Charles Kelley, of Company G. 1st U.S. Cavalry, b. in Ireland, at Chiricahua Mountains, Arizona., on Oct. 20, 1869, for "Gallantry in Action." [see 1865, 1874 & 1898]

5. *The Clare Champion* reported that there had been 'a great **Jesuit Mission' in O'Callaghan's Mills,** Co. Clare in August. The people came from as far away as twenty miles. Several priests were involved in giving the mission. A harmonium was hired in Limerick and **Rev. Robert Kelly, S.J.,** an accomplished musician, formed a reasonably satisfactory choir and Benediction became a regular part of the mission exercises, and eventually of the parish devotions, from September 1869 and onwards.

6. On his way to conduct a mission in Ballaghy, in May 1869, Rev. Robert Haly, S. J., called on **Bishop Francis Kelly, Bishop of Derry and Raphoe,** to pay his respects. The bishop expressed his hopes of opening the new cathedral in a few months with a 'great mission'.

7. Edward Kelly, Captain in the Royal Navy, and later Harbour Master in Mauritius until 1859, died third year. He was son of Rev. George de Smeth Kelly, Prebend of Southwell and his wife Catherine Dewelda. In 1826 he married Marie Louise Foisy of Mauritius and they had two daughters, Julia Kelly (1829-1915) and Eliza Kelly (1834-97). He married secondly in 1834 Margaret Rallett of Maidstone and they had two sons and a daughter, Edward Kelly (1836-92), a Rear Admiral in the Royal Navy, Laur Kelly (1838-1907) and Henry Holdsworth Kelly (1844-1919), Colonel in the Royal Marine Artillery. [See 1772, 1823, 1919 (8).]

8. The **Sacred Heart Church** run by the Jesuits who had started a Seminary in Limerick called **St. Munchin's** in 1867 was dedicated on January 27, 1869. Among the large "highly respectable congregation" were Dr Butler, bishop of Limerick, Dr. Leahy, bishop of Dromore, Dr. Conachty, bishop of Kilmore, **Very Rev. Edward Kelly S.J., Rector of Belvedere College, Dublin, his brother Very Rev. Thomas Kelly S.J., rector of St. Munchin's** and a host of other clergy and civic dignitaries and laity. The dedication was performed by Dr. Butler Bishop of Limerick.
Fr. Edward Kelly had been Rector of St. Munchin's prior to his appointment to Belvedere College, Dublin. They also had a third brother a Jesuit who ministered on the Foreign Missions.
[See 1859 (8). Many Kellys were educated at St. Munchin's over the next one hundred years.]

9. Some Kelly Births in San Francisco in 1869
A daughter born to John J. Kelly.....1869B....358**.**

Some Kelly Deaths in San Francisco in 1869
Johanna Kelly, age 27.....1869D....942.
John Alanson, age 7 months.....1869D...943.
Josephine Louisa Kelly, age 3.....1869D....944.
Julia Kelly, age 40.....1869D....945.
Maggie Kelly, age 7.....1869D....2821.
Martin Arthur Kelly, age 2.....1869 D..947.
Mary Anne Kelly, age 3.....1869D...948.
Mary Frances Kelly, age 4 months..1869D...949.
Mary Teresa Kelly, age 6.....1869D..950.
Robert Kelly, age 35.....1869D...951.
Sarah Agnes Kelly, age 5 months...1869D...952
Thomas Kelly, age 29.....1869D...953
Thomas Michael Kelly, age 2.....1869 D..954

Some Kelly Marriages in San Francisco in 1869
Margaret Kelly married Thomas A. Jones...1869M...820.

Michael Kelly married Nellie Russel.....1869M...821.

10. Kelly members of the R.S.A.I. IN 1869
Denis H. Kelly, Esq., D.L., M.R.I.A., 51 Upper Mount Street, Dublin.
Dillon Kelly, Esq., M.D., J.P., Mullingar.
J. H. Kelly, M.D., Spike Island, Queenstown, Co. Cork.
Maurice F. Kelly, Esq., Graigue-na-managh.
Michael Kelly, Esq., J.P., Dundalk.

11.

Clara FitzRoy Kelly[1]

F, #96340, d. 16 July 1869
Clara FitzRoy Kelly died. 16 Jul 1869|. Clara FitzRoy Kelly was the **daughter of Sir FitzRoy Kelly**.[1] She married, firstly, Captain John Green Paley before 1855.[1] She married, secondly, Thomas Bromley, son of Admiral Sir Robert Howe Bromley, 3rd Bt. and Anne Wilson, on 19 September 1855.[1] She died on 16 July 1869.[1]

Children of Clara FitzRoy Kelly and Thomas Bromley
- Beatrice Ruperta Bromley+ d. 4 Apr 1945[1]
- Rupert FitzRoy Bromley+ b. 28 Aug 1862, d. 27 Jun 1933[1]

Sir FitzRoy Kelly held the office of Lord Chief Baron.[1] [See Sir Fitzroy Kelly 1880]

1870

1. ***The Loughrea Journal*** was published and printed by **Thomas Kelly** and edited by **Michael S. Kelly**. It was described as "The only monthly periodical in the West of Ireland". It described itself as "non sectarian and non political".

2. Dennis Kelly, poet, died. He was born in 1841, near Roscommon Town. He was brother of Monsignor James J. Kelly, (see 1917). Dennis wrote various poems for the *Roscommon Messenger,* and various other journals between 1860 and 1870, over the signatures, either 'Sined' or 'Pendennis'.

3. Ellen Kelly, died on February, 22, and was buried in the family plot in the cemetery surrounding the Protestant church in Gort, Co.. Galway. She was 95 years of age and was predeceased a year earlier by her husband Thomas. The flat stone over the tomb is close to the tomb of Festus Kelly, suggesting a relationship. [See 1884].

4. Rev. James Kelly (1831-1870), was born to Daniel Kelly and his wife Nora Scanlon Irremore, Kerry, on February 17, 1831. He attended the University of Louvain, Belgium and entered All Hallows Seminary, Dublin in 1856 and was ordained for Beverley, Yorkshire by Archbishop Cullen on December 18, 1857. He ministered at Bradford, St. Mary's, Halifax from 1861 until his death on January 21, 1870.

5. Rev. John Kelly (1838-1870) was born to Thomas Kelly and his wife Margaret Moran, Doora, Killaloe diocese, on April 24, 1838 and was educated at Mr Moon's School, Peter Street. He entered All Hallows Seminary in 1862 and was ordained for the diocese of Sydney on June 11, 1867. He ministered in Darlinghurst -St. Mary's, **Sydney diocese. He died on June 9, 1870 and is buried in Petersham.**

6. William Kelly (1802-1870), died at his home in Goode, Ontario, Canada. His parents were Patrick Kelly and Mary (Fenlon) Kelly. They had a farm of 55 acres of land, a considerable holding at that time, for an Irish Catholic, when the Penal Laws against the majority Catholic population still held sway although the more draconian elements had by now relaxed. The farm was situated in the townland of Powerstown, Goresbridge, Co. Kilkenny. The landlord was Sir Nicholas Loftus, of Mount Loftus. Patrick had at least three children, Elizabeth (Dooley) Kelly, John Kelly,
and William. The Kellys would have been numbered among the more comfortable in the locality as evidenced by the size of their holding, the fact that William was literate and by the fact that Patrick Kelly was one of the signatories to a document published in November 1797 and signed by forty eight heads of household in the Graige)namanagh) and published in *Finn's Leinster Journal* of November 22-25, 1797. The signatories all people of substance opposed the unrest that prevailed in the district at that time. The

document did little to dispel the great dissatisfaction of the people who were being severely crushed by a frightened small minority ruling class who were well aware of what happened in France when enough people stood up and said no. The following year the neighbouring county Wexford rose and the Graigenamanagh was involved.

William Kelly realized there was no future for him as a younger son in Ireland. The country was in a bad state. A bad famine which started in 1820 and was now in its third year had virtually paralysed the country. Many people were dying from hunger and the attendant diseases. There was no work available so those who could took the emigrant ship in the hope of a better future. There were reports of new territories being opened in Canada. William set sail for the New World in 1822, probably through New Ross, which was about twenty miles away and which had extensive trade with Canada. William was hired as a labourer on December 27, 1822 by the Philomen Wright Lumbering Company. There is a letter in the Canadian National Archives, written to his employers by William Kelly on March 22, 1827. The writing is in a strong well written hand and suggests the he was no stranger to the pen. As education and schools were banned for Catholics in Ireland at that time, children were educated at Hedge Schools where they were educated by wandering Hedge School teachers. These teachers were often well educated and some were ex clerical students who were educated on the continent, but found that they did not have a vocation.

The centre of the lumbering industry at that time was on the Quebec side of the Ottawa River, in the area later known as Hull/Wrightville. Here the farmer's son from Co. Kilkenny found work. On October 16, 1827 William married another Irish emigrant, Margaret Kilboy in Notre Dame Cathedral, Quebec City. The ceremony was carried out by Padre H. Peristry, the French speaking parish priest. Mary's parents were the late Thomas Kilboy and Mary (Curran) Kilboy.

The newly married couple started on their new adventure in a flat in Shanty-Town (Bog-Town), where many of the Philomen Wright workers lived. William left his job in the lumber business and became a stone-cutter in the construction of the Rideau Canal. In 1836 William purchased a 100 acre farm near Vernon. In the census of 1837 he had the West Half of Lot 40, Concession 6 which he sold in 1841 to Rev. Dan McPhail, a Baptist Missionary from Scotland for £50. The Baptist Church of Osgoode was built there. William bought a farm near Metcalfe and in 1850 he purchased 44 acres on the Rideau river front.
[In 1994 his great-great-grandchildren still reside in this location, Susan Kelly, daughter of Reginald and Joan (Graham) Kelly, live on the south half of the original Lot 17, while Francis (and family), son of Elmer and Regina (Girouad) Kelly live on the north half of the same lot.]

William and Margaret had four children, Patrick, David, Mary and John. In 1958 he purchased another farm of 100 acres for £100.

In 1866 Catherine McEvoy wife of David Kelly and first cousin of Catherine McEvoy wife of David's brother, Patrick, died. To add to the family's grief, John William's youngest son died on the same day. The wakes were held on the same day. One in each house of Lot 17, Concession 1.

William probably prompted by the double family tragedy mad his will on November 15, 1866. It read :
"In the Name of God Amen"
"I, William Kelly sound of mind but weak of body do make the following arrangement of my property." First, I bequeath to my son Patrick Kelly the rear half of Lot 29 in the first concession of Osgoode. Also three cows of mine at Edmond McEvoys since the year 1864 together with all my personal property.

Second I bequeath to David Kelly the mortgage I hold for thirteen hundred dollars. Third I bequeath to my daughter Mary the sum of five shillings."
Witness
James Doyle Signed: William Kelly

William Doyle

William Kelly passed away at his home on January 10, 1870. He was sixty eight years of age. The cause of death on his Death Certificate signed by Samuel Cowan MD, was bronchitis for six months. William's Brother John Kelly, who had stayed on in the old homestead in Ireland, and his sister Elizabeth (Kelly) Dooley had both died in 1847. Their deaths are probably related to the Great Famine in Ireland at that time.
[I am grateful to Lorne Kelly of Ottawa, Canada, who wrote of his Odyssey in search of his ancestors in *The William Kelly Story* 1802-1870. The author kindly presented me with a copy of this privately published book, which was printed in 1994. J.M.K.] [See 1992 (11)]

7. Kelly Deaths in San Francisco in 1870
James William Kelly, age 1.....1879D...912.
Johannah Kelly, age 35.....1870D....942.

Johannah Ella, age 10.....1870D....914
Julia Kelly, age 22, died in 1870.....1870D....915.
Margaret Kelly, age 10 months.....1870D....916.
Mary Kelly, age 79.....1870D.....917.
Mary A. Kelly, age 14.....1870D....918.
Mary Ann Kelly, age 22.....1870D....919.
Mary Jane Kelly, age 3.....1870D....920
Patrick Kelly, age 39.....1870D....921.
Robert Emmet Kelly, age 4.....1870D....922.

Some Kelly Marriages in San Francisco in 870
Peter Kelly married Ellen M. Bermingham....1870M....727 [Also entered as 728**]**

Some Kelly Births in San Francisco in 1870
A daughter born to John J. Kelly.....1870B...364. [See also births in 1869]

1871
1. How the cream of Irish Medicine was whipped by two brilliant Lawyers.
Trial of **Robert Kelly** for the murder of Head Constable Talbot, in a famous trial, in Dublin, was opened on October 30, 1871, before Lord Chief Justice Whiteside and Lord Chief Baron Pigott. There was great unwillingness to serve on the jury. The prisoner was escorted to the dock by two troops of dragoons as well as a large body of police.

The main facts of the case was about midnight on July 12th, Talbot was walking in a street in Dublin, a man sprang from a doorway and fired a revolver at his breast, the bullet passing through the breast to the back of the neck. Talbot was taken to hospital where he was attended to by Dr Stokes, M.C.S., physician to The University of Dublin hospital and some other eminent surgeons. Talbot died in a few days. The murderer, after firing the shot, retreated into the doorway, from which the prisoner Kelly was immediately afterward seen to run away. In his retreat he fired a bullet from a revolver at a policeman who was in pursuit of him, and hit him in the thigh. Kelly was however arrested, and was identified by Talbot before his death as the man who had fired at him.

The Solicitor-General and Sergeant Armstrong were counsel for the Crown. Mr Butt Q.C. And Mr Faulkner Q.C. For the prisoner.

The Solicitor-General in opening the case, said its importance could not be overrated. The prisoner stood charged with the wilful murder of Head Constable Talbot, and the circumstances aggravated, if that were possible, the gravity of the crime. Two constables Mullen and Grimes, identified the prisoner as the man who fired the shot. The revolver a neat six chamber weapon was produced in court. A police inspector proved the finding of three bullet moulds in the prisoner's house on July 12th. The chief interest in the trial lay in the examination of Dr Stokes and the other medical witnesses, as the line of defence on which Mr Butt mainly relied (in addition to the question of identity, which he maintained was not proved,) was that Talbots death was owing not to the wounds he had received, but to unskilful surgical treatment. Dr William Stokes was accordingly examined and cross-examined at great length as to his treatment of the wound. He said he had the advice and assistance of Mr Robert William Smith, Professor of Surgery in the University of Dublin ; Mr John Hamilton, of Merrion Square ; Mr Robert Adams of St. Stephen's Green ; Mr Joliffe Tuffnel, ex-Regius Professor of Military Surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.; Mr Porter, Surgeon in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland, and ex-President of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland. He denied that the vertebral artery was cut during the man's lifetime and was asked "Why can you tell me that it was not cut during his lifetime ?" To which he replied, "For three reasons : First, if that artery had been cut the haemorrhage would have been enormously profuse ; secondly, if it were cut it would have been impossible to have apply a ligature to it at that situation ; and thirdly, the effect on the patient's brain by the withdrawal of blood would have been obvious and manifest to everyone present." He admitted that the occipital artery had been cut during the operation he had performed. It was ligatured ; five or six minutes elapsed before the artery was tied up, but there was no loss of blood for pressure was put on. He described the first examination of the wounded man. The action of the heart and his pulse was not weak. There was no symptom about him at that time to lead the witness to believe that his life was in danger. He probed the wound which was not bleeding when he first saw it. He then used a forceps and felt a hard substance, which he believed to be a bullet, and tried to get hold of it, but there were small pieces of metal impacted into the suture, and no forceps could get any hold on them. The forceps struck the bone. Talbot showed no sign of weakness while he made the examination.

The next time he was seen by several other surgeons, who used the probe. He was subsequently removed from the bed to the theatre of the hospital, after a conversation with the other surgeons ; the light was between them. The witness enumerated successive probings. He did not recollect Dr Mc Donnell stating that what was supposed to be a bullet was bone. Dr Baxter lent him a Nelaton's probe, which is of porcelain, and determines with more certainty the presence of a foreign body. The result was not satisfactory. Although the mark of the lead was not on the probe, the witness was sure that it was. The witness was pressed as to the details of the operation and the several kinds of foreign and other instruments used in the effort to extract the bullet. He stated that if the wound had appeared to be mortal it would have been useless to attempt to remove the lead. Independently of the wound itself, he showed no symptom involving danger to life. The first symptoms appeared on Thursday, when he found there had been haemorrhage. It was stopped but returned on Sunday. He stated that when the artery was cut it did not spout. His dispositions at the inquest were referred to, and the word was found in them. He did not recollect having used it.

In the course of cross-examination Mr Butt asked : - "According to the rules laid down by the best writers on surgery, was it proper to have made the operation to search for the bullet?"

The Solicitor-General objected - not that he was afraid of the answer, but because he knew that they were to have the opinions of other medical men. He learned from his learned friend last night that he was going into evidence as to whether the operation was necessary or not, and, if so, it was properly performed. He was of the opinion this question was improperly introduced into the case. Even assuming that the treatment was the cause of the death, he maintained it was sufficient for the prosecution if the wound inflicted was a dangerous one according to the opinion of competent men. It had been proved that this was a dangerous wound. There could be no doubt that Dr Stokes was a competent medical man - his qualifications showed that - qualifications which were none the worse because of their being from an Irish college and university. That being so and he having been brought to attend this man, and having attended him according to the best of his skill and ability, it was not possible or competent for his learned friend (Mr Butt) to go into any questions as to the opinions of other medical men. He submitted that this evidence ought not to be admitted, and he thought they had now arrived at a point in the case where their lordships should intervene.

Mr Butt contended that the evidence ought to be received. The indictment here was not for firing at with intent to kill - if it was, the evidence would be inadmissible ; but the indictment was for actually killing, and the question the jury would have to try, even assuming that the prisoner fired the shot, was whether or not the operation was improper. And whether the operation caused the man's death and not the wound.

The Lord Chief Justice here asked Mr. Butt whether his case was to establish a case of manslaughter, or to raise a question of medical and surgical skill.

Mr. Butt, with great respect, declined to answer the question as to whether they intended indicting the witness for manslaughter. Distinctly he meant to show that Dr Stokes "violated every rule of surgery in performing the operation." Mr. Butt added -"I intend to produce persons who were present at the operation - some of whom the witness has named as parties assisting him - who are men of greater eminence than he is, and to show that any operation to extend the ball that night was contrary to every rule of surgery under the circumstances, was highly dangerous to the life of the man, was calculated to lead to his death, and did lead to that death." He cited authorities in support of his proposition, and said he intended to offer evidence to show that the operations were unnecessary -that they were contrary to good surgery - and that they occasioned the haemorrhage which resulted in the death. He insisted on his right to give this evidence to the jury, who were the supreme tribunal to determine the question at issue.

Their Lordships were absent from court for an hour consulting, and when they returned, rejected the evidence proposed to be given on behalf of the prisoner, but allowing (the Lord Chief Justice expressing dissent) evidence that the operation was unskilfully performed.

The surgeons who had acted with Dr Stokes in his treatment of the deceased were next examined, and after them the resident pupils of the hospital, who had assisted in the operations. One of them Mr Vesey produced his notes of Talbots illness, but it was elicited that these did not agree with "his note-book," in which the entries were made from hour to hour, as the symptoms of the patient were discerned. He was sent to the hospital for this book, and on further examination admitted that that along with Mr Woodhouse and Mr Walker, the two other pupils, he had "revised" his notes., that they might all agree. This revision took place after the inquest on the body had begun, and when it was ascertained a legal question would arise as to the propriety of the surgical treatment.

After Mr Parkinson, gun maker, and Mr Leadbetter, silversmith, had been examined with regard to the bullet extracted from one of the number 7 Ely cartridges, and the fragments found in Talbot's body, which were pronounced to be both of the same description of lead, Mr Butt proceeded to speak for the defence.

He dealt particularly on the alteration of their notes by the hospital residents, and alleged that this was

done to shelter Dr Stokes. The speech was long and earnest, and ended with an appeal to the jury "against being swift to shed blood." Mr Butt said : "The issue of fact, of which the jury were the judges was - Did Kelly kill and murder Thomas Talbot ? That on the night of 1st of July last, Thomas Talbot was wounded by a pistol ball there could be no question whatever. To sustain the charge contained in the indictment two things were necessary. Thomas Talbot must have been killed by a pistol shot, and that shot must have been fired by the prisoner. For the defence they said that he was not killed by the pistol shot and further that there was no evidence that the prisoner at the bar fired that pistol shot." Having quoted from Brougham's speech in defence of Queen Caroline, as a justification for his free handling of Dr Stokes, he continued : - "They had heard the examination of last Saturday. He conducted that examination with pain - he looked back upon it with regret ; but there was not a man in the box that did not know that alterations were made in the record of the transactions in the hospital, and that these alterations were made to screen those who had conducted the operations upon Talbot. If he had the notes of Mr Vesey when he had cross-examined Dr Stokes, the cross-examination would have assumed a very different form. If the facts were correct, Dr Stokes would not have stated it was not a piece of reckless surgery to conduct the operation as he had done. The man when brought to the hospital was weak from loss of blood and shock to the system. What did Dr Stokes do under the circumstances ? What did he do, without asking one word from those medical assistants who would have told him that they thought that ten minutes previously that the man was dying ? The first thing he did was to probe the wound and cut it. If he placed Mr Vesey's notes before any surgeon in the world, and asked him, was it reckless to probe and cut the man's neck when he appeared to be dying ten minutes before, he would say it was reckless in the extreme. What terrible light was thrown upon this by the notes of Mr Vesey, which set forth that the man had to be lifted on to the table, seemed very weak from loss of blood, and had to be given stimulants - ammonia, whiskey etc. He 'seemed very weak from loss of blood.' This was omitted from the revised notes. Why ? It was omitted after the inquest. Was it when it came to be known that the accusation would be made that Dr Stokes caused the man's death?"

A second discussion followed between the judges and the counsel with regard to the admissibility of the surgical evidence as to the cause of death, at the close of which the Lord Chief Baron said the court would not allow a discussion to be raised on the question of the skill used in the operation, and the Lord Chief Justice occurring said, "if the wound was mortal the whole enquiry into the judiciousness or injudiciousness of medical treatment would be futile. That was settled law.

Mr Falkiner, Q.C., then addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner, contending that the cause of death was the treatment in hospital. After a passage of arms between the Chief Baron and Mr Butt, Sergeant Armstrong replied on behalf of the Crown, telling the jury that they would have nothing whatever to do with the question of the operation in hospital. If the prisoner fired the shot that caused Talbot's death, he would be guilty of murder.

On November 10 the Lord Chief Baron charged the jury. He said that the law provided that in every trial for homicide the cause of death should be shown to the tribunal. For this purpose the coroner's inquest is to be held immediately after the commission of the alleged offence. Having stated that it was their duty to give the prisoner the benefit of any reasonable doubt, still it was a solemn obligation on them also to enquire into the circumstances and weigh the evidence carefully not to act on a mere doubt, which might only amount to a fancy of the possibility of innocence. The law did not define what was reasonable, but left that to the common sense of the jury - such common sense as they would apply in the ordinary affairs of life. The Court had felt bound to lay down a rule as to the law of the land on the important question of the trial. Namely that he who inflicts a dangerous wound is responsible for the consequences, whether death was caused immediately by the wound so inflicted. And that was the law, and after hearing a great deal of the investigation, the Court had felt bound to reject any evidence by which it was proposed to prove that death was occasioned by mistake in determining the operation, or in the process of it. There had been some misinterpretation respecting the words *bona fides, as* if the absence of *bona fides* meant *mala fides*. That, indeed, did not form part of the prisoner's defence, and if it did, it would be extravagant, upon the evidence, to say that there was any wicked design on the part of Dr Stokes, or those who assisted at the operation, to effect the death of Talbot by unskilful treatment in the progress of the operation. He then proceeded to the identification of the prisoner by Talbot himself, and asked what motive Talbot could have to make a false statement when he believed he was dying. As to the theory that the pistol had changed hands, it was highly improbable and almost impossible.

The jury after examining the pistol and bullets, with the pieces of lead found in the body, as well as the map of the locality in which the murder was committed, returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*. The prisoner was remanded, in order that he might be tried on the charges of firing at the policeman Mullen and of assaulting the two constables, Shannon and Moony. The Commission opened on December 6th, when the grand jury found true bills against Kelly. The trial was however, postponed, in consequence of an application from Mr

Butt, on the grounds that a number of publications had been circulated in the city and county of Dublin, especially among the jurors, which were calculated to prevent the prisoner from having a fair trial.

In connexion with this trial, which caused great excitement at the time, and was the subject of free comments both in the English and Irish newspapers, we may mention the case of Richard Pigott, proprietor of the *Irishman* newspaper, who was charged with having published, during Kelly's trial, a scandalous and malicious libel, calculated to interfere with the administration of justice. Chief Justice Whiteside said that the article was one of a series published with the same intent. The lesson sought to be impressed on the readers of the *Irishman* was the hideous, impious, and blasphemous one that the man who shot an informer was not alone no criminal, but a hero worthy of honour. That doctrine, if believed in, would have rendered the trial they had gone through a mockery, and its tendency was to hand Dublin over to the government of bowie knife and revolver. The articles were meant to defeat justice, to blacken the character of witnesses, to intimidate jurors, and to make law impossible. The Court therefore sentenced Mr Pigott to four months in prison. [The Annual Register 1871]

2. Johnstown House, Co. Roscommon and estate, on the road from Ballinasloe to Athlone, was purchased by **James Kelly**, son of **Michael Kelly, Creevy, Seaford, Co. Down**, and brother of **John Kelly, Essex Lawn, Roscommon**, Surveyor for Co. Roscommon. The estate consisted of 2238 Acres. It had been owned by John Dillon who had died.

3. The Annals of Loch Cé, edited with a translation by William M. Hennessy, M.R.I.A., was published by A. Thom, Dublin, Macmillan Cambridge, and Black Edinburgh. They cover the period from 1014 to 1636. There are several entries about the **O'Kellys of Connacht.**

4. Patrick Kelly, of Chatam, New Brunswick, Canada, age 26, a native of County Monaghan, died

5. Mr A. B. Kelly, solicitor, represented a number of Nally youths who found themselves in court in Balla**, Co. Mayo** accused of damaging a number of trees belonging to Mr Lynch Blosse.

6. Maria Kelly, daughter of Charles Kelly of Charleville, Co. Westmeath, married John Davenish Meares of Mearscourt, Co. Westmeath.

7. Captain William Kelly, who commanded the *Gay Head* a 300 ton whaler, showed great courage and foresight in potentially fatal situation, in the Arctic Ocean. Kelly, an experienced whaler, was captaining his ship, in the Bering Straits, near Point Bercher, in North West Alaska. His vessel was one of thirty two that found themselves locked by pack ice, which had quickly encircled the fleet, locking them like an anaconda. Even if they had sufficient food to last the winter, which they did not have, their wooden ships would have been crushed by the ice. The situation was critical. There were 1,200 lives at stake. Though reluctant to leave their ships and equipment, worth an estimated $3,000,000, they took their row boats, used for killing whales, from the decks of their ships, and dragged them across the ice to open water, to reach seven whalers, that were still in the open sea. The survivors reached Honolulu on October 23, 1871. Earlier that year forty whalers were lost to pack ice.

8. James Kelly, son of William Kelly and Catherine English, Ballylanders, Cashel diocese was born April 1848 and was educated in Mount Mellery and entered All Hallows Seminary in 1870 but left in 1871 and **sailed to Hallifax, Nova Scotia.**

9 Kelly married in San Francisco in 1871
Louisa Kelly married Ezra B. Badlam.....1871M.....923

Kelly Deaths in San Francisco in 1871
Julia Kelly age 5, died in 1871....1871D...925.
Margaret Kelly, age 38.....1871D...926.
Mary Ellen Kelly, age 8.....1871D...927.
Patrick Kelly, age 40.....1871D..928.
Thomas M. Kelly, age 7.....1871D...929.

10. John Kelly (1823-) of the Royal Irish Constabulary (5296) retired in 1871 after 31 years service on a pension of £72 per annum. He was a Catholic and **was born in Co. Galway in 1823** and joined the R.I.C.

in 1843 age 20. He was 5 foot ten inches tall and had been farming prior to joining the service. He was appointed Acting Constable IN 1855 AND Constable in 1857. He spent all his service in the Ferbane District. He married Mary Torpey and had three children; Bridget Mary born April 15, 1862, John born on February 24, 1864 and Rachel, born December 5, 1865. {*Policing in West Offaly* by Brendan Ryan 2009]

1872.

1. Patrick J. Kelly Esq., of **Old Longford, near Eyrecourt**, Co.. Galway, died aged 86 years, and was buried in the Church of Ireland cemetery in the grounds of the Church of John the Baptist (Anglican). He was survived by his wife Frances Margaret Kelly and his daughter Eviline Margaret Kelly.

2. Dory Kelly, Rincaha, Co Clare, will reg. 1772 (Notes) N. A.

3. Rev. John Kelly, a native of Killenaule, County Tipperary, was ordained for the diocese of Cashel, c. 1872. He was born in 1846.

4. George Kelly, driver of the Halifax, N.S. City Prison Van and undertaker, got word from Ireland that his brother died in Ireland and had left him £200,000. (another paper said ¾ of million pounds). George sailed to Queenstown (Cobh) on board the *Caspian*, on March 1, to claim his fortune. He was aware that the will would be disputed in the courts as he was aware that his sister claimed that the will was fraudulent.
On May 11, George returned to Halifax empty handed. His sister who was the only other surviving relative refused recognition of his kinship.

5. The Following Kellys died in San Francisco in 1872
Jane Kelly, age 76.....1872D....1443.
John H. Kelly, age 47.....1872D....1444.
Joseph Plotter Kelly, died age 1 week .....1872D....1445.
Joseph Plalato, died 1872....age 1 week....1872D....1446.
Kate Kelly, age 35.....1872D....1447.
Margaret Ann Kelly, age 2.....1872D....1448.
Mary Ann Kelly, age 47.....1872D....1449.
Patrick C. Kelly, age 42.....1872D....1450.
Thomas Willie Kelly, age 9 months.....1872D....1451.

The Following Kellys married in 1846 in San Francisco
John B. Kelly married Annie W. Barrett.....1872M....1357.
Josephine Kelly married John Ryan.....1872M....1358.
William J. Kelly married Julia V. Phair.....1872M....1359.

Some Kelly Births in San Francisco in 1872.
A daughter born to John Kelly.....1872B.....884.
A daughter born to John J. Kelly.....1872B.....885.
A daughter born to M. J. Kelly.....1872B.....886.
A son born to B. Kelly.....1872B.....887.

6. William Kelly (1813-1872) died on March 4, 1872 in Boulogne, Sur Mer and was buried in the local cemetery. On a memorial are the words "Of your Charity Pray for the Soul of William Kelly, Esq., Who died at Boulogne Sur Mer 4th March 1872. R. I. P.
William was the eldest son of Andrew Kelly, of *Campbell House,* Collooney, Co. Sligo and his wife Anne Madden. He succeeded to his father's thriving business but the enforced sale of the property in 1838 changed the course of his life. Kelly was a great horseman and took part in many race meetings all over Connacht. His feats at Bowmore, Rosses Point were legendary. He won many trophies there including the Nimrod Cup in 1830.
He was also interested in politics and possessing exceptional oratorical powers was in much demand as a speaker at functions such as the banquet held in May 1836 on the occasion of the visit of Earl Musgrave, the Lord Lieutenant. His outspokenness sometimes landed him in trouble. Later in 1836 he was accused of slander by Harstronge Robinson, the Barrister for Co. Sligo. Despite apologising for his remarks he was found guilty at the Spring Assizes in 1838 and sentenced to four months imprisonment and stripped of his

magisterial rank. A few months later a subscription was opened by his friends to indemnify "for the heavy losses he had sustained in the popular cause".

In 1837 Kelly hosted John P. Somers at *Campbell House* and subsequently introduced him to his supporters on the occasion of the latter's nomination as a candidate in the Borough Council election of that year. On the occasion of Daniel O'Connell's visit to Sligo in April 1843 Kelly introduced the Liberator at the monster gathering.

Soon after that Kelly decided to pursue a legal career and over the following years he studied law in Belfast and London but before being called to the Bar he abandoned the his legal career.

Kelly left Ireland and travelled the world and recorded his travels in books such as "An Excursion in California" and "Life in Victoria". In July 1855 he paid a visit home. He was greeted by bonfires and rejoicing by his wide circle of friends and former employees. He later returned to British Columbia and spent a lot of time researching material for a further volume which never appeared. In recognition of his Canadian research he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society in June 1861. A year later he settled in France where he married a Belgian widow, Marguerite Martens. He died in Boulogue age 59.
The Lig[ht of Bygone Days by John C. McLernan. 2009] [See 1857]

William Kelly, Irish author, wrote *Life in Victoria* which was published in 1858 by Chapman and Hall, Piccadilly, London. A Manuscript receipt, for £50, dated August 27, 1858 and signed over a one penny revenue stamp for the copyright of the work. This book was described by a contemporary critic as *"egregiously silly, full of misrepresentation, lies, self-laudation and twaddle".* Kelly is described in the Australian Dictionary of Biography as "a fiery eloquent Irishman". [The Manuscript was offered for sale by De Búrca Rare Books for €225 in Catalogue 70, November 2003.]
[William Kelly's family descended from the Kellys of Tireragh, who formed a small sept called the Mac Kellys who later changed their name to Kelly around the time of Elizabeth I. William's mother was an O'Madden who like the O'Kellys of Hy-Many descended from Máine Mór who came to Connacht from the Kingdom of Oriel around 460 A.D. J.M.K.]

1873

1. Patrick "Pat Mór" Kelly, (1806-1873), died in Kilmurry, Ibricane, Co. Clare, and was buried in the large vault that he had constructed in the cemetery of the church at Kilmurry, Quilty, Co.. Clare. Known far and wide as Pat Mór (Big Pat), because of his great stature, and perhaps also because of his great wealth. He was born about 1806, in Fort View, Cree, Co. Clare. His parents were Thady of Leitrim Kelly (see 1849), and his first wife Mary O'Keefe. His sister Margaret who was born about three years later was born in Leitrim Lodge. Pat lived at Fort View, Cree. He married his cousin Bridget Gibson. The Gibsons had been a Protestant farming family who converted to the Catholic faith. Pat acquired a lot of land and is reputed to have had 2,000 acres at one time. Later in life the family moved to Cloghaninchy House, Kilmurry, Ibrickan, which tradition has it that there was a tunnel to Tromeroe Castle. Pat and Bridget had ten children. He died without leaving a will.

i Patrick Joseph Kelly, became a surgeon and emigrated to Jamaica, West Indies.
He was left nothing. His children came to Ireland to contest the settlement. Bridget gave them £2,000 each.
ii Maria Kelly, who lived at home and never married**.**
iii. Thomas "Tom Bawn" Kelly, who was left Cloneena, which Pat had obtained from his cousin John O'Kelly.
iv. Bedelia Kelly, b. 1837, unmarried, d. about 1890.
v. Michael "of Kilglassy" Kelly, b. 1839, was left Kilglassy House, near Ennis, Co.. Clare.
vi. Margaret Kelly, b. 1840, unmarried, d. abt. 1900**.**
vii. John "of Kilmorane" Kelly, b. abt. 1843, was left Kilmorane, d. 1901.
viii. Timothy Kelly, was left Aruane. He was unmarried, d. before 1922.
ix. James "of Finnure" Kelly, was left Finnure, which had been obtained from "Priest O'Kelly." (see 1830). James was b. 1845, and d. 1925, at Kilmurry.
x. William "of Fort View" Kelly, was left Fort View. b. 1846, d. abt. 1900**.**

2. Dr. Michael James Kelly, was admitted Licentiate of King's and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, on October 16th. He had obtained the Membership of the Royal College of Surgeons England, in 1872. (He later became Medical Officer for the Castledermot Dispensary District, Co. Kildare.

3. John Vise Kelly, a captain in the Huntingtonshire Militia, died without issue.
He was the second son of William Kelly, who had served in the 35th Dorset Regiment, and his second wife Charlotte Vise of Stilton, Hants. He was married to Julia, daughter of Rev Smyth, Rector of Straggound, Huntingtonshire.

4. James J. O'Kelly, of Dublin, a deserter from the French Foreign Legion, who became a correspondent for the *New York Herald,* succeeded in crossing enemy lines in Cuba, and getting an interview with Cuban General Carlos de Cespedes in order to obtain his side of the story. On his return to the territory under the control of the Spanish he was treated as if he was a Cuban spy and incarcerated in prison and was said to have been convicted and was sentenced to death. The story of O'Kelly, son of the strongest man in Ireland was taken up in the U.S.A., where the White House got involved. Through the medium of the *Herald.* In Ireland his cause was taken up by Isaac Butt M.P. and others. O'Kelly was shipped off to Spain to a Madrid prison. A temporary Republican takeover in Spain was instrumental in his release. He went to Gibraltar and from there sailed back to the U.S.A.. In the following year he published his **Herald articles** in book form under the title of *Mambi-Land, or Adventures of a Herald Correspondent in Cuba.* [See also 1916]

5. Some Kelly deaths in San Francisco in 1873
John Kelly, age 50.....1873D.....1952.
John N. Kelly, age 57.....1873D.....1953.
Lottie J. Kelly, age 19.....1873D.....1954.
Mary Kelly, age 31.....1873D.....1955.
Mary Philomena Kelly, Sister, 21.....1873D.....1957.
Mary Teresa Kelly, age 2 months.....1873D.....1958.
Michael Kelly, age 44.....1873D.....1960.
Patrick Kelly, age 39.....1873D.....1961.
Susan Kelly, age 6.....1873D.....1962.

Some Kelly marriages in San Francisco in 1873.
Miss L. A. Kelly married Charles J. Lightstone.....1873M....1527.
Mary Kelly married John G. Robinson.....1873M....1529.
Rogene Kelly married Alexander Condre.....1873M....1531

6. Monasticon Hibernicum or a History of the Abbeys, Priories and Other Religious Houses in Ireland, by Mervyn Archdall, A.M., was published in three volumes by **W. B. Kelly, 8 Grafton Street, and 4 Lower Ormond Quay, Dublin.**

1874
1. Corporal John J. Kelly and Private (later Sergeant) **Thomas Kelly were both awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor** (U.S.), for their actions at Upper Washita, Texas. Thomas is buried in the Custer National Cemetery, Little Bighorn, Montana. He had belonged to Comp 1, 5th. U.S. Infantry A 372. Both their citations said "Gallantry in action." **Thomas was born in Ireland** and John was born in Schuyler County, Illinois. [see 1865 (3), and 1869]

2. *The Mambiland, or the Adventures of a Herald Correspondent in Cuba* by **James O'Kelly**, was published in Philadelphia. (see 1916).

3. Denis H. Kelly, D.L., M.R.I.A. 51 **Upper Mount St.., Dublin and**
Dillon Kelly, M.D., M.R.C.S., J.P**., Mullingar,** were members of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.

4. **James Kelly a son of James Kelly of Lot 11, Prince Edward Island**, Canada, was found drowned near his home.

5. Miss Catherine M. Kelly married John Dwyer at St. Michael's Cathedral (R.C.), Chatham, N. B., Canada. The ceremony was performed by Rt. Rev. Dr Rogers, Bishop of Chatham.

6. Catherine Goode (nee Kelly), died in April, and was buried in Oranmore cemetery, beside her daughter Honoria Goode, who predeceased her in 1864**.**

7. Patrick William Nally, from Rockstown, Balla, Co. Mayo won all seven events that he competed in at the sports in **Ballinrobe**. The judges were Captain Knox, Lord Kilmaine, **Doctor Kelly**, Doctor Twiss,

Captain Boycott, A. Martyn, J. P. and J. Valkenburg. Captain Boycott was later to cause a new word to be added to the English language. Nally was to have a stand called after him at Croke Park, the headquarters of the Gaelic Athletic Association.

8. A Full Report of the **Celebrated Will Case of Kelly and others versus Armstrong and Others**, held before The Right Honourable Robert Richard Warren, Judge of the Court of Probate, Dublin December 3rd, 1874 was published. The case was heard before a special jury of twelve men.
Mr Isaac Weir opening the pleadings. He said the plaintiffs in the suit were **Mr. Robert Kelly, Hugh Cunningham Kelly** and William Parr and the defendants were George Armstrong and Elizabeth Stream. The plaintiffs had propounded the will of Mr Thomas Stream, of Newtownards, County Down, who died on the 11th March 1874 and the will was dated the 11th of March 1874. The defendants pleaded first-that the will was not executed according to the provisions of the Statute ;secondly, they say the deceased, at the time of the execution, was not in sound mind, memory and understanding ; thirdly, that he did not know and approve of the contents of the will ; fourthly, that the will was procured by the undue influence of Robert Kelly; and fifthly, that it was procured by the influence of Robert Kelly.
Mr Falkiner, Q.C., then proceeded to state the case at length. He said he was for the plaintiffs propounding the will, and he was particularly engaged for Mr. Robert Kelly, who had a special interest in the case. They had gathered from the opening of the case that he was there charged with fraud ; and the decision in the case was therefore of vital interest to him. It was a case of considerable importance to him in a pecuniary point of view, for he took very considerable pecuniary advantage under the will ; but it was of more importance to him on other grounds than any pecuniary advantages that might accrue to his family or himself. He a professional gentleman of position and respectability in the North of Ireland stood in that court with his character impeached ; and it behoved the jury therefore to give him their patient attention while he briefly laid before them the facts from which they would be able to gather the grounds on which that reckless charges had been made. He trusted he would have their concurrence in the statement of the case which he proposed to adopt, as by its adoption a great deal of time would be spared. He found that in documentary cases, such as the present, where the documents were introduced piecemeal, the jury were to use a common phrase, head or tail of them, until the judge in his patient charge disengaged the case. Counsel therefore believed that he would consult their interests and save much trouble by briefly laying before them the documents in chronological order. .....

9. Some **Kelly deaths in San Francisco** in 1874.
John Kelly, age 35.....1874D.....1947.
John Joseph Kelly, age 10 months.....1874D.....1948.
John W. Kelly, age 42.....1874D.....1949.
Joseph Kelly, age 2.....1874D.....1950.
Josephine Ellen Kelly, age 5 months.....1874D.....1951.
Margaret Jane Kelly, **age 5 months**.....1874D.....1952.
Mary Emma Kelly, age 7 months.....1874 D.....1956.
Michael Kelly, age 42.....1874D.....1953.
Patrick Kelly, age 47.....1874D.....1954.
Thomas Kelly, age 47.....1874D.....1955.

Some **Kelly births** in San Francisco in 1874.
A **daughter to John B. Kelly**.....1874B.....679.

Some **Kelly marriages** in San Francisco in 1874.
Kate Kelly married George A. Hughes.....1874M.....1489.

10. Lucy Ann Kelly was born before 1847. She was the **daughter of Denis Kelly**. She married Captain William Henry Annesley, son of Captain Francis Charles Annesley and Mary Radcliffe, on 5 May 1863.[1]
She died on 14 January 1874.[1]
Her married name became Annesley.
Children of Lucy Ann Kelly and Captain William Henry Annesley

- Elizabeth Mary Annesley+ d. 26 Feb 1958[1]
- Captain William Robert Ewart Annesley+ d. 22 Feb 1917[1]
- Major Francis Denis Jack Annesley b. 3 Jun 1864, d. 23 Mar 1929[1]

- Major Albemarle Cator Annesley b. 12 Jan 1874, d. 8 Jul 1916[1]

Denis Kelly was born before 1831

11. Rev. Malachy Kelly (1838-1874), was a native of Ballyhale, Co. Kilkenny and studied at St. Kieran's College, Kilkenny and entered Maynooth College on November 3, 1857 and was ordained priest on Corpus Christi, 1862.

He was appointed **curate of St. Patrick's Belfast and of St. Peter's Belfast**, in 1869 and of Greencastle in 1870. In March 1871 he gave up his duties.

After a considerable stay in France, he returned to Ireland and after a prolonged illness he died at Carrickfergus on September 14th, 1874, aged 36. [Digest of History of Diocese of Down and Connor]

1875

1. James Michael Kelly, (-1875), of Rockstown Castle, Donore, Castle Baggot, Rathcoole, and Cahercon, Co. Clare died on the 18th August 1875**.** He was son of John Kelly DL of Co. Limerick. His ancestor Brasil O'Kelly was born in Clone, Co. Kilkenny, and had moved to Limerick towards the end of the sixteenth century. James was educated in Dublin University, where he obtained an MA in 1833. In 1834, he married Frances Maria only daughter of Edward Roche, of Trabolgan, Co. Cork, and sister of Edward, Lord Fermoy. He was appointed a Magistrate for Co. Limerick in 1837, but refused to act. He was High Sheriff for Co. Limerick in 1841, and was MP for Co. Limerick 1844 -47. He was appointed High Sheriff for Co. Clare in 1860 but declined to serve**.** He was a very large **landowner.** He owned 433 acres in Rathcoole, Co. Dublin**, 1,701 acres in Co. Mayo,** and 2,190 acres in Co. Limerick, as well as 3 acres in Limerick City, 2,826 acres in Co. Kildare and 1,610 acres in Co. Galway. He was the ancestor of the Roche Kellys.

2. ***The Book of Fenagh*** **was published**. It was **edited by Denis Henry Kelly** from Castlekelly, Co. Galway, and W. M. Hennessy. The book was original compiled by St. Caillin, Abbot and founder of Fenagh.

D. H. Kelly dedicated the book to Lady Louisa Tennyson. It reads.

My Dear Lady Louisa,

I consider myself peculiarly fortunate in being permitted to bring out my volume under the auspices of that rare being, a fashionable English woman, who does not disdain to take an interest in the history and antiquities of the land of her adoption; and who a circumstance still more rare, has made herself acquainted with our old Celtic tongue.

This, as a spoken language, is now rapidly dying out ; but it is fortunate that it has of late years, especially in Germany, arrested the attention of the ablest philologists of the day.

Much has been done to rescue it's ancient records (perhaps the most ancient *written ones* in Europe) from manuscript oblivion ; but very much still remains to be done ; and as it is most desirable to have this done whilst still the spoken tongue remains to correct the speculations of those who only study it as a dead language, I have imposed upon myself the task of endeavouring to rescue on such ancient tome from MS. oblivion, and present it in print, with a faithful translation into English, with its ancient and sometimes extremely arbitrary contraction *carefully resolved,* and with a text sedulously collated with all existing exemplars, so as to have it as pure and as perfect as possible.

This ancient book contains the history and traditions, from the fifth century, of the two Breffnys, comprising the counties of Leitrim and Cavan, which are illustrated by copious explanatory notes by my friend Mr. W. M. Hennessy, who has successfully identified many places whose locality had been before unknown ; and I trust to present it to your Ladyship in a form which, considering it as the voluntary effort of a mere country Gentleman, may be permitted to pass without much adverse criticism. It is true that some of its legends are wild and fanciful, but they are not one whit more preposterous than those of ancient Greece or Rome **;** and mixed up with them is much of genuine history, and much that may yield valuable information also to the topographer and philologist. And now thanking you for your interest in our national history, and your kind patronage, and also for the photographs from which the illustrations of this volume are taken,

I beg to subscribe myself,
Your Ladyship's very obliged humble Servant,
D. H. Kelly.

3. The Granger Movement which had been established by **Oliver H. Kelley** in 1869, attracted but few

members in its early years but hard times following the panic of 1873, when farm mortgages were coming due and the usurers would not renew them at the earlier interest of 15% and 20%, caused farmers to join in droves. They hoped that been members of the Grange might save them from bankruptcy. By early 1875 there were 858,000 members and 32 state organizations. Every state save for four were represented in the organization.
Many battles were fought with big business including the railways. Towards the latter part of this year the movement met serious reverses. The Iowa factories went burst and this was soon followed by a similar fate in the national programme. Independent competitors were too powerful for the inexperienced grange managers. Price wars by big business, soon saw off the challenge of the Grangers and so the movement folded. It left some good legacies which were subsequently adopted into some states laws. [See 1869 (2)].

4. William Kelly, published in Dublin, an Operatic poem, called *Sybarita* which was an ode celebrating the centenary of the birth of Daniel O'Connell (the Liberator). The ode ran to 200 lines.

5. John Kelly, (1809-1875), weaver and poet, was born in Co.. Westmeath, in 1809, and was a weaver by trade. He wrote a good deal of verse and left a large corpus of work in Manuscript form. "Paddy O'Carrolls Wedding" was his best known piece.

6. Three boats were caught in a storm in Dipper Harbour while fishing for salmon. Among those drowned was **Hugh Kelley of Dipper Harbour, NB., Canada.**

7. Erasmus Kelly died c 1870's in Jamestown, Indiana. He had moved to Montgomery/Boone counties (IN). He was son of **Edward Kelly** who came to the USA in the early 1880's. He was **born in Ireland** between 1805 and 1815. **[Ronald D. Kelly** K.F.G.F. 11/01]

8. James Kelly, son of Daniel Kelly and his wife Catherine Quinlan, Lisselton, Co. Kerry was educated in Mr Lee's School, Listowel, Co. Kerry before entering the seminary of All Hallows, Dublin in 1872. He left the seminary in 1875.

9. Some **Kelly deaths in San Francisco** in 1875.
John Kelly, age 50.....1875D.....1719.
John Kelly, age 30.....1875D.....1720.
John Kelly, age 45.....1875D.....1721.
John Kelly, age 26.....1875D.....1722.
John B. Kelly, age 4 months.....1875 D.....1723.
Lillie Kelly, age 2 months.....1875D.....1724.
Mary B. Kelly, age 8 months.....1875D.....1725.
Patrick Kelly, age 54.....1875D.....1726.
William Kelly, age 1.....1875D.....1727.
William Kelly, age 38.....1875D.....1728.

Some **Kelly marriages in San Francisco** in 1875.
Margaret Kelly married D. Deloney.....1875M.....1214.
S. F. P. Kelly married Josephine D. Gray...1875M.....1215.

Some **Kelly births in San Francisco** in 1875.
Daughter born to **R. Kelly**.....1875B.....663.

10. Kelly Members of the Royal Society of Antiquaries.
Denis H. Kelly, M.R.I.A., 51 Upper Mount St., Dublin.
Dillon Kelly, MD., MRCS, J.P., Mullingar, Co. Westmeath.
Joshua O'Kelly, 51 St. Stevens Green E., Dublin.
William O'Kelly, Claremorris, Co. Mayo, [(M) 1870-].
William E. Kelly, C.E., J.P., Melcomb, Newport, Co. Mayo, (F) 1888.
Ignatius S. Kelly, Provincial Bank, Cork. [(M) 1885-].
Edmund Walsh Kelly, Summerhill, Tramore, C. Waterford. (M) 1888
William P. Kelly, Solicitor, Shannon View Park, Athlone. (M) 1889; (F) 1890.
Francis James Kelly, Weston, Dullek, Co. Meath. (M) elected 1891.

George A. Kelly, MA., Barrister, 6 Upper Pembroke St., Dublin and 129 Lower Baggot St., Dublin, and Cloonglassymore, Strokestown, Co. Roscommon. (M) 1890; (F) 1894.
Conor O'Kelly, The Square, Claremorris, Co. Mayo. (M) elected 1891.
Very Rev, James J. Kelly, PP, Canon, St. Peter's, Athlone.
Richard J. Kelly, BL, 21 Great Charles St., & later 1 Seaview, Ailsbury Rd., Dublin. (1916-17).
Thomas Aliaga Kelly, St. Grellan's, Monkstown, Co. Dublin, & 64 Upper Leeson St., Dublin. (M) 1891.
Joseph Dillon Kelly, J.P., 31 Earl St., Mullingar, Co. Westmeath. (M) 1898.
Edward Festus Kelly, 15 Palace Court, London. (M) 1893; (F) 1894 and Donnington Castle House, Newbury, Berkshire.
William Edward Kelly, C.E., J.P., Melcomb, Newport, later St. Hellen's, Westport, Co. Mayo. Vice President (1900-02).
Rev. James Kelly, C.C., Doonpark, Claddaghduff, Clifden, Co. Galway. (M) 1899.
Rev. John C. Kelly, C.C., Dalkey, Co. Dublin.
Thomas J. Kelly, 37 Kildare St., and later 32 Salisbury Rd., Liverpool. (M) 1899.
Owen J. Kelly, Blackrock, Dundalk.
Rev. J. Herbert Kelly, MA, Rectory, Dunleer, Co. Louth. (M) 1904.
Rev. Joseph Kelly, CC., Episcopal Residence, Mullingar. (M) 1905.
John Forest Kelly, 284 W. Housatonic St., Pittsfield, Mass., USA. (F) 1909.
Denis Patrick Joseph Kelly, Mount St. Benedict, Gorey, Wexford (F) 1911 and Kingscote, Walton on the Naze, Essex, 1916-17.
Miss Millicent Kelly, 7 Ailsbury Rd., Dublin (1932).
Michael F. Kellymore, 38 Rubens St., Rialto, Dublin. (M) 1927.
Francis O'Kelley, 99 St. Stevens Green, Dublin. (M) 1927.
Captain D. P. J. Kelly, MC, Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, London. (F) 1911.
Rev. Ignatius O'Kelly, O.F.M., 501 Fehr Avenue, Louisville, Kentucky, USA (M) 1930-31.
Count Gerard O'Kelly of Gallagh and Tycooly, Legation Irlandaise, Paris. (M) 1930-31.

1876

1. Rev. John Kelly, (-1876), independent clergyman, died in Liverpool. He was born in Edinburgh on Dec. 1st, 1801 and was educated at Heriot's Hospital. At an early age he was converted by the preaching of Dr. Robert Gordon of Edinburgh. He spent some years tutoring in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Later he did further studies in Airedale College. After graduation in 1827, he went to Liverpool. Here he preached at Bethesda Chapel. All who heard him were very impressed. He was ordained in 1829. He had a very successful career as a minister and a new chapel was constructed at Everton in 1837, to cater for his increasing flock. For several years he was a director of the London Missionary Society. He was also very much involved in Lancashire Independent College. He was elected chairman at the meeting of the Congressional Union of England and Wales held in London in May 1851. Kelly retired from the Crescent Chapel in 1873 and died at Richmond Terrace, Liverpool on June 12th., 1876.
During his lifetime he was a prolific writer. Among his works were :
1. *The Voluntary Support of the Christian Ministry and the Law of the New Testament* published in 1838.
2. *The Hindrances which Civil Establishments present to the Progress of Genuine Religion,* published in 1840.
3. *The Church Catechism considered in its Character and Tendency,* 1843.
4. *Discourses on Holy Scripture,* 1850.
5. An Examination of the Explanation of the Rev. Samuel Davidson, relative to the Second Volume of the Tenth Edition of Horne's "Introduction", 1857.

2. Mary Kelly (nee Fallon) died and was buried beside her husband James who had predeceased her in 1849, and her daughter Matilda in 1860. She was survived by her sons John, Charles, and Joseph, and her daughter Ellen Kelly.

3. This year a survey was carried out in Ireland of the landowners. The vast majority of Kelly farmers in Ireland were tenants of landowners and do not appear in the list below.

Land Owners in Ireland in 1876.

Province of Leinster

County Dublin	**Acres**
Agnes, Francis and Maria K., 5 Georges Place, N. Circular Road, Dub.	204
Edmund M. Kelly, Williamstown.	4
Frances James K., Weston, Duleek, Co. Louth.	251
Hugh K., Thomas Street, Dublin.	1
James K., Castle Baggot, Rathcoole.	433
John K., Upper Temple St..	1
Laurence K., Glencullen.	2
Madam K., Mountanvil, Dundrum.	92
Rev. M. B. Kelly, Damastown, Naul, Ballbriggen.	6
Michael K., Artane.	32
Patrick K., Knocknadrina, Rathcoole.	
Richard K., Lusk.	1
Samuel K., Burlington Road.	1
William K., Manor House, Raheny.	10
DUBLIN CITY	
Joseph K., 66 Thomas St..	23
Mrs... Margaret O'K., Rochestown House, Kingston.	1
COUNTY KILDARE	
Bridget K., Fallarus, Commons.	1
James K., Castlebaggot, Rathcoole. (see also Co. Dublin)	2,826
John K., Kildare.	11
John K., Harristown Commons.	3
Mary K., Harristown Commons.	6
Michael K., Common North	13
Michael K., Badger Hill.	45
Col. Thomas K., Tidbury Fort, England.	147
Thomas K., Ballymore Eustace.	5
Thomas K., Kingsbog, Kildare.	18
Thomas K., (Black), Harristown Commons,	3
Timothy K., Commons, Kilcullen.	2.
County Kilkenny	
John K., Graige.	167
Richard K., Reps. of, Feathcallagh.	295
Kings County (Offaly)	
Anne K., Kilbeggan, Co. Westmeath.	96
Bridget K., Frankfort.	15
Catherine K., Kilbeg, Moate.	92
Mrs... Mary Anne K., Reps. of, Portarlington.	446
Michael K., Reps. of Roscrea.	11
Peter K., Newtown, Moate.	11
Thomas K., Parsonstown, Moate.	4
County Longford	
Hugh K., Forgney, Moyvore.	6
County Louth	
Denis K., Waterlodge, Dundalk**.**	269
Henry E. K., Tullydrum, Corcraigh.	95
James K., Balbriggan, Dundalk.	73
Michael K., Clanbrassil St.., Dundalk.	11
Patrick K., Mullaghcrew, Louth.	2
Thomas K., Reps. of.	1

County Meath

Elenor K., Clontarf, Dublin 117
Francis James K., Thomastown, Duleek. 146
Mrs... Margaret K., Painestown, Navan. 115
Margaret M. K., Rathmullen, Drogheda. 134
Maria K., Seneschalstown, Slane. 457
Martin K., Greenogue, Ashbourne. 7

Queen's County (Laois)

Borrowes Kelly, Clontarf, Co.. Dublin. 215
Harriet K., Portarlington. 1
John K., Sleaty. 112.
Mary K., Ballymeenish, Borris-in-Ossary. 361

County Westmeath

Frances Hume K., Glencara, Mullingar. 2,381
John K., Lunestown, Mullingar. 2,596
John M. K., Temple, Moate. 136
Mrs... Julia K., Athlone. 5
Leticia K., Ardnaglue, Kilbeggan. 485

County Wexford

James K., Ballygrangers, Kilmore. 46
John K., Commons, Murrintown. 3
John K., Commons, Murrintown. 8
Laurence K., Commons, Killurin. 11
Mary K., Fortcommons, Murrintown. 1
Mary Anne K., Fortcommons, Murrintown.
Matt K., Garrynisk, Oylegate. 6
Peter K., Commons, Murrintown. 39
P. de Pentheny O'K., Barretstown, Newbridge, Co. Kildare. 360

PROVINCE OF MUNSTER

County Clare

Fitzjames K., Ballinthea Park, Sixmilebridge. 184
James K., Creagh. 117
Jeremiah K., Ballygriffy, Ennis. 384
Margaret K., Creagh. 196
Matt K., Creagh. 173
Mathew K., Cragbrien, Ennis. 562
Mathew K., Kilrush. 1,277
Michael K., Firgrove, Bunratty. 158
Patrick K., Reps. of, Creagh. 1,031
Thady K., Corgrigg, Kilmichill. 43
Captain Thomas Kelly-Kenny, 2nd Queen's Roy. Reg. 5,736
William K., Leitrim. 265
Michael O'K., Crag, Kilrush. 375

County Cork

Timothy K., Ballyshane. 137

County Limerick

James K., Reps. of, Castlebaggot, Rathcoole, Co. Dublin. 2,177
Rev. John K., C.C., Shangolda. 25
John K., Cloghadoolarty, Fedamore. 5
John K., Common, Ballingarry. 8

Limerick City

James K., Reps. of , Castle Baggot, Rathcoole, Co. Dublin. 3

County Tipperary
Charles J. K., Parsonstown. 687
Edmund M. K., 3 Merrion Street, Dublin. 259
James D. K., Ballinrobe, Co. Mayo. 189
John C. K., 3 Beresford Place, Dublin. 101
Nicholas K., Gurteen, Rathcabbin. 365

County Waterford
Dennis K., In Chancery. 50
Pierce K., Waterford. 180

PROVINCE OF ULSTER

County Antrim
David K., Castledawson. 132
Hugh K., Carnfeogue. 19
John K., Carnfeogue. 30
John K., Parkgate. 11
Thomas K., Coolnafay, Crosskeys. 51
Thomas K., Doagh. 31
William K., Greencastle. 2
Robert K., West Division, Carrickfergus. 1

County Armagh
Alexander D. K., Bath, England. 320
Arthur K., Keady. 17
Denis K., Dundalk. 651
Ellen K., Clea, Keady. 16
Rev. James K., Armagh. 51
John K., Reps. of, Portadown. 10
Michael K., Dundalk. 183
Rev. Patrick K., Keady. 35
Patrick K., Carryhugh, Keady. 10
Patrick K., Clea, Keady. 5
Patrick K., Tassagh, Armagh. 13
Peter J. K., MD, Heath Hall, Newry. 720

County Cavan
F. J. Kelly, Drogheda. 228
Henry K., Lisnadara, Shercock. 36
P. J. Kelly, Dunleer 135

County Donegal
Daniel K., Carndonagh. 228
Edward K., Coshcashy. 109
Hugh K., Killybegs. 98
Hugh K., Raphoe. 1
James K., Raphoe. 3
Peter K., Ballyshannon. 1,131

County Down
Peter K., Mayo, Killtown. 16
Samuel K., Ballysallagh. 47
William K., Ballysallagh. 3

County Derry
Daniel K., Corick, Draperstown. 42

David K., Castledawson. 13.
Edward K., Corick, Draperstown. 20
Rev. Francis K., Derry. 4
Henry K., Luney, Magherafelt. 15
James K., Ballyneese, Portglenone. 19
John K., Ballymacombs, Belaghy. 126
John K., Drummullen, Moneymore. 4
John & Thomas K., Ballymacombs, Belaghy. 521
Laurence K., Corick, Draperstown. 58
Michael K., Corick, Draperstown. 50
Peter K., Coric, Draperstown. 18
William K., Reps. of, Ballymacombs, Belaghy. 18

County Monaghan
James K., Lislea. 160
Mary &Anne K., Priorland, Dundalk. 200
Owen K., Beaghburtin, Monaghan. 63

County Tyrone.
John K., Carnan, Stewardstown. 1
John K., Rathfraggan, Fintona. 348
The Misses K., Rathfraggan, Fintona. 54
Oliver K., Waterside, Derry. 180

PROVINCE OF CONNACHT

County Galway
Bernard D. K., Clondoyle, Glenamaddy. 754
Charles K., Newtown, Ballyglunin. 2,129
Cornelius J. K., Ashfield, Glenamaddy. 473
Dr. Kelly, Strokestown, Co. Roscommon. 126
Edward K., Killeen House, Portumna. 177
Edward W. K., America. 270
Evelina K., Old Longford, Ballycussane. 389
Garret K., Ballydocia West. 67
James K., Cahercon. (see also Co.. Clare) 1,610
John K., Cloonshee, Ahascragh. 83
Joseph K., Newtown, Ballyglunin. 89
Mary Agnes K., Rockmore, Athenry. 364
Michael K., Athleague, Co. Roscommon. 306
Patrick Joseph K., Blessington St.., Dublin. 209
General Sir Richard D. K., 8 Clyde Road, Dublin. 4,168
Cornelius J. O'K., Gallagh, Tuam. 1,916
Michael O'K. Cooloo, Dangan, Bearnadearg. 232
William P. O'K., Gurtray, Ballycussane, Portumna. 996

County Leitrim
Edmund K., Mohill. 513

County Mayo
Alfred B. Kelly, Solicitor, Castlebar. 32
Bidena Kelly, Castlegar, Claremorris. 574
Dudley Kelly, Treanfohanaun, Bohola. 1
James Kelly, Limerick. 1,701
John Kelly, Claremorris. 2
John Kelly, Treanfohanaun, Bohola. 10
Luke Kelly, Treanfohanaun, Bohola. 10
Mrs Mary Adelaide Kelly, Rosebeg, Castlebar, and Westport. 254

Mary Kelly, Treanfohanaun, Bohola.	2
Michael Kelly, Treanfohanaun, Bohola.	11
Patrick (Cormac) Kelly, Treanfohanaun, Bohola.	2
Patrick (Michael) Kelly, Treanfohanaun, Bohola.	10
Timothy Kelly, Treanfohanaun, Bohola.	10
Cornelius O'Kelly, England.	426

County Roscommon

Charles K., Ballymurray.	130
Denis H. K., Arraghy. (Had owned 15,000 until 1853)	576
Garret K., Australia.	31
James K., Johnstown, Athlone.	2,233
James K., Porteen, Dysert.	76
John K., Essex Lawn, Roscommon.	984
John K., Reps. of, Australia.	464
Joseph K., England.	125
Margaret K., Porteen, Dysert.	9
Michael K., Castlerea.	402
Michael K., Rathmore, Strokestown.	12
Michael K., Curraghmore, Athleague.	116
Miss Kelly, Lechara House,	38
Peter K., Porteen, Dysert.	13
Richard K., Hillsgrove, Drumsna.	231
Richard K., Mucklin, Ballyforan.	959
Thomas K., Ballycumin.	13
Thomas K., Porteen, Dysert.	17
William O'K., Loughrea.	1246

Note
Most Kelly farmers were only tenants of landowners and thus did not appear in the above list. Griffith's Survey of the whole of Ireland was carried out in 1855&1856. This gave the names of tenants as well as landowners.

4. A list of some of the **Kellys** who were descended from the "Wild Geese", which appear in the *Annuaires de l'Armee Francaisse,* ***1873-76.***
Adjutant Major O'Kelly, 3 rd Reg. de Cuirassiers.
Conor Denis Jean, Chef de Bataillon, 59 th Reg. de la Ligne.
Marie Louis O'Kelly, Capitaine Commandant, 4th Reg. de Cuirassiers.
Among the lists of The Irish Brigade in the Service of France the following Kellys and O'Kelly's appear.
Lieut. Kelly, wounded at Fontenoy of the Regiment of Lally.
O'Kelly, Lieutenant Reforme en 1708.
O'Kelly, Patrice, Chevalier de St.. Louis, Captaine en 1756-1772; Captaine de Grenadiers en 1774-1779. He was in Dillon's Regiment.
O'Kelly, William, Lieut. in 1770, Captain in 1780. (Dillon's Regiment).
O'Kelly, Surgeon- Major, in 1775, (Berwick's Regiment).
O'Kelly, Michael, Chevalier de St.. Louis, Lieutenant in 1776, Captaine with the rank of Major in 1784-1790, originally in the Regiment of Walsh and later in the Regiment of Salem.
O'Kelly, Alexis, Ancien Captaine de la Campaigne de Boccara.

5. Among the member of the Royal Irish Academy in 1876 were : -
James Kelly M.D., 2 Gardiner Row, Dublin.
John Kelly L.M. (Dub.), University College Hospital, Calcutta.
Joseph O'Kelly, Esq. M.A., F.R.G.S.I., Geological Survey of Ireland, 7 Warwick Terrace, Leeson Park, Dublin and 14 Hume St., Dublin.

5. Rev. Patrick Kelly, a native of Liverpool was ordained priest in Carlow for the diocese of Bathurst, Australia. He served in Orange, Wellington; Tenterfield in the diocese of Armidale.

6. **Mrs Margaret Kelly age 61** died at her residence corner of Sheriff St. and Straight Shore, **Portland, St.**

John, N.B., Canada. She was a native of County Galway. She was **widow of James Kelly.**

7. Rev. Bob Kelly S.J., (1828-1876) died of Typhus. Born in Mullingar, Co Westmeath, he went to Paris very young to study for the priesthood and was ordained in 1851 for the diocese of Meath, where he spent a few years on the mission. In 1854 he entered the Society of Jesus and did his novitiate in Lyons. Having completed it he applied for the foreign mission and was sent to Alabama to teach in one of the colleges and take charge of one of the colonies of Irish emigrants. He built a chapel for them with money he begged from friends in Ireland. When the Civil War broke out in America he was recalled home. While crossing the Northern lines on his way to New York he was taken prisoner as a suspected Southern spy. An Irish General who fortunately was in command on the spot, treated him with great courtesy and liberated him after a few days. After some years in Galway, Clongowes, and Tullabeg he was sent to Gardiner Street in 1868. There he was noted for his devotion to the poor especially to the victims of drink. He was popularly known as the "drunkard's priest". He founded in 1871 The Association of Prayer in honour of thirst and agony of Jesus of Dolours of Mary. It was erected into the arch confraternity on August 30, 1874 by Pope Pius IX and formally approved by the bishops of England Ireland and Scotland. It was in no sense a teetotal society - no pledge being required. Fr Kelly founded the *Monitor,* a penny magazine which soon had a circulation of 30,000 a month. In 1874 he increased the size and introduced illustrations under a new name *Illustrated Monitor*. It was edited by him until his premature death. For some years after his passing it was brought out by Mercier Dollard and Sons. [Life of Fr James Cullen S.J., by L McKenna S.J., London 1924.]

8. Some **Kelly Deaths** in San Francisco in 1876.
John Kelly, age 5.....1876D.....1885.
John Kelly, age 28.....1876D.....1886.
Joseph Kelly, age 5.....1876D.....1887.
Joseph Kelly, age 3.....1876D.....1888.
Joseph Roberts Kelly, age 5 days.....1876D.....1889.
Julia Maria Kelly, age 29.....1876D.....1890.
Kate Kelly, age 30 days.....1876D.....1891.
Kate Kelly, age 20.....1876D.....1892.
Lulu Kelly, age 2.....1876D.....1893.
Mary Agnes Kelly, age 1.....1876D.....1894.
Mary Ann Kelly, age 27.....1876D.....1895.
Mary Ann Kelly, age 32.....1876D.....1896.
Mary E. Kelly age 3.....1876D.....1897.
Terrance B. Kelly, age 48.....1876D.....1898.
Thomas Kelly, age 25.....1876D.....1900.
William Kelly, age 75.....1876D.....1901.
William Joseph Kelly, age 3.....1876D.....1902.

Some Kelly marriages in San Francisco in 1876.
Mary Kelly married Philip Coleman.....1876M.....890.

1877

1. Denis H. Kelly, **D. L., M.R.I.A., (1798-1877), landowner, genealogist, historian, and Celtic scholar died** in his Dublin home in Dorset Street. He was born in 1798 at Corrybeg House, Arrachty, near Athleague, Co. Roscommon. His father was the Rev. Andrew Armstrong Kelly, Rector of Kilnabrinogue, and Prebendary of Kilaspicmoylan in the diocese of Clonfert, and his mother was Leonora Kelly nee Salvador, of Twickenham, London. Rev. Kellys grandfather John, had conformed to the Established Church when he married the sister of the Earl of Clanrickard. John the conformer's brother was the ancestor of the O'Kelly Farrell's who were created Count's of France by Louis XVI. Denis Henry was first taught by tutors at home, and continued his education in the Royal College, Armagh. He was a Fellow Commoner at Trinity College, Dublin in December 1814, aged 17. He matriculated St. Mary's Hall, Oxford in 1817.

He became J. P. for Co. Galway and a Magistrate for Co. Roscommon. He was member of Parliament for Co. Roscommon 1820-21.

He married Mary the daughter of William Mosely, the Mere, Staffordshire and after her death he married Elizabeth the daughter of John Cator of Woodbastwick, Norfolk. He had five daughters.

Kelly was a man of many parts. He inherited an estate of 15,000 acres in east Galway around the area where the present town of Ballygar is located. On his estate he had 5,000 tenants. Local folklore tells that

he practiced the custom of *Droit de Signeur*, which entitled him to the first night with any of his tenant girls who had just married. Experts on this subject claim that this was grossly exaggerated. Even after his death the story of the coach coming from the Big House was used as a threat by mothers to their wayward daughters.

Kelly the Magistrate did not endear him to the lower classes. There are many stories told of the harsh treatment meted out, to those, he judged to have broken the law, particularly, to those who had offended against the landed classes.

As a landlord he was according to the descendants of his tenants very harsh. Rev. Dr. P. K. Egan in his History of Ballinasloe, mentions when discussing a meeting of the guardians of Workhouse in Ballinasloe that Denis H. Kelly had offered £10 to assist three of the inmates to emigrate to New Orleans. Fr Egan was of the opinion that they were former tenants of Kelly's. This was hardly the action of a bad landlord.

In 1863 Kelly was forced to sell the 15,000 acres plus Castlekelly and a number of fine houses. His financial plight was as a result of building the town of Ballygar and also the debts incurred during the famine. After the sale he moved to Arraghy, a much smaller house on 700 acres. This house had previously been the dower house of Mount Talbot.

Kelly was an avowed Royalist, Unionist and Orangeman. His ancestors had for many years supported the Royal Cause. His ancestor Colla O'Kelly had commanded 1,000 Foot under the overall command of the Earl of Clanrickard, at the Battle of Kinsale. For this action he was very generously treated with large tracts of land and many castles by Queen Elizabeth. He was an M. P. at Westminster 1820-21. Had he been an M. P. in Dublin in 1800 he would undoubtedly have voted for the Act of Union and would probably have been rewarded with a title. He attended the mother of Parliaments in London but appears to have been bored by the proceedings.

Kelly was keen builder. His home at Aughrane (later called Castlekelly), had been presented to Colla O'Kelly by Queen Elizabeth as part of a package of gifts in 1611. Denis's ancestor Tadhg O'Kelly, who was 35th in decent from Maine Mór, was the first of the line to have lived at Aughrane. Prior to that the family had resided at Screen Castle a few mile from Athleague in Co. Roscommon. They held the title Lord of the Manor of Screen a title that they continued to use when they moved to Aughrane. At the end of the 18th century a lot of house building was going on in Ireland. In many cases a house was grafted on to the existing castle. The name was changed from Aughrane to Castlekelly. Taylor and Skinner when drawing their map of Ireland, in 1778, mention Castlekelly.

In 1838, Denis decided to put his imprint on the house. He built a large extension. The drawing opposite of the house before and after this extension is shown. Soon after completing the house he started to build a town close by which he called Ballygar. A map of the area dated 1839 shows the embryonic town with two Public Houses, a Protestant School and a Dispensary. In addition there were several houses and a Police Barracks. The town as it developed had a four acre square at one end and a diamond at the other end. The original plan included a lane at the back of the houses so that the cattle would not have to be driven down the main street. In 1855 there were 67 houses. Denis built a beautiful cut stone Protestant church beside the diamond. (see 1935), in a very central location.

During the famine as a relief project he built a Market House at the northern side of the Square. It was the main focal point of the town. It was seven stories high the floors (six floors over basement). The floors were connected by a stairs. There also was a three foot square opening in the centre of each floor to enable goods to be elevated by block and pulley. The Market House played a major role in the commercial and social life of Ballygar. There was a large parapet around the base of the roof. Members of the local brass and reed band used this as a stage to entertain the town's people. There were weighing scales in the basement but the weighing platform and dial were situated at ground level. The building was generally used as a corn store. [It was knocked in 1930 and its stones were used in the construction of the National School which was built close by.]

On its completion he built a very imposing entrance to Castlekelly opening on to the diamond. The entrance led to the castle by an avenue of trees. Near the castle he erected a cut stone bridge over a small river. This project was supervised by an engineer whom he brought from England. The angle of the road over the river was rather awkward so they built a mock up timber version of the bridge first. The stones were now cut to the correct angle. The finished bridge enhanced the avenue and acted as a wonderful backdrop to the castle. The bridge cost £1,000 to build which was a very large amount in those days.

His next building project was to build a replica of a round tower in the medieval churchyard of Killoran. It beacons the stranger to the burial site where Denis and many of his ancestors are buried.

In 1863 Castlekelly and its 15,000 acre estate as well as the town of Ballygar was sold to a man called Baggot, for £105,000. who had gone to Australia with £1,000 and returned a very wealthy man.

Another aspect to Denis H. Kelly, was his proselytising period. During the middle of the 18th century a movement called the Second Reformation was started in many areas in Ireland. Financed by large donations from England, a number of enthusiastic avowed evangelical Protestant started a campaign to convert the "superstitious native Irish away from popery and convert them to the true church". They considered the Pope an antichrist. Most of their stations were located on the western seaboard. There were a lesser number of stations located inland. One of these was Castlekelly. Kelly took to the job in hand with great gusto. His right-hand men were Diamond and Guest. The arrival of the Great Famine in 1847, aided their cause. Many of the proselytisers considered the famine was sent by God to help them in their great work. There was a lot of resistance to the movement locally. The Catholic clergy fought tooth and nail to hold on their flock. Denis Henry's soup kitchen where soup was given in return for changing one's religion prompted Canon James Casey, Parish Priest of Athleague, to write a number of poems, under a pseudonym. Some of these survive and Kelly is referred to as "Jumper Kelly". This was a term used to describe people who were Catholics and became Protestants. Examples are of these pieces of doggerel are given.

My Sojourn

"A humble confession is good for the soul"
So I'll tell you the truth-not part but the whole
I was a sad creature neglected and poor,
And not the best liver on earth to be sure;
I was wild heaven knows-around corners I lingered,
Could drink all I got and was , and was rather "light fingered"
I was lazy-felt hunger-and roamed around Clifden,
Until I was weak as a cow that's a "liftin"
Some told me to list but I hated the troopers,
And said "ere I shall starve" I shall off to the soupers.

II

My Conscience was wounded (that little I had,
For my soul like my fortune had gone to the bad)
T'was a field quite neglected and covered with nettles;
Else I never had thought of soup ladles and kettles;
But the whispers of conscience are weak, if not dead,
When the unmolified stomach is roaring for bread;
So I started right of to the children of grease,
For hunger so dreadful I could not make peace;
And hoped very soon, when I got some relief,
To return and repent like the penitent thief.

III

The soupers most willingly gave me the hand
And rejoiced they had snatched from the burning a brand;
To comfort my conscience they gave me some flannel,
Of which they had bales from over the channel,
And having well guessed how inwardly felt,
They gave me some soup "to put under my belt",
And promised good rations to strengthen my hope,
If I'd only renounce the old Church and Pope
And give up communing with saints in the sky,
And declare that the promise of Christ was a lie!

VIII

For poor blinded Papists we feel a deep sorrow,
And so shall you feel when you visit tomorrow
Our beautiful Church in the heart of our mission
Where nothing is seen of your old superstition;
And nothing is heard but what's holy and true,
All of which we dare say is novel to you,
And there you'll meet converts- a heavenly sight
Who came out of darkness and now see the light,
And bless the redeemer who opened their eyes,
To Rome's wicked teaching and thus made them wise."

XXVII

What Church but the Roman e'er dares to lay claim
To the title of Catholic - even the name?
What other is such as to place and to time,
Or teaches the whole of Christ's doctrine sublime;
It is she, and she only that traces her birth
To the days of our Lord, and that fills the whole earth,
It is she who has flourished in fail and foul weather
Till her children are double all sects put together.
She alone has the vigour of life to expand,
Though maligned, persecuted, ill-treated and banned.

XXXVIIII

You have high Church and low Church and broad within call
You have sects without no-and orthodox all-
Yet none can the faith of the other abide,
Though all take the bible alone as their guide,
Some will have bishops and others will not,
And some with lay preacher will throw in their lot,
And reject every minister, little or great
And not only reject, but revile them and hate
Their own private judgment with bible in hand
Will do all they need till in heaven they land.

XXXXV

Let no human respect o'er your judgment prevail
Which oft blows one back like a furious gale
Examine embrace, if you find as I say,
And fly the dark paths that have led you astray.
Our Church, I acknowledge, is greatly reviled,
But so was Our Lord whom a sinner they styled;
But come and examine, and poor though her lot,
Y'will find her Christ's spouse without wrinkle or spot,
She'll receive you with welcome - a smile on her face
And give you I promise a mother's embrace."

The Ballygar Jumper

Search old Ireland near or far
Wherever jumpers show their faces,
And you will find in Ballygar
A set that most our land disgraces
For search it through, and do your best,
You will not find such "chosen" preachers
As jumper Kelly, Diamond, Guest,
And Denny's band of Irish teachers.

Chorus - Repeat first four lines.

II

Just see the learning of the staff -
They scarce can read much less can write sir !
And must we weep or must we laugh,
At such a source of Gospel light sir !
They're low, unlearned, vulgar vile,
And do not claim a higher mission
Than what they know not to revile -
A paltry pay, their sole ambition.
Chorus

III

At first you'd think they were insane

To seek support at Castlekelly;
But ah! The trade is one of gain,
And great one too love soup and jelly.
The reason then is simple told
It is so plain you'll all suppose it
There is a charm in glittering gold,
For him who needs and him who owes it.
Chorus.

IV

They force their way through human fear,
To head and preach for "Celts benighted."
And if a Celt says "COME NOT HERE" -
He looks upon his hopes as blighted:
For they inspire the poor with dread -
A dread peculiar to their calling,
Nor fear of ought among the dead.
Is to the poor man so appalling.
Chorus.

V

This is the case in "fifty nine",
In this an age of light and wonders,
And will in sixty I aspire,
Wherever Kelly's bailiff thunders;
And if he is not all to blame,
Then why allow those imps unholy
To croak his dreaded name
Among his tenants poor and lowly.
Chorus.

VI

There is not in this hemisphere
So much of tyranny and terror,
So much of object slavish fear,
Such artful was of spreading terror
As in and 'round that little town,
Called Ballygar - where need I tell ye,
The mission cross itself looks down
To shun the sight of Castlekelly.
Chorus.

VIII

Ye sons of Ballygar renowned,
Who've kept the faith St. Patrick planted,
Drive from you quickly, and confound
Those ugly ghosts by whom your haunted
Let Kelly, Diamond, "limbo-lock"
Whose presence there is rank pollution,
No more infest your faithful flock -
And thetas my parting "allocution.
Chorus.

We do not know how many people he converted, but soup often wins religious arguments when stomachs are empty. In many areas the people returned to the old religion when the famine stopped.

Denis was a great Irish scholar at a time when Ireland boasted many great names in this field of study. He was a contemporary of Eugene O'Curry, Jon O'Donovan, and Doctor's Todd and O'Connor. Many of these men were employed in the Ordinance Survey of Ireland. This massive undertaking was unique to Ireland.

John O'Donovan walked the countryside and noted the antiquities and recorded the history from the local people. He sent back a enormous numbers of letters to the head office. Sometimes he asked the scholars in the office to check the manuscripts in Dublin to help him to clear up some confusions. When covering East Galway and Co. Roscommon he resided for long periods in Castlekelly, where he was able to avail of Kelly's extraordinary knowledge of Irish history and its antiquities. Here he had access to the library which contained 15,000 books and manuscripts. Many of these old manuscripts were written in Old Irish and had been translated by Kelly. There are on record large numbers of letters written to Kelly from O'Donovan when he had returned to Dublin. Kelly's well of information appeared to be bottomless, and the knowledge gleamed from him by O'Donovan was used extensively when writing The Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many. Kelly obtained from his kinsman Count O'Kelly Farrell in France, a copy of *The Destruction of Cyprus* which had been written by Denis's ancestor Colonel Charles O'Kelly. Charles O'Kelly had taken part in the Williamite wars. The account changed the names of the participants and locations to protect the author.

Denis H. Kelly, the last of the Lords of the Manor of Screen, died in 9 Herbert Street, Dublin, on May 7th, 1877. His body was taken to his Galway home at Arraghy, Mount Talbot, where it was waked for four days, before burial at the ancestral burial site in Killeroran. His nephew Thomas Kelly Mahon erected a cut stone round tower to mark his burial place. On the side of the tower written in Irish is *Denis H. Kelly, Lord of the Manor of Screen, and candidate for the Chieftainship of Hy-Many.*

When John O'Donovan read in the Dublin papers of Kelly's death, he sat down and wrote him a letter addressed to Denis Henry Kelly, Arraghy, near Mount Talbot, Co. Galway. The letter read,
"Kelly dear friend, although I see in the Dublin papers of this day that you have passed away, still I feel so satisfied that you are still inter vivas, that I have no hesitation in writing to you as to a man of flesh and blood who has his head straight and his soul and body operating together in the cause of Hy-Many".

The above letter could only have been written by a man who had the utmost respect for Kelly.

The compiler of these annals has spent a lot of time doing research on Denis Henry Kelly. He also has also learned to have the utmost respect for Denis Henry Kelly. He is reminded of Mark Anthony's speech after the death of Julius Caesar "The evil that man does lives after him but the good is oft interred with his bones. So Denis H. Kelly (44) left the stage of life. He was the last of his line, the last Lord of the Manor of Screen. He was a direct descendant of Nial of the Con of the Hundred Battles (-14), through Maine Mór (1), of Brian O'Kelly (30) Tanist of Hy-Many. May he rest in peace.

2. William D Kelly of Cargins, near Tulsk, Co. Roscommon, the last of his line, **died.** His family were descended from the Kellys of Athleague. He had lived on the Continent and in London most of his life.

3. Dr. Eugene James O'Kelly, died on April 30th. He graduated L.A.H., in 1824, and lived at Sundays Well Cork.

4. In his book Irishmen in Canada, N. F. Davin mentioned two Kellys.
"In Brentford**, Dr. Kelly,** Inspector of Schools, has written much, in the Hamilton Times." and "In the township of Verulam (Victoria township), there is **honest Ned Kelly."**

5. On March 3, 1877, the following advertisement appeared in the Roscommon Messenger.

Landed Estates Court, Ireland
SUPPLEMENTAL FINAL NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS AND INCUMBRANCES
In the Matter of the Estate of **Hubert Hugh Kelly**
A Vendor of Land
Owner and Petitioner.

Take Notice that the Schedule of Encumbrances affecting the Mansion house and that part of the lands of Beagh, otherwise Beaghmore, otherwise Tonelag, otherwise Woodmount, containing g 404 acres and 36 perches, statute measure, situated in the barony of Moycarne, and the County of Roscommon, the estate of the owner and petitioner in this matter, is lodged with the Clerk of the Records of this Court, and any person or persons claiming under or in respect of the deeds following, or any of them that is to say - Mortgage dated 3rd January 1808, **Hugh Kelly** to Henry Concannon; to secure £573; Agreement dated 21st September 1813, between Rachel Concannon, acting executrix of Henry Concannon, and Anthony Donelan; Deed of Indemnity, dated 9th December 1814, Hugh Kelly to Andrew Browne; Mortgage dated 21st January 1815, Hugh Kelly to Andrew Browne, dated; Mortgage dated, 11th October 1823, Hugh Kelly

to Patrick James Joyce, and under or in respect of which said deeds, or any of them, nothing whatever is admitted to be due, are required to lodge an objection to the said schedule, stating the particulars of his or their demand or demands, and duly verified with the said Clerk, on or before the 17th day of March next.

And take notice that that any claim under any of the said deeds may be lodged within the time aforesaid.

Dated this 17th day of February, 1877.

James McDonnell, Examiner.

Robert H. Beaucamp, solicitor,
having the carriage of proceedings,
116 Grafton Street, Dublin.

[See 1858]

6. Robert Emanuel Kelly, son of William J. Kelly, died and was buried in Glasnevin cemetery Glasnevin. Dublin.

7. Peter Kelly, Esq., Skes, Co.. Westmeath, married Mary Moore, Kilmalady, King's County, at Phibsboro, Dublin, Roman Catholic Church, on November 8th.

8. Coleraine Isobel Kelly, (aged 9 months) **died. She was daughter of William Bingham Kelly** S.I., R.I.C. He was a member of the Kellys of Carraroe, near Dunsandle, County Galway.

9. Dr. Michael J. Kelly, Castledermot, married Joanna Prandy, Kilkee, Ballow, Co.. Carlow, at Marlboro Street Cathedral. The ceremony was conducted by the Rev. John Kehoe, Ballon.

10. Henrietta F. Kelly, youngest daughter of the late **John Kelly,** of Chancery Register Office, Dublin. The ceremony took place at St.. Peters R. C. Church, Dublin.

11. John Roche Kelly's wife, Kate O'Donnell Murphy, had a son**,** at **60 Upper Mount Street, Dublin, on March 2, 1877.** He was called Basil James Roche Kelly. [Later in life the baby became a Major in the British Army].

12. Cornelia Wilhelmina youngest daughter of William Thomas Kelly, solicitor Castlegar, Co. Mayo, married Ambrose Madders Sub-Inspector, R. I. C., at the R. C. Church, Claremorris, Co.. Mayo.

13. Joseph Kelly's wife had a son, at **Green Fort, Co. Galway.**

14. P. J. Kelly was an auctioneer and valuer, at Middle Abbey St.., Dublin.

15. Jeremiah Kelly's wife had a daughter, at New Ross, Co.. Wexford.

16. The death occurred at 26 Mount Pleasant Square, Dublin, of **Julia D. wife of the late Charles Kelly, Charleville, Co.. Westmeath.**

17. The death occurred at 1 Jane Ville, Merrion Co.. Dublin, of **Edmund J. T. Kelly,** formerly Captain of the 19th Dragoons, second and surviving **son of Denis Kelly Esq., Kellybrook, Co. Roscommon**. He was survived by his widow and sisters. He was buried in the family vault in Roscommon.

18. H. C. Kelly, represented Ireland, at **Rugby Football**, as wing forward, on February 5, at Kennington Oval. Ireland was defeated by two goals two tries to nil. Kelly also played against Scotland on February 19th., at Belfast a match which the Irish lost by 4 goals two dropped goals and two tries to nil. In the match against England, played at Lansdowne Road, Dublin, Ireland suffered a whitewash, losing by one try and two goals to nil, on March 11. [see 1880].

19. A meeting was held in St. James's Hall, Piccadilly. The platform contained Michael Davit and among the others were ten home rule M. P.'s. There was an all ticket full house of 2,500 most of whom were London Irish. There were three resolutions all of them carried unanimously. The first calling for the unconditional amnesty for the remaining Irish political prisoners, was proposed by Gray, seconded by Hutchinson and supported by Parnell and Hopworth. Gray reminded the Lord Beaconsfield the prime minister of his words in 1844 when he had described the Irish question as that of 'a starving population, an absentee aristocracy, and an alien church and in addition the weakest executive in the world'. The only offence of the men whom they were seeking amnesty was that they had taken the words too literally. C. H.

Hopworth, Q.C., an Englishman and MP for Stockport urged that Britain should follow the example of clemency of the United States after the civil war. Michael Davit who had been in prison himself the harshness of the regime that the eight **Irish political prisoners** were enduring at that time. Among the eight were **Robert Kelly and Edward O'Kelly.**

20. Kelly College, Devon, England, was founded this year by Admiral Benedictus Marwood Kelly, as a boarding school "for the sons of Naval Officers and other gentlemen." [In the year 2000, Kelly College is co-educational, but remains small and friendly with 350 boys and girls in the Senior School and a further 135 in the Junior School.] [I.N.] Benedictus Marwood Kelly was 2nd son of Benedictus Marwood Kelly, of Holdsworthy, Devon, attorney at law, and his wife Mary Coombe, of Holdsworthy.

Arthur Kelly of Kelly = Susanna Hancock, of St. Germaine's in Cornwall
|
Arthur Kelly of Kelly = Mary Tucker, of Coriton, Devon
|
Arthur (his heir) Francis John William Hancock Benedictus Marwood Thomas
Capt. Royal Irish Reg. Admiral in R.N. Attorney at Law
|
William Kelly Benedictus Marwood K. Francis Kelly
Commander in Royal Navy Admiral in the Royal Navy Attorney at Law
(London)
[From the Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland]

21. Sister Agnes Kelly completed her three year term as **Prioress of the Dominican Convent in Galway.** She had been elected Prioress in 1871 and completed her first term in 1874. She was reappointed for a further three year term. [A Rich Inheritance, Galway Dominican Nuns 1644 1994, by Sr. Rose O'Neill, O.P.]
[See 1740 (8)]

22. Some **Kelly deaths in San Francisco** in 1877.
Joseph Kelly, age 52.....1877D.....1917.
Margaret Kelly, age 2.....1877D.....1918.
Margaret Kelly, age 55.....1877D.....1919.
Marion Kelly, age 60.....1877D.....1920.
Mary Kelly, age 2 days.....1877D.....1921.
Mary Kelly, age 5.....1877D.....1922.
Mary Ann Kelly, age 1.....1877D.....1923.
Mary Josephine Kelly, age 1.....1877D.....1924.
Michael Kelly, age 25.....1877D.....1925.
Son of C. M. Kelly, age 5 days.....1877D.....1926. [See births]

Some **Kelly marriages in San Francisco** in 1877.
Mary Josephine Kelly married Marlin Peterson....1877M....888.
Robert P. Kelly married Mrs. C. J. Harvey.....1877M...889.

Some **Kelly births in San Francisco** in 1877.
Son born to C. M. Kelly.....1877B.....781.

24. T. J. Kelly was a stone carver in Co. Sligo in the latter part of the nineteenth century. He signed his name to a number of tomb stones such as Owen Curran, who died in 1877. Timoney feels that he probably worked with Clarence or McDonagh in Ballisodare. Another stone cutter working in C. Sligo around this time was **Bill Kelly who came from Co. Meath** and worked with Tom Diamond, Toberawnaun and Brian O'Hara. [Had Me Made by T.B. Timoney. 2005]

1878
1. Rev. Tom Kelly S.J., appointed Rector of Belvedere College, Dublin. **[**Tom is one of **three brothers**

who are **members of the Society of Jesus**. All three were friends of Fr John Sullivan, a lawyer and member of the Church of Ireland who converted to the Church of Rome and became known as a saint during his life time.
The **Dublin born Kellys, Frs. Tom, Edward, and William** "were **men of remarkable ability** and amiable character. Fr. Edward was at various timed Rector of Clongowes (College, Naas, Co. Kildare) and Belvedere Colleges, (Dublin) and Superior of St. Francis Xavier's Upper Gardiner Street, (Dublin), where he and his brother Tom spent most of their lives. They were both outstanding classical scholars, gifted with prodigious memories, and used to take pleasure in out-quoting one another from the classics, the one eagerly waiting until his brother faltered, when he would triumphantly carry on with the missing line. As a tour de force, Edward could read down a column of the advertisement page of a newspaper, and then repeat the advertisements in order from memory. The third brother William, who was then professor of Scripture and Hebrew at Milltown Park, the Jesuit house of theology in Dublin, was an even more universal genius. He was equally at ease in physics, astronomy, mathematics and an amazing range of languages, including Persian and Arabic. He had at an earlier period, worked at the newly Jesuit college of St. Aloysius in Sydney. Whilst there, he was honoured by being elected President of the Hebrew society in the city, the other members of which were exclusively Jewish, and on one occasion he came to the rescue of a Polynesian native who had got into trouble in the police-court, by acting as his interpreter." {Fr. John Sullivan S.J. By Fr. Fergal McGrath S.J., London 1941}]

2. A map of County Mayo was published in New York by **Thomas Kelly**.

3. William D. ("Pig Iron") Kelley, Republican Representative, in Congress, for Pennsylvania, worked hand in hand, with Richard P. ("Silver Dick") Bland, of Missouri, from 1876 to 1878, for free and unlimited coinage of silver, at the ratio of 16 to 1 with gold.

4. Dr. John Kelly, was educated at the Carmichael School, and at Trinity College, Dublin. He graduated L.K.Q.C.P.I., L.M., in 1870 and went to India and where he became House Surgeon, at the Medical College Hospital, **Calcutta**. Later he became Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of the Dispensary, at Bustee, North West Provinces, East Indies (1878). He was a M.R.I.A.

5. John Kelly, Essex Lawn, Roscommon, was Surveyor for Co. Roscommon 1846-78. He was brother of **Mr. James Kelly, of Johnstown,** Co. Roscommon. The family were originally from Seaforde, Co. Down.

6. Rev. Henry Kelly, a native of Kilrush, County Kildare, died on July 13, 1878. He was educated at Carlow College 1860-66. He was ordained in 1866 for the diocese of St. Louis. He was assistant pastor Church of Annunciation 1866-70. He was P.P. Cheltenham 1870-78.

7. Sadie E. Kelly, of Kingsclear, York County, N.B., Canada, died in her 26 year. She was **daughter of Deacon Henry Kelly.** "Our sister professed religion when young and was baptized by Elder Strang and joined the Kingsclear church." (Christian Visitor).

8. September 7, a social part took place in the home of W. W. Lewis. At one table were seated **five generations of a family.** They consisted of Great-great grandmother **Deborah Kelley widow of Israel Kelley, of the Cove,** Great grandmother Deborah Allen, widow of James Allen of Ohio, Grandmother Elizabeth Lewis wife of William W. Lewis, mother **Margaret A. Kelley wife of Charles R. Kelley and Ethel L. Kelley, her daughter,** aged 2 years. (St. John Daily Telegraph). [See 1882]

9. A woman was sent to jail for six months for stealing a sheep from **Pat Kelly** of **Moyvilla, Oranmore, Co. Galway.**

10. Re Johnstown House, Athlone, Co. Roscommon.
In a letter written by Henry de Courcy Dodd, The Fishery, Killorglin, County Kerry on September 14, 1982 to the owner in 1982 of Johnstown House.
Dear Austin,
At last I found some old photographs of Johnstown. You might remember the day I called last month, I said I thought the front of the house looked shorter than I remembered from the photos and I think this is correct as there were originally three windows to the right of the front door and I think there are only two now.

I cannot find much on the history except my Aunt May's parents bought the place in 1873. Aunt May's mother, old Mrs. Kelly was English, (a Fletcher from Lancashire, and her father died leaving a considerable fortune in those days (£224,000) some of which she invested, so I suspect it was her money bought or helped to buy Johnstown on 2,233 acres, as I don't think the Kellys themselves had much money to speak of. These Kellys' came from Seaforde, Co. Down.

In 1873, James Kelly J.P., and his wife Catherine Jane (née Fletcher), bought Johnstown House and the lands from a branch of the Dillon family, who owned a lot of property in County Roscommon and Westmeath. The Johnstown demesne was 745 acres and the remainder of the land, 1493 acres was in the townland of Drumlosh. In the book "The Landowners of Ireland" by de Burgh, dated 1878, the owner of Johnstown, is given as James Kelly J.P., and the valuation as £501- 0 - 0. I don't know when the Kellys sold it, but I think you know the date, so maybe you could let me know some time, please.

A curious thing is that in the same book I mentioned a John Dillon J.P. (High Sheriff in 1862), is also given as Johnstown on 1,083 acres, which probably means that the Dillons' retained some of their land and sold Johnstown House and some of the land mentioned.

I hope you find this interesting. If ever the old orchard wall is being demolished and that stone with the date carved on it (1782 - I think) is available, I would love to have it.

Yours sincerely,

Henry

[In 1975 the owners of Johnstown House built a new house close to the old house. In 1985 renovations were being carried out on the Army Barracks in Athlone. The slates were removed from Johnstown House as they matched the slates in the Barracks and the old house was knocked down. According to the son of the present owner. He gave me a copy of a photo taken in 1890 of the back of the house as well as one of the entrance gate. J.M.K]

11. Some Kelly Deaths in San Francisco in 1778.
John Kelly, age 25.....1878D.....2052.
John B. Kelly, age 58.....1878D.....2053.
Joseph Kelly, age 39.....1878D.....2054.
Julia Kelly, age 5.....1878D.....2055.
Laura Kelly, age 1.....1878D.....2056.
Michael Kelly, age 52.....1878D.....2057.
Peter Kelly, age 5.....1878D.....2058.
Sarah A. Kelly, age 26.....1878D.....2059.
Thomas Kelly, age 34.....1878D.....2060.
Thomas Francis Kelly, age 4.....1878D.....2061.
William J. Kelly, age 39.....1878D.....2062.
William Joseph Kelly, age 1 month.....1878D.....2063.

Some Kelly marriages in San Francisco in 1878.
Josephine Kelly married Frank Green.....1878M.....1816.
M. J. Kelly married J. T. Tucker.....1878M.....1818.

Some Kelly births in San Francisco in 1878.
Daughter of J. A. Kelly.....1878B.....778.
Daughter of John B. Kelly.....1878B.....779.
Daughter of T. L. Kelly.....1878B....1164.

12. Elizabeth Kelly was the daughter of Daniel Kelly and Mary French.[2,1] She married Hon. Charles Handcock, son of Richard Handcock, 2nd Baron Castlemaine of Moydrum and Anne French, on 25 April 1845.[1] She died on 26 June 1878.[1]
From 25 April 1845, her married name became Handcock.
Children of Elizabeth Kelly and Hon. Charles Handcock

- Mary Harriett Handcock [2]
- Elizabeth Handcock d. 19 Nov 1918[2]
- Louisa Handcock d. 23 Dec 1922[2]

- Richard Handcock b. 2 Sep 1859, d. 21 Mar 1921[2]

Daniel Kelly lived at Cargins, County Roscommon, Ireland.[1]
Child of Daniel Kelly and Mary French

- Elizabeth Kelly+ d. 26 Jun 1878[2]

1879

1. There had been a gradual increase in the price of agricultural produce for over twenty years, since the time of the famine. In 1879, a drop in the prices obtained coupled with a poor harvest caused great hardship to the tenant farmers. The rents demanded by the landlords, also increased, but were not reduced when the prices dropped, nor was the poor harvest taken into the equation. The **Irish National Land League** which replaced the Mayo Land League, had recently been formed by Michael Davitt, whose family had been evicted from their small holding in County Mayo, when he was a child, and forced to emigrate to Manchester, where Michael lost an arm in an accident at work in a cotton mill. His co-founder was a landed gentleman, from County Wicklow, called Charles Steward Parnell. The initial meeting took place in the Imperial Hotel, Sackville Street (now O'Connell St.), Dublin. The executive included **Richard Kelly, editor of *The Tuam Herald***, as well as **William Kelly**, a tenant farmer from Donabate**, County Dublin.** Soon branches were formed all over Ireland especially in the poor west of the country. The aims of the League was fair rent, free sale, and fixity of tenure. These changes were resisted by the landlords and the authorities. Thus the seeds were sown for a land war.

2. Dr. Edward Talbot O'Kelly (1811-1879), died at Maynooth, Co.. Kildare, aged 68 years. He graduated from Glasgow University MD., CM., in 1836.

3. Edward Kelly, (1795-1879), of Kelly's Mills, Killeen South, near Portumna, Co. Galway, died on May 19th. 1879, and was buried in Kilcorban cemetery. He was predeceased by his wife Bridget who died in 1875 aged 75 years. They were parents of **Mary Anne Kelly, ("Eva of the Nation"),** the great patriotic writer and poet. (see 1910). It is believed that the mills were originally run by the Palmers who resided at Palmerstown House, Portumna. The exact date of when the Kellys acquired the mill is not known. **Hyacinth Kelly of Killeen** married a lady called Blake from Meelick and that he died in 1815. It is not clear whether Hyacinth was the father of Edward or the grandfather. Edward owned 177 acres and a house office and mill at Killeen South in 1856. Griffith put a valuation of £18 on the house and mill. Edward was leasing 4 acres in Killeen North. At the same time there was a Thomas Kelly senior who was leasing 31 acres in Killeen North as well as Thomas Kelly junior, who leased 60 acres in this same townland. We do not know if there was a relationship between these Kellys. Kelly was not a very common name in this area. The Kellys were Catholic and were a minor gentry family, who in addition to their corn mill also were in involved in saw milling. There is a local tradition that they were related to **"Sporting" Captain William Kelly, a pipe playing race horse trainer** and owner who also trained and managed the great Irish bare fisted boxer Dan Donnelly. (see 1856). Edward Kelly was a pro establishment Catholic. His wife Bridget O'Flaherty came from a strong Republican background. She was from Lisdonagh House, near Headford, Co.. Galway. Edward and Bridget had a large family. There were two boys called James Edward and Hyacinth. The girls names were Mary Anne, ("Eva"), Bedelia, (Mother de Sales), who joined the Presentation Convent Galway and later became Reverend Mother there. Annie (Sister Bridget), who joined the Sisters of Mercy in Ballinasloe, Alicia who Married Dermot O'Leary, Manager of the National Bank, Loughrea. Two of the youngest girls Esmina and Elenor, remained single and ran the mill after their father's death with the aid of Mike Clarke, who later leased and finally purchased the mill from the Kelly sisters. The mill then became known as Clarke's Mills.

James Edward as a twenty year old fought a duel with a young English Lieutenant. The alleged cause of difference, was a remark that the soldier made about the Kellys being millers. The story is that James Edward told his mother who is supposed to have told the son to challenge him to a duel and never to come home unless he killed the officer. Kelly did just that and as a result he fled to the continent and was not heard of again. Another story that is part of the local folklore, also shows that James Edward had a shot fuse. One day when out hunting Kelly's horse refused a jump. A neighbour who was riding close by said "you must be carrying too much sawdust", a reference to the Kelly family having a sawmills as well as the corn mill. Kelly said nothing. A little further on the neighbours horse refused to jump a fence. Kelly's remark was I'm surprised at you failing to clear the fence, and you an experienced jumper!. This was a reference to his neighbour having changed his religion. Such people were called disparagingly, "Jumpers".

His brother Hyacinth, became an opera singer, and was thus lost to milling.

4. The following were members of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, in 1879 :-
Joshua O'Kelly of 51 St.. Stevens-green, **Dublin East**.
William O'Kelly of **Claremorris,** Co.. Mayo.

5. Francis Kelly, (1803 - 1879), land surveyor, business agent, farmer and politician, died, at Fort Augustus, Prince Edward Island. **Born in Co. Monaghan**, Ireland, in 1803. For a time he worked as a teacher and later as a law clerk in Dublin, before emigrating to Prince Edward Island, in 1835. On arrival at the Island he was engaged by a large land owner Rev. John McDonald, to survey his estates and to act as his agent. He entered politics and initially was unsuccessful. In 1858, he was **elected to the House of Assembly**. With the exception of the 1872 session, he remained in the Assembly until his death. In 1870, **Kelly a Catholic** with strong views he was **involved in a row over the granting of public funds to St.. Dunstan's Catholic School. He and six other Catholic assembly men left the Liberal Party which was enough to bring the Tories into power.** Kelly was named chief commissioner of crown lands, in 1872. He regained this position in 1875 and 1876. He was an **advocate for easier conditions for tenants wishing to purchase their own lands**. **Initially he opposed confederation, but after seven years, when it was imperative that they join from a financial point of view, he said yes, but sought the best possible terms.**

6. Susannah Kelly, resigned as Robe Keeper from St.. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, a position she had held since 1855. She married Charles Kelly in 1827. **Her husband Charles Kelly**, was listed in Dublin Directories, as Chandler and Coal Merchant, in 1836 of 51 Patrick St.., and as Coal Factor 6 Bishop St.., in 1839. From 1841-44, he was listed as Coal Merchant, of 31 Clanbrassil St.. From 1846-1877, he was listed as Coal Merchant and Sexton of St.. Patrick's Cathedral. He now lived at 4 St.. Patrick's Close.
Charles was appointed on July 4th, 1839, to succeed William White as Beadle of St.. Patrick's Cathedral. On July 4th 1844, he succeeded William Maguire as Sexton. This position was one of responsibility. All notices of burials were served on him and he also obtained payments for same.
Susannah and Charles had issue who were baptized and buried at St.. Patrick's Cathedral.
Joseph Aymer Kelly, baptized Dec. 17, 1827. Assistant Sexton at St. Patrick's. Appointed Beadle, June 16th 1858. He died at 100 Trintonvile Avenue, Sandymount, 1865, aged 38, and was buried on December 30th at St.. Patrick's. He apparently was unmarried.
Sarah Matilda Kelly, baptized July 27, 1830, died July 28, 1851, age 21.
Susannah Kelly b. Sept. 9, 1832.
Jonathan Kelly, b. circa 1835, died March 25, 1847, age 11 years and 6 months.
Charles James Kelly, b. March 3, baptized April 20, 1837, married Anna Maria ? name and had issue
Charles Richard Kelly, b. June 12, and baptized August 12.
William Henry Kelly, b. Aug. 16, and was baptized November 24, 1839.
Charlotte Pricilla Kelly, [see 1867].

7. Elizabeth Kelly, abstracts of will P.R. March 8, 1879. M 56132 (2).
Same person with codicil T. 13458 A C N.A.

8. James Kelly, formerly of Charlottetown, P.E.I., Canada, died at the home of his sister Mrs... William Fowler, 22 Brussell St., St. John, N.B. Feb. 2, 1879. (See 1874).

9. Mary McKelly died at Point de Bute (West County) on April 15, 1879. She **was 90 years old** and was the **widow of James McKelly** and daughter of James Sayre, Esq.

10. Francis O'Kelley, M.P.P., for the third district of Queens County**, P.E.I. died at his residence on April 19th. He was descended from Donogh O'Kelly of Mount Talbot,** County Roscommon. He was **born in Mullongham, County Monaghan in 1806.** He finished his education in Dublin and emigrated to the island at an early age. Halifax Herald**.**

11. John Vise Kelly, Captain of the Huntington Militia died without posterity. He was **son of William Kelly** of the Dorsetshire Regiment and **formerly of Carraroe, near Dunsandle,** Co. Galway. John was married to Julia, daughter of Rev. R. Smyth, Rector of Straggound, Huntingtonshire.

12. Anthony Kelly, born in Balla, Co. Mayo on August 14, **1834** and **died** on May 5, **1879** in

Watsonville, California. He was a tailor and his first wife was a Canadian called Elena Donn who died in Indianapolis in 1876. His second wife was Irish born Mary Agnes Donoghue who died in Indianapolis. He had **two sons** who lived and died in Watsonville.[K.F.G.F.11/01]

13. Rev. Francis Kelly, was born on June 12, 1844 to Michael Kelly and his wife Elizabeth Murphy, Lower Creggan, Armagh and attended Mr Macken's School, Cullyhanna. He entered All Hallows Seminary, Dublin in 1861 and was ordained for the diocese of **San Francisco** on June 11, 1867. Ministered in Folsom from 1870 to 1877. He died on July 16, 1879.

14. Some Kelly deaths in San Francisco in 1879.
Jane Kelly, age 3 months.....1879D.....1829.
John Kelly, age 53.....1879D.....1830.
John Kelly, age 22.....1879D.....1831.
John B. Kelly, age 52.....1879D.....1832.
Joseph Kelly, age N.A.....1879D.....1833.
Mark Kelly, age 34.....1879D.....1834.
Martin Kelly, age 37.....1879D.....1835.
Mary Kelly, age 84.....1879D.....1836.
P. J. Kelly, age 39.....1879D.....1837.
Rosanna Kelly, age 65.....1879D.....1838.
T. B. Kelly, age N.A.....1879D.....1839.
Thomas Kelly, age 9.....1879D.....1840.
Thomas W. Kelly, age 40.....1879D.....1841.
William H. Kelly, age 47.....1879D.....1842.
William James Kelly, age 1.....1879D.....1843.
Winifred Kelly, age 68.....1879D.....1844.

Some Kelly marriages in San Francisco in 1879.
John Kelly married Emma Vomarx.....1879M.....1649.

Some Kelly births in San Francisco in 1879.
Daughter of M. J. Kelly.....1879B.....1360.
Daughter of P. J. Kelly.....1879B.....1361.
Daughter of P. J. Kelly.....1879B.....1362.
Daughter of R. E. Kelly.....1879B.....1363.

15. The Catholic pupils of Enniscorthy were afforded education at a **Free School** from 1818 which was attached to the old Cathedral. In 1830 **Mr. O'Kelly was the headmaster** and continued in office until 1857.

In 1857 Bishop Furlong almost immediately after his consecration was determined to introduce the Christian Brothers and on September 8, 1857 Rev. Brother Philip Slattery opened a school for the Christian Brothers in Templeshannon, Enniscorthy.

There were 30 Model Schools in Ireland and the cost per annum per pupil was £4-6s as compared to £2-3s in the ordinary National School.

Enniscorthy Model School was opened on August 4, 1862 by **Mr Daniel O'Kelly** who was the **Headmaster**. It was visited by Archbishop Trench of Dublin accompanied by the Dean of Ferns and by Archbishop Corvan on October 19, 1865. Since 1879 the school was practically a Protestant Parochial School. And as such was not attended by Catholic pupils. [*History of Enniscorthy*, by William Grattan Flood, 1920][Are these two O'Kellys the same person ?]

16. Some Kelly Causalities in the First Boer War 1877-1879

+ Private Andrew Kelly, 432, 1st Bn. 24th Foot (2nd Warwickshire), killed in action Isandhlwana on January 22, 1879.

Sergeant F. Kelly,1555, 90th Foot (Perthshire Volunteers), wounded at Inyezane River on January 22, 1879.

+ Private Fenton Kelly, 645, 1st Bn., 24th Foot (2nd Warwickshire), killed in action at Isandhlwana on January 22, 1879.

+ Private J. Kelly, 2400, 2nd Bn., 24th Foot (2nd Warwickshire), killed in action at Isandhlwana on January 22, 1879.

Private J. Kelly, 1305, 88th Foot (Connaught Rangers), sustained a dangerous wound at Chichaba on January 13, 1878.

+ Private James Kelly, 520, 1st BN., 24th Foot (2nd Warwickshire) killed in action at Isandhlwana on January 22, 1879.

+ Private John F. Kelly, 789, 1st Bn., 24th Foot (2nd (Warwickshire), killed in action at Isandhlwana on January 22, 1879.

Private O. Kelly, 1422, 90th Foot (Perthshire Volunteers), slight wound sustained at Ulundi on July 4, 1879.

[See 1881 for the history of the first Boer War.]

1880

1. Ned (Edward) Kelly, (1855-1880), Australian bushranger, was **hanged**. His **last words** were **"such is life"**. Ned was the son of John "Red" Kelly [see 1866 (9)], who was born in Moyglass, Killenaule, Co. Tipperary, on February 20, 1820. John was the son of Thomas Kelly (1800-) and Mary Cody (1798-) and grandson of John Kelly and Ellen Head. "Red" Kelly was convicted of stealing pigs and sentenced to be transported to Van Diemans Land (now Tasmania).

On his release in 1849, he went to Victoria, where he married in 1850 Ellen Elizabeth Quinn, who was born in Armagh, Ireland. John died in 1866. They had three sons, Ned who was born in Beveridge on June 1855, James (1859-1946) and Daniel (1861-1880), and five daughters, Mary Jane (1851-1851), Anne (1853-1872), Maggie (1857-1896), Kate (1863-1898) and Grace (1865-1940).

The boys were very wild and soon were in trouble with the law. In 1878, a party of constables arrived at their home to arrest Daniel on a charge of horse stealing. The Kellys resisted the arrest. Ned shot a constable in the arm. Ned and Daniel made good their escape. Their mother was imprisoned for her part in the affray. Ned and Daniel were soon joined by two others called Byrne and Harte. For the next two years the Kelly Gang terrorized the borderland of Victoria and New South Wales. The two state governments jointly offered a reward of £8,000 for their capture.

Among the many escapades that they were involved in, was the capture of a town. They entered the town of Eurora, Victoria and made all whom they thought would oppose them, prisoner. They robbed the bank taking £3,000. Two months later they repeated the performance in Jerilderie, N.S.W. There they overawed the three hundred residents, robbed the bank of £700, and held the town for two days. The fact that their murders were mainly policemen, and that their robberies were mainly banks and government property, made them heroes with some of the people, particularly the down trodden poor Irish. With the assistance of sympathizers, who sustained the and fed them information, they were able to keep the law at bay. His main following was called the "Greta Mob".

In June 1880, the Kelly Gang's luck ran out. Shacked up in a wooden shanty, near Beechworth, they were surrounded by a great number of heavily armed police. The gang put up a spirited resistance which was afterwards called "Ned Kelly's Last Stand. The wooden walls of the shanty gave poor protection, to the defenders. Soon all the occupants were dead except for Ned who had left the shanty to relieve himself. He chose to remain and help his companions, an act that may have contributed to his later semi-hero status. He came out clad in homemade armour, firing at the police. He was severely wounded. After a period in hospital, he was tried by Judge Redmond Barry and hanged in Melbourne in 1880.Ned is alleged to have said to Barry who was born in Ireland that they would soon meet a higher Judge. Barry died one month after Kelly was hanged. Ned's mother said to her son on the day before his execution "I want you to die like a Kelly". The last words Ned uttered with the noose around his neck, before the hangman pulled the leaver for the drop was, "such is life."

[Martin O'Dwyer in his Biographical Dictionary of Tipperary (1999), that "Red" Kelly was an agrarian agitator and was deported for stealing two pigs and was transported for seven years !] [One hundred and thirty years after Kelly's death he is considered a folk hero in Australia. At least two films have been made about The Kelly Gang. Mick Jagger played the role of Ned in one of them. Numerous books and countless articles have been written about the Kellys. Sydney Nolan the great Australian artist of Irish descent had a large exhibition of paintings of the Kellys which gained worldwide fame. Ned's fame is extra-ordinary when one considers he was only 25 years of age when he was hanged.]
[On April 24, 2001, a horse called Ned Kelly won The Fair Champion Novice Hurdle, at Fairyhouse. Ned Kellys won by six lengths, resulting in the bookmakers making Ned Kelly a 14-1 shot for the 2002 Smurfit Champion Hurdle. Ned Kelly was trained by Edward O'Grady and was ridden by Norman Williamson. He is owned by John Magnier. The Bushranger who loved horses would have been very proud of his namesake. A suitable caption might read **Ned Kelly rides again**!]

[See 1866 (9)]

2. Celtic Football Club, founded in Glasgow, by Irish Catholics to raise money to feed needy children. **Kellys** have had strong **association with the club from its foundation**.

3. H. C. Kelly, (fl 1880), won six international caps for Ireland at Rugby Union Football. He played his club football for N. I. F. C. In 1877 he represented his country against England and Scotland. In 1878 he played against England and in 1879 he played against Scotland and in 1880 he was capped against England and Scotland.
At the inaugural general meeting of the newly formed Irish Rugby Football Union, on February 5, 1880, which had replaced the Irish Football Union, which held its final meeting on October 28, 1879, **H. C. Kelly** was one of the six Ulster representative and **William Kelly** was one of the five Munster representatives. Leinster also had six representatives while Connacht had none.

4. Sir Fitzroy Kelly, (1796 -1880), formerly Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, was born in London, in 1796, and was grandson of Colonel Robert Kelly, of the East India Company's service, and was son of Captain Robert Hawke Kelly, Royal Navy, and his wife Isabella, daughter of Captain Fordyce, carver and cup-bearer to George III.
He was educated at Mr. Farrar's School and entered Lincoln's Inn in 1817, and was called to the bar in 1824, before joining the Norfolk Circuit. In 1835, he was made a King's Counsel, and became Member of Parliament for Ipswich, the same year, but was unseated on appeal. He won Ipswich, on a recount in 1837. In 1839, he became a bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and was counsel to the Bank of England and the East India Company. He failed to hold his seat for Ipswich in the General Election of 1841. He was elected for Cambridge in 1843, but did not seek re-election, in 1847. In 1845 he was created a Knight Bachelor. He was the only Kelly to hold a knighthood at that time.
In 1852, he was elected for Harwich, but before taking his seat a sudden vacancy arose in the eastern division of Suffolk, in which county he had considerable estates, at Sproughton, near Ipswich. He won the seat and held on to it until he was raised to the bench. He was appointed solicitor-general in 1845, and was knighted. With the fall of Peels government, in 1846, he lost his position, but was reinstated in Lord Derby's government in 1852. Many of his public utterances were blatantly anti-Catholic. In 1858, he was attorney-general, in Derby's second administration. This lasted for less than a year. Between, holding high office, he had a large and lucrative practice, especially in the House of Lords and before the privy council. He was said to earn £25,000 a year, which was a large amount in those days. He took part in many famous cases. His defence of Tawell the poisoner in March 1845, earned him the nickname "Applepip Kelly".
On June 16th., 1845, he was raised to the bench as Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and was made a member of the privy council. In 1878, he disclosed that in the Ridsdale case the judgment had not been unanimous. He was rebuked for this. It was expected that he receive a peerage and then have retired from the bench, but this did not occur. After a short illness, he died in Brighton, while still in office, and was buried at Highgate cemetery, on September 22, 1880.
He was married twice. His first wife was Agnes Scarth, from Leigh and his second wife was Ada, daughter of Mark Cunningham, of Boyle, Co.. Roscommon. He left four daughters.

5. On February 22, Michael Davitt the founder of the National Land League attended a land meeting at **Knockroe, Queen's County**, along with James Redpath (the well known American journalist), John Ferguson, Richard Lalor and others. Davitt declared : "The **landlord has thrown Malachy Kelly and his family out of their home and holding**, but to-day you and I draw a line round this farm, and let no man dare cross it with covetous intent if he wishes to live in peace within this county."
Lalor added : "Anyone who attempted to break this ban should be subjected to all the rigors of social ostracism. Do you see that black cloud hanging over the farm? There will always be a black cloud hanging

over it". Leave the farm to the hares and rabbits, the foxes and the wild fowl, if they are not afraid to alight on it."
[Davitt and the Land League 1846-1882 by T. W. Moody].

6. James 'Dog' Kelley was Mayor of Dodge City in 1880. James Kennedy, cowboy son of a wealthy Texan cattle man, had a grudge against Kelley. In the early hours of the morning Kennedy rode up to Kelley's two room cabin and fired his pistol through the open window at a figure covered by bedclothes, hoping to kill Kelley. The intended victim was unharmed but the bullet killed Dora Hand who also was known as Fannie Keenan, who was a popular actress in Dodge at that time. Kennedy was seen ride away but at the trial he was acquitted because of lack of evidence as no one had seen him fire the shot.

7. William Kelly of Donabate, was one of the leaders of the tenant farmers in County Dublin, in the Land League, in 1880.

8. Some Kelly deaths in San Francisco in 1880.
James T. Kelly, age 14 days .....1880D.....3474.
Johanna S. Kelly, age 27.....1880D.....2299.
John Kelly, age N.A.....1880D.....2300.
John A. Kelly, age 3 months.....1880D.....2301.
John W. Kelly, age 78.....1880D.....2302.
Mark Kelly, age 57.....1880D.....2304.
Mary Kelly, age 22.....1880D.....2303.
Mary Kelly, age 33.....1880D.....2305.
Mary Kelly, age 35.....1880D.....2306
Mary E. Kelly, age 32.....1880D.....2307.
Michael Kelly, age 54.....1880D.....2308.
Patrick Kelly, age 33.....1880D.....2309.
Patrick Kelly, age 70.....1880D.....2310.
Robert Kelly, age 6 months.....1880D.....2311.
Terrence B. Kelly, age .....1880D.....2312.
Thomas Kelly, age 65.....1880D.....2313.
Zipa A. Kelly, age 62.....1880D.....2314.

Some Kelly marriages in San Francisco in 1880.
Katie Kelly married F. B. Lemon.....1880M.....2246.
M. Kelly married L. Dietsch.....1880M.....2247.
Mary A. Kelly married William H. Hartley.....1880M.....2248.
Michael Kelly married to Charlotte N. Lang.....1880M.....2249.

Some Kelly births in San Francisco in 1780.
Daughter of Frank Kelly .....1880B.....1595.
Daughter of J. J. Kelly.....1880B.....1596.
Daughter of John P. Kelly.....1880 D.....1597.
Daughter of Joseph Kelly.....1880D.....1598.
Son and daughter of M. P. Kelly.....1880D.....1599.

1881
1. Margaret Kelly died and is buried in the grounds of **Abbeyknockmoy, County Galway, beside Patrick Kelly** who died in 1848 (plot 47).

2. Catherine Kelly of Amherst, N.S., Canada married James Dewire of Milltown, Charlotte County, at the Catholic chapel Amherst. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. James Donnelly P.P.

3. Rev. Richard Kelly (-1886), C.C., Templetown Parish in the Diocese of Ferns was appointed Parish Priest of Templetown, Co. Wexford, on March 22, 1881. When C.C. He had built the substantial Parochial House in Templetown. [He died on May 6th 1886. History of the Diocese of Ferns by W. Grattan-Flood, 1916]

4. Edward Kelly born in Co. Monaghan c. 1837 and emigrated to **Prince Edward Island** c, 1851 and

married Ann Clerkin also from Co. Monaghan. They had two sons **Joseph and John** and six daughters**, Bridget, Mary Ann, Theresa, Margaret, Ellen and Catherine.** The 1881 census shows a **John Kelly** living with them. His age is given as 77 so he probably was Edward's father. Kelly Family Genealogy Form]

5. In 1856 a ship sailed from Cork. The extended Kelly family were reputed to have made up the entire passenger list. They went to Boston but disease on board the ship they were turned away and sailed north and landed in Charlottetown, **P.E.I.,** Canada. A descendent **Alfred Alphonse Kelly** married Rose Leona Charlebois a French Canadian., whose family changed their name from Charlebois which means wood in French to Wood when Rose was a child.
[**Tracey Kelly-Howerton** granddaughter of Alfred on K.F.G.F.11/2001]

6. Some Kelly deaths in San Francisco in 1881.
James Henry Kelly, age 3.....1881D.....2106.
Jeremiah J. Kelly, age 42.....1881D.....2107.
John Kelly, age 37.....1881D.....2108.
Julia V. Kelly, age 28.....1881D.....2109.
Lillie May Kelly, age 2.....1881D.....2110.
Margaret Kelly, age 43.....1881D.....2111.
Mary Kelly, age N.A.....1881D.....2112.
Michael Kelly, age 27.....1881D.....2113.
Peter Kelly, age 41.....1881D.....2114.
Winifred Kelly, age 32.....1881D.....2117.

Some Kelly marriages in San Francisco in 1881.
Mary Kelly married Thomas Allen.....1881M.....2341.
Thomas Kelly married Mary Moholy.....1881M.....2342
Thomas Kelly married Mary E. Fountain.....1881M.....2343.
William J. Kelly married Bella O'Connor.....1881M.....2344.
.

Some Kelly births in San Francisco in 1881.
Daughter of Cornelius Kelly.....1881B.....1522.
Daughter of J. J. Kelly.....1881B.....1523.
Daughter of P. J. Kelly.....1881B.....1524.
Daughter of Richard Kelly.....1881B.....1525.

First Boer War
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopaedia
Jump to: navigation, search
See also: Second Boer War

First Anglo-Boer War

Date	20 December 1880 - 23 March 1881
Location	South Africa
Result	Boer Victory
Belligerents	
United Kingdom	Transvaal
Commanders	
Major-General Sir George Pomeroy Colley	Commandant-General Piet Joubert
Strength	

1,200	3,000
Casualties and losses	
408 killed, 315 wounded	41 killed, 47 wounded

[hide]First Boer War

Bronkhorstspruit – Laing's Nek – Schuinshoogte – Majuba Hill

The **First Boer War** (Dutch: *Eerste Boerenoorlog*, Afrikaans: *Eerste Vryheidsoorlog*, literally First Freedom War) also known as the **First Anglo-Boer War** or the **Transvaal War**, was fought from 16 December 1880 until 23 March 1881.

Contents
[hide]

- 1 Background
  - 1.1 1877 annexation
  - 1.2 Zulu war
- 2 Outbreak of War
- 3 1880-81 War
- 4 1881 Peace
- 5 See also

6 References

Background

1877 annexation

The southern part of the African continent was dominated in the 19th century by a set of epic struggles to create within it a single unified state. The British attempt to annex Transvaal in 1880, and the Transvaal and the Orange Free State in 1899 (leading to the Second Boer War), was their biggest incursion into southern Africa, but there were others. In 1868, the British annexed Basutoland in the Drakensberg Mountains (modern Lesotho, surrounded by Transvaal, the Orange Free State and Natal) following an appeal from Moshesh, the leader of a mixed group of African refugees from the Zulu wars, who sought British protection against both the Boers and the Zulus. The British also had three very important bases in Bombay, which drove them into Nepal. In the 1880s, Bechuanaland (modern Botswana, located north of the Orange River) became the object of dispute between the Germans to the west, the Boers to the east, and the British in the Cape Colony to the south. Although Bechuanaland had no economic value, the "Missionaries Road" passed through it towards territory farther north. After the Germans annexed Damaraland and Namaqualand (modern Namibia) in 1884, the British annexed Bechuanaland in 1885.

After 1806, following the British annexation of the Cape, the British had gradually extended their control along the coast to the east. Certain Boers resented British rule, even though British control brought some economic benefits. There were successive waves of migrations of Boer farmers (known as Trekboer), first towards Natal, which the British annexed in 1845, then towards the interior establishing Orange Free State and eventually the region that came to be known as Transvaal - literally "beyond the Vaal River," a tributary of the Orange River.

The British did not try to stop Boers from moving away from the Cape and into the interior, since it ameliorated certain tensions in their own territory. Indeed, the British subsequently ratified the outcome in a pair of treaties: the Sand River Convention of 1852 which recognized the independence of Transvaal, and the Bloemfontein Convention of 1854 which recognized the independence of the Orange Free State.

Tensions were however not restricted only to the Boers that remained behind in Cape Colony. Many British living in Cape Colony even joined the Boers in their resentment of the British administration citing the "imperial factor"- i.e. perceived meddling by London in local affairs.

The discovery of diamonds in 1867 near the Vaal River, some 550 miles northeast of Capetown, ended the isolation of the Boers in the interior and changed South African history. The discovery triggered a "diamond rush" that attracted people from all over the world turning Kimberley into a town of 50,000 within five years and drawing the attention of British imperial interests. In the 1870s the British annexed West Griqualand, site of the Kimberley diamond discoveries.
Disraeli's Colonial Secretary Lord Carnarvon in an attempt to extend British influence in 1875 approached the Orange Free State and the Transvaal Republic and tried to organize a federation of the British and Boer territories (modelled after the 1867 federation of French and English provinces of Canada), but the Boer leaders turned him down. The annexation of West Griqualand and British imperialism however created a climate of simmering unease for the Boer republics.

Zulu war

There were, however, other tensions. During the 1870s there were a series of skirmishes within the Transvaal between the Boers and local tribes, and by the 1870s there were serious tensions between the Transvaal Republic and the Zulus led by King Cetshwayo. The Zulus occupied a kingdom located on the south eastern border of the Transvaal Republic, and bordering on British Natal. Upon taking the throne King Cetshwayo had expanded his army and reintroduced many of the paramilitary practices of the famous Shaka, king of the Zulus. He had also started equipping his men with firearms although this was a slow process and the majority had only shields, clubs (knobkerries) and spears (throwing spears and the famous assegais). King Cetshwayo then banished European missionaries from his land, and there were suggestions that he might also have become involved in inciting other native African peoples to rebel against Boers in the Transvaal. The Transvaal Boers became more and more concerned, but King Cetshwayo cleverly maintained good relations with the British in Natal in an effort to counter Boer encroachment on Zulu land.
In 1877, Sir Theophilus Shepstone, the British Secretary for Native Affairs in Natal, annexed the South African Republic (Transvaal Republic), for Britain using a special warrant. The Boers objected but as long as the Zulu threat remained, found themselves unable to resist actively the British annexation fearing that this would lead not only to a war with the British but also that King Cetshwayo and the Zulus would attack. They also feared that the simmering unrest in the Transvaal would be re-ignited and that the local tribes would seize the opportunity to rebel.
The Boers led by Paul Kruger (the future Transvaal President) for the Transvaal therefore elected to oppose the annexation and counter the Zulu threat through political strategies, and accordingly made two visits to London for direct talks with the British government. In September 1878, on his return from the second visit, Kruger met in Pietermaritzburg with the British representatives, Sir Bartle Frere and Lt. General Frederic Theiler (shortly to inherit the title of Lord Chelmsford), in order to update them on the progress of the talks.
Sir Theophilus Shepstone had had his own concerns about the expansion under King Cetshwayo of the Zulu army and the potential threat to Natal especially given the adoption of muskets and other modern weapons. He now, in his new role of Administrator of the Transvaal, saw the Transvaal / Zulu border dispute from the other side. Persistent Boer representations and Paul Kruger's diplomatic manoeuvrings added to the pressure. There were incidents involving Zulu paramilitary actions on either side of the Transvaal/Natal border, and the British began to regard King Cetshwayo (who now found no defender in Natal save Bishop Colenso) as having permitted such "outrages", and to be in a "defiant mood". Shepstone therefore convinced Sir Bartle Frere, that King Cetshwayo and his Zulu army posed a threat to the peace. In December 1878 Frere ordered Cetshwayo to disband his army. Cetshwayo refused and mobilized his forces instead. Over 40,000 strong, the disciplined, well motivated and supremely confident Zulu warriors were a formidable force on their own home ground, notwithstanding the lack of modern weaponry. Their greatest assets were their knowledge of the local terrain and conditions, and their discipline, morale, unit leadership, mobility and numbers.
On January 11, 1879, the British invaded Zululand with about 7000 regular troops, a similar number of black African "levees" and a thousand white volunteers. The British anticipated that the Zulu War would proceed in a pattern typical of numerous colonial wars fought in Africa, namely that relatively small bodies of professional European troops armed with modern firearms and artillery, and supplemented by local allies and levies would march out to meet the natives whose ragged, badly equipped armies would put up a brave struggle, but in the end would succumb to professional soldiers wielding massed firepower. Ignoring advice from a number of locals (including Paul Kruger who from experience had great respect for the military threat of the Zulus and stressed the need for caution, and the use of defence focused tactics such as maximising firepower and fighting from within laagers - fortified strong points using wagons drawn into a defensive circle), the British lost more than 1600 soldiers when the Zulu attack caught them in the open at

the Battle of Isandhlwana on January 22, 1879. However, shortly afterwards a British outpost at Rorke's Drift on the Zululand-Natal border, fighting defensively in and around buildings hastily fortified, withstood a second Zulu attack at great cost to the Zulus. After reinforcements arrived, the British won a series of skirmishes and eventually conquered the Zulu capital at Ulundi by July 1879. This war to all intents and purposes signalled the end of the independent Zulu nation. The British consolidated their power over Natal, the Zulu kingdom and the Transvaal in 1879 after the Anglo-Zulu War.

Outbreak of War

Once the Zulu were defeated and the threat to their South East border had been eliminated, the Transvaal Boers again raised the 1877 British annexation and protested that it had been a violation of the Sand River Convention of 1852, and the Bloemfontein Convention of 1854.

Major-General Sir George Pomeroy Colley, after returning briefly to India, finally took over as Governor of Natal, Transvaal, High Commissioner of S. E. Africa and Military Commander in July 1880. Multiple commitments prevented Colley from visiting the Transvaal where he knew many of the senior Boers. Instead he relied on reports from the Administrator, Sir Owen Lanyon, who had no understanding of the Boer mood or capability. Belatedly Lanyon asked for troop reinforcements in December 1880 but was overtaken by events.

The Boers on 16 December 1880 revolted and took action at Bronkhorstspruit against a British column of the 94th Foot, who were returning to reinforce Pretoria.

1880-81 War

The war began on 16 December 1880 with shots fired by Transvaal Boers (farmers) at Potchefstroom after Transvaal formally declared independence from the United Kingdom. It led to the action at Bronkhorstspruit on 20 December 1880, where the Boers ambushed and destroyed a British Army convoy. From 22 December 1880 to 6 January 1881, British army garrisons all over the Transvaal became besieged. The average Boer burghers who made up their Commandos were farmers who had spent almost all their working life in the saddle, and because they had to depend on both their horse and their rifle they were skilled stalkers and marksmen, and became expert light cavalry. They could make use of every scrap of cover, from which they could pour an accurate and destructive fire. They were dressed in their everyday farming clothes, which were a neutral or earthtone khaki clothing, whereas the British uniforms were still bright scarlet red, a stark contrast to the African landscape. This enabled the Boers, being expert marksmen, to easily snipe at British troops from a distance. Other significant advantages to the Boers included their widespread adoption of the breech loading rifle, which could be rapidly aimed, fired, and reloaded from a prone position, and the Boers' unconventional military tactics, which relied more on stealth, speed and initiative as opposed to the British emphasis on discipline and formation.

The besieging of the British garrisons led to the Battle of Laing's Nek on 28 January 1881 where a British force composed of the Natal Field Force under Major-General Sir George Pomeroy Colley attempted to break through the Boer positions on the Drakensberg mountain range to relieve their garrisons. The Boers, under the command of Piet Joubert, repulsed the British cavalry and infantry attacks.

Further actions included the Battle of Schuinshoogte (also known as Ingogo) on 8 February 1881, where another British force barely escaped destruction.

The final humiliation for the British was at the Battle of Majuba Hill on 27 February 1881, where several Boer groups stormed the hill and drove off the British, at great cost to the British including the loss of the British commander, Major-General Sir Colley. This made such an impact that during the Second Boer War, one of the British slogans was *Remember Majuba*.

1881 Peace

The British government of William Gladstone realised that if the British were to continue with the campaign substantial troop reinforcements were required, and it was likely that the war would be costly, messy and protracted. Unwilling to get bogged down in a distant war with apparently minimal returns (the Transvaal at the time had no known mineral resources, and only a basic agricultural economy), the government ordered a truce.

Under instructions from the British government, Sir Evelyn Wood (who had replaced Colley upon his death on 27 February 1881) signed an armistice to end the war, and subsequently a peace treaty with Kruger at O'Neil's Cottage on 6 March. In the final peace treaty on 23 March 1881, the British agreed to Boer self-government in the Transvaal under a theoretical British oversight. A three-man Royal Commission drew up the Pretoria Convention, which was ratified on 25 October 1881, by the Volksraad. This led to the withdrawal of the last British troops.

The Convention of Pretoria in 1881 and the Convention of London in 1884 restored Transvaal autonomy but did not specifically recognize Transvaal independence.
Subsequently, however, when a second major mineral find was made at an outcrop on a large ridge some thirty miles south of the Boer capital at Pretoria in 1886, it re-ignited imperial interests. The ridge, known locally as the "Witwatersrand" (literally "white water ridge" - a watershed) contained the world's largest deposit of gold-bearing ore. Although it was not as rich as gold finds in Canada and Australia, its consistency made it especially well-suited to industrial mining methods.
By 1899, the Boer republics invaded Natal in the Second Boer War; this time the British were fighting to defend a colony, and all the Colonials, native allies, and Imperial reinforcements were put into winning the war.

1882

1. (See 1879) The torch had now been lit, and people power under the direction of the **Land League** began to show its might. Several people were sent to jail for failure to pay the exorbitant rents demanded. Political Prisoners Funds were established. Posters began to appear "THE LAND WAR", "NO RENT", "THE LAND FOR THE PEOPLE".
The *Westmeath Independent,* reported on 20th April, under the title "Evictions in Co. Roscommon". At the Thomastown estate, "George James Esq., Sub-Sheriff
for Co. Roscommon, with W. H. Beckett, R. M., with one hundred men of the 64th Foot Regiment, and three hundred police proceeded to execute sixty eight decrees against Mrs... Naughton's tenants on her Thomastown estate. Amongst those visited were **Malachy Kelly** and **John Kelly.** Both of these men refused to pay their rents until those imprisoned were released. Ten families were evicted that day." The evictions continued for several days.

2. Frances Maria Kelly, (1790 -1882), actress and singer was born in Brighton. She was **daughter of Mark Kelly,** who was born in Dublin in 1767, and was the younger son of Thomas Kelly a wine merchant and official master of ceremonies at Dublin Castle. Her **uncle was Michael Kelly**, singer and composer (see 1826). Her mother Mary (Singleton) Kelly. Fanny's father having incurred heavy debts deserted the family and they were left to their own devices to survive. Fanny stared her acting career at the age of seven at Drury Lane in her uncle Michael's opera *Bluebeard in 1798.* In 1799 she appeared as the Duke of York in *Richard III.* In 1800 she appeared in *King John* and made a great impression on Richard Brinsby Sheridan. From 1800 to 1806 she played at Drury Lane and at the Italian Opera. She learnt Italian, French and Latin and became proficient in the guitar and harp. She continued to perform at Drury Lane until it was destroyed by fire in 1809. Following this catastrophe she with the rest of the Drury Lane company moved to the Lyceum. Drury Lane was reconstructed by the eminent architect Wyatt and reopened in 1812. She with her childhood playmate Edmund Kean, the eminent actor restored the fortune of Drury Lane. In 1816 an insane man fired a pistol at her from the pit. Fortunately the bullet missed her. A further attempt was made on her life at a performance in Dublin not long afterwards. On this occasion, a bystander was hit. In 1816 when the Lyceum was reopened after refurbishment Miss Kelly was chosen to give the key speech. After almost forty years on the boards, having played all the leading comedy characters in British comedy, she gave her farewell performance in 1835. At that time actresses were held in low esteem in society. Fanny started a campaign to change this. She stared a school for young actresses, which formed the basis of the later Royalty dramatic school. Among her friends was Charles Lamb the essayist and his sister Mary. Charles proposed marriage to her but she declined. They remained friends. Among her patrons was the Duke of Devonshire. Late in life she retired to Ross Cottage, Feltham, Devonshire where she died in December 6, 1882. She was buried in Brompton cemetery.

3. James J. Kelly, with Charles S. Parnell and John Dillon, were released as from jail as part of the "Kilmainham Treaty", on May 2, 1882. [See 1916]

4. Catherine Kelly, Gort, Co.. Galway, died, August 1, 1882 and was buried in the family plot in the cemetery, beside the Protestant church in Gort. She was survived by **her husband, Festus Kelly Jnr**. She was predeceased by her **sons John and William** who died in 1860.

5. Fitzjames Kelly, J. P., owned 732 acres at Ballinthlea Park, Sixmilebridge, Co.. Clare, valuation £404. He married Jane Mary White, Hantenan, Co.. Limerick, in this year. Their decedents, the Roche-Kellys still own this property.

6. On January 19, 1882. James Kelly, married Bridget Drummond daughter of John Drummond of Coldbrook**, at St. John's Cathedral, N.B., Canada. The ceremony was performed by Father Collins.**

7. William Kelly married at Douglastown (North County), New Brunswick, Miss Joanna Donovan both from Douglastown. The ceremony was performed by Rev Father Dixon.

8. Mrs Israel Kelley one of the oldest inhabitants of the township of **Yarmouth, N. B., Canada,** died in July. She was 83 years of age.
She was widow of Israel Kelley

9. John Kelley and his brother Joseph V. Kelley, who left **McCaffrey Settlement** some years ago and have since been residing in Colorado returned in November 1882 and purchased Squire Forest **farm, Richmond, Carleton County, N.B., Canada** where they intend to make their future home.

10. James Kelly died and was buried in the Church of Ireland Cemetery in **Clifden, Co. Galway**. He was 63 years of age. He was predeceased on December 28, 1864 by his seven month old son William, and on November 18, 1876 by his son Charles Henry who was also seven months old. All three are buried in the same grave.

11. Rev. Thomas Kelly (1942-1882), died as pastor of St. Patrick's Parish, **Richmond, Virginia** on May 10. 1882. He was born on March 5, 1842 or 1843 and was the **son of William Kelly and his wife Catherine Bride, Killeagh, Cloyne**, diocese, Cork. He attended Mount Mellery School, and entered All Hallows Seminary, Dublin in 1864. He ordained for the diocese of Richmond on June 24, 1869 and ministered in Harpers Ferry, from 1869 to 1874 and at Martinsburg from 1874 to 1879, before moving to St. Patrick's.

12. Some Kelly deaths in San Francisco in 1882.
John Kelly, age 50.....1882D.....2477.
John Kelly, age 31.....1882D.....2478
John Nicholas Kelly, age 21.....1882D.....2479.
Joseph J. Kelly, age 20.....1882D.....2480.
Joseph John Kelly, age 24 days.....1882D.....2481.
Joseph P. Kelly, age 22.....1883D.....2482.
Margaret Kelly, age 25.....1882D.....2483.
Mary Kelly, age 45.....1882D.....2484.
Mary Kelly, age 5.....1882D.....2485
Mary E. Kelly, age 14.....1882D.....2486.
Mary Teresa, age 13.....1882D.....2487.
Mathew Kelly, age 36.....1882D.....2488.
Nina Charlotte Kelly, age 22.....1882D.....2489.
Peter Kelly, age 64.....1882D.....2490.
T. B. Kelly, age N.A.....1882D.....2491.
Thomas Kelly, age 38.....1882D.....2492.
William W. Kelly, age 76.....1882D.....2493.

Some Kelly marriages in San Francisco in 1882.
Katie E. Kelly married W. B. Titus.....1882M.....2329.
Lizzie Kelly married D. J. Sullivan.....1882M.....2330.
Marcella Kelly married John Williams.....1882M.....2331.
Maria A. Kelly married Gustav V. Daniels....1882M.....2332.
Mary Kelly married Joseph Bossi.....1882M....2333.
Mary Kelly married William L. Norton.....1882M....2334.
Mary Kelly married James Tuohy.....1882M....2335.
Mary E. Kelly married Thomas Allen.....1882M.....2336.
Mary E. Kelly married Patrick J. Keegan.....1882M.....2337.
Owen Kelly married Catherine Corley.....1882M.....2339.
Sarah Kelly married Cornelius J. Carroll.....1882M.....2340.

Some Kelly births in San Francisco in 1882.
Daughter of J. C. Kelly.....1882B.....1501.
Daughter of Thomas Kelly.....1882B.....1502.

13. Thomas Kelly, a member of the Irish Republican Brotherhood (I.R.B.), a Fenian prisoner in Kilmainham prison, Dublin, wrote **a letter** on St. Patrick's Day, 1882, **to May Bealin of Ballyhaunis, Co. Mayo (later his wife),** thanking her for a gift of shamrock, 'which reminded him of the happy days I spent searching for [it] on the hedges of Mayo', etc. Kelly was **a supporter of Parnell** and was imprisoned under the Coercion Act. [This letter was offered for sale at Adam's and Mealy's, Auction on April 15, 2008. J.M.K.]

14. John Kelly(1804-1882) of the Royal Irish Constabulary was born in Sussex, England in 1804. He was a member of the Peace Preservation Force; was a clerk in the office of the of the Inspector General for Leinster from July 1, 1824 to October 31, 1835. He was 31 years of age when he joined the County Constabulary as a cadet on November 1, 1835.. He was promoted Second Sub Inspector on October 13, 1838 and **First Sub Inspector** on January 1, 1845 in the Irish Constabulary. He served in King's County for 1 year 1 ½ months; Kildare 1 year and 10 ½ months; King's County 4 and ½ years; Wexford 2 years; Cork E.R. 2 ¼ years; Wicklow 4 months; Wexford 2 ½ months; Down 1 year 4 months; Wicklow 11 months. His wife was from Queen's County (Laoise). He retired on June 1, 1853 with a pension of £100 p.a.. He died on July 4, 1882. He was a Protestant. [*Policing in Offaly 1814-1922 by B. Ryan*]

15. Edward Kelly (1789-1888), the youngest son of Thady Kelly and his wife Susan Leighton died in 1888 at the age of 99 years. He was a leading corn merchant in Sligo. In 1830 he was in possession of a number of houses, stores and gardens on the west side of Knox's Street, a number of which he had leased from Abraham Martin. At this location, to the rear of where Pennys now stands Kelly built a large steam operated mill that flourished over a long period. He was also involved with milling at Collooney and for a time held a lease on a large corn store at Mullaghmore from the Palmerston estate. In 1842 he was returned as a member of the Reformed Corporation for the East Ward and in the Famine times was a generous benefactor of the Local Relief Committee. With Peter Connor he was the principal contributor to the Mercy Convent building fund.

In July 1870, when news broke that Edward Kelly was threatened with eviction from his leasehold land at Ballytivnan in order to facilitate its sale by the Wynne estate, the "Sligo Champion" denounced the impending move in a lengthy editorial and highlighted Kelly's contribution to the local economy over a long number of years.

Edward Kelly was married twice. His first wife was the daughter of fellow merchant Owen Conolan, died in 1833 and seven years later he married Charlotte Powell, the sister of Edward Powell, M.D., a physician at the Workhouse. Kelly and his wife resided at *Ballytivnan House*.
[Sligo: The Light of Bygone Days by J.C. McTernan 2009][See Andrew Kelly 1857, William Kelly, 1836 and William Kelly 1872]

1883
1. Peter Burrowes Kelly, (1811-1883), novelist, was born in **Stradbally, Queen's County (Laois**), in May 1811. He was the fourth son of John Kelly of Stradbally, and was studied law at Dublin University. He gained a reputation as a political orator and agitator. Despite this and with the help of Lord Castletown he was appointed Clerk for the Peace in Queen's County. He wrote a novel about evictions, *Glenmore or the Irish Peasant,* which was published in 1839, by "a member of the Irish Bar". It was dedicated to his friend the poet Thomas Campbell. He was sympathetic to the Irish peasants and was critical of the Protestant ascendancy.

He died on March 24, 1883, at his residence, Glentolka, Fairview, Dublin and is buried in Stradbally. [? Related to Surgeon Peter Burrow Kelly, D.S.O. ? Uncle. See 1920 J.M.K.]

2. Joseph O'Kelly, (1832-1883), geologist, died in Dublin. He was born in Dublin and was son of **Matthias and Margaret (nee Shannon) O'Kelly**. His father had a great love for natural history and was actively involved in the Catholic Emancipation movement. Joseph entered Trinity College Dublin, graduating B.A. in 1852 and MA in 1860. He obtained a diploma in engineering. After working for a few years under Sir Richard Griffith, he was appointed to position in the Geological Survey of Ireland in 1854. His work involved the study of the various rock strata around Ireland. He worked outside in all kinds of weather which ultimately damaged his health. In October 1865, he was given a desk job as secretary to the survey. He was very successful in his new position due to his great knowledge of geology and his ability to

make peace when the inevitable problems arose in the field. He married in 1870, Dorothea Smyth and they had five sons and four daughters. He was elected a member of the Royal Irish Academy in 1866. He died of bronchitis in 1883.

3. The Linen Hall Press, Belfast, published *Ye Boke of Ye Grande Masonic Fancie Fayer & Bazaar.* This book published in the Scots dialect was edited by **W. R. Kelly**. The book was in aid of "Ye Belfast Masonic Charities".

4. Peter Belgrave O'Kelly, writer, died in Dublin, on December 27th., 1883. He is believed to be a native of Co.. Kildare and between 1870 and 1882, contributed to Dublin almanacs.

5. The Book of Hy Many, which had belonged to the Kellys of Woodmount (see 1754), was by 1820 in the possession of Sir William Betham. Three years later he sold it to the Duke of Buckingham. It was sold in 1849 to Lord Ashburnham in 1849. Finally it was acquired by the Royal Irish Academy in 1883.

6. John B. Kelly, of Blyth, Ontario, Canada, built a chain-driven oil fired steam buggy. It was noted for frightening cows, chickens, horses, and especially women !.

7. Hugh Kelly, refereed the Rugby Football international, between Scotland and England. The practice of using a referee from a neutral country had only been introduced in 1882. Henceforth a neutral referee was the norm.

8. The Book of Ui Maine otherwise known as **The Book of the O'Kellys** was this year procured by the **Royal Irish Academy.** It is an a velum manuscript miscellany, in the Irish language throughout, except for a few stray words and sentences in Latin, and a few scribbles in English. It was written for Muirchertach Ua Ceallaigh (bishop of Clonfert 1378-1394, and in the latter date translated to the archbishopric of Tuam, in which he died in 1407).
A marginal note on folio 170 V mentions his transference to Tuam as a recent event, so that when it took place, the book must already have been in existence. It must therefore be dated during his period in Clonfert.
Another note mentions that it later passed into the hands of Mael-Muire Ua Uigin presumably the person described by whatever authority the Four Masters may have followed as *oide Eireann le dan* : he died in 1488.
In the 17th century Dubhaltach mac Firbisigh had access to it, and twice signed his name upon it. Most likely it was he who drew up for Sir James Ware an index of the contents of the book still preserved among Ware's manuscripts in the British Museum (Lansdowne 418 folio. 104) : but that U M was actually Wares property at that time is nowhere mentioned.
About this time it was once more in the hands of the Kelly family. Walter Kelly owned it in the seventeenth century, as the handwriting of his note (folio. 77 R) shows. From him it passed presumably by decent, to **Edmund Kelly**, who died in 1754, bequeathing it to his son **Laughlen Kelly of Tonelig** (later Woodmount, Creagh, County Roscommon, near Ballinasloe). That this Edmond was the son of an elder Edmond we learn from a note *Edmond Óg McEdmond* on folio. 42 V.
The next stage we find it in the possession of Sir William Betham. In or about that year he allowed Edward O'Reilly to have access to it, for the purpose of preparing a catalogue of its contents - incorporated in his essay on "Irish Writers" (*Transactions of Iberno-Celtic Society*, i p. 120). Three years later he sold it for £150 to the Duke of Buckingham, from whose library at Stowe it passed into that of Lord Ashburnham in 1849. There it remained until 1883, when Lord Ashburnhams Irish MSS. became the property of the Royal Irish Academy.

9. Thomas Laffan Kelly, (1795 -1883), of the family of the Kellys of Screen (Castlekelly) was a wine merchant in Dublin. In 1848 he was elected a director of the Bank of Ireland, and was afterward Governor of the bank .He was a brother of **Patrick William O'Kelly** who was for some years' **British** vice **Consul** and later Consul at **Lima** and Carthragenia in South America.

10. Peter Kelly (1811-1883), was born in Laois and was educated in Dublin University. He was a well-known **political orator and agitator**. He was surprisingly appointed Clerk of the Peace for Queen's County. He wrote a novel about evictions called *Glenmore, or the Irish Peasant* in 1839, published as by 'a member of the Irish Bar'. He died in Dublin.

11. William Kelly, City Gaol, Limerick, was a **student at St. Munchin's** College, Limerick from 1877 to 1883. His father was presumably either governor or on the staff of Limerick Gaol. [See 1859 (8), 1862 (9), 1864 (17), 1866 (12) & 1869 (8).]

12. Some Kelly deaths in San Francisco in 1883.
James Thomas Kelly, age 26.....1883D.....2581.
John Kelly, age N.A.....1883D.....2582.
John Kelly, age 48.....1883D.....2583.
John Kelly, age 45.....1883D.....2584.
John Kelly, age 60.....1883D.....2585.
Maggie Kelly, age 12.....1883D.....2586.
Margaret Kelly, age 40.....1883D.....2587.
Martin Kelly, age 58.....1883D.....2588.
Mary Kelly, age 80.....1883D.....2589.
Mary A. Kelly, age 36.....1883D.....2590.
Mortimer Kelly, age 57.....1883D.....2592.
Nellie Kelly, age 13.....1883D.....2593.
Patrick Kelly, age 30.....1883D.....2594.
Thomas Kelly, age 60.....1883D.....2595.
Thomas W. Kelly, age 44.....1883D.....2596.

Some Kelly marriages in San Francisco in 1883.
Lizzie Kelly married John Doderer.....1883M.....2381.
Mary Kelly married Robert Richardson.....1883M.....2382.
Mary A. Kelly married Arthur T. McCracken....1883M.....2383.
S. W. Kelly married C. W. Wild.....1883M.....2384.

13. Timothy Kelly (1864-1883) a member of the Invincibles, a secret society, assassinated Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under Secretary Thomas Burke outside the Vice-Regal Lodge, Phoenix Park, Dublin. As a result Gladstone the British Prime Minister who had intended to dispense with the dreaded coercion Act did not do so and new stronger measures were introduced. An informer called Carey was vital in the conviction of the assassins - Joseph Brady, Thomas Caffrey, Daniel Curley, Michael Fagan and Timothy Kelly. All of them were **hanged in Kilmainham Jail** on in May and June 1883. Carey who received a large reward for his help in the conviction while being sent abroad to start a new life under an assumed name was killed on board the ship that was taking him abroad, by a friend of the assassins.

14. Thomas Kelly (1834-1921), aged nineteen, a farmer's son from Rossenavy (Winegap), (between Carrick-on-Suir and Callan), in Co. Kilkenny, emigrated to America, in 1853. His father was Nicholas Kelly who died in April 1856. His mother was Catherine Kelly alias Quan who died in 1847, aged 40.Nicholas had a brother called Pat who died in 1859, aged 70. [The name Nicholas was the name of a saint who formerly resided in the locality]. He crossed the Panama Isthmus by rail and sailed to San Francisco to join the Californian Gold rush which had started in 1848 and was in full flight in 1849 giving rise to the famous "Forty Niners". He worked at farming mainly with sheep and later at clerical work in the post Gold Rush years. He returned to Ireland and reached Dublin on July 28, 1869, via New York, having crossed the States by rail. He married Elizabeth Long in 1881 and started a shop in Graignamanagh. His heart was not in shop keeping and he missed being out on the farm. After about two years as a shop keeper the opportunity arose to purchase a farm near Gortmore in south Kilkenny from the Strange family. The farm came with a historic house called Alywardstown House. The original house was built by the Alylwards in 1609. Nearly half a century later they were deprived of the house by the Cromwellian Plantation. The evicted were dispatched to "Hell or to Connacht". According to James Kelly, aged 92 in 2008, they did not go far but remained in the locality. After the demise of Cromwell and the return of the King a number of the evicted tenants were restored to their former property of part thereof. The evicted Alywards were not so fortunate. The house was owned by Mr. Strange in 1801. Laurence Strange resided there in 1833.
The old castellated part of the house has recently been wonderfully restored to its original grandeur, by James's son Nicholas, and his wife Mary. The rest of the house is gradually being restored. The main part of the house appears to be circa 1800 and has wonderfully proportioned rooms with high ceilings and very attractive cornices.

Thomas (1834-1921) had a son called Nicholas who married Catherine Door. They were the parents of James the present owner. James's wife Mary Mullally died a few years ago. James's son Nicholas now manages the farm. He and his wife Mary have a son called Jamie.
[J.M.K visited the house in Feb 2008 and was given most of the above information by James Kelly, now aged 92. He is a most gracious gentleman.]

1884

1. John Edward Kelly, (c 1840-1884), better known as **Ned Kelly of Kinsale**, or as **the "Protestant Fenian"**, died in Boston, Mass. Kelly was born in Kinsale, Co. Cork into a Protestant family and while still a child was brought Nova Scotia and while still young he moved to Boston, USA., where he lived during the Civil War. He learned the trade of a printer, and was a practicing Protestant. He joined the Fenian Brotherhood in Boston in 1863 and three years later he went over to Ireland with Peter O'Neill Crowley and Captain McClure heading the revolt in Count Limerick. He and his two companions were at last surrounded by three hundred soldiers. He was captured in Kilclooney Wood, where Crowley was shot dead and the two others made prisoners in March 1867. He was tried and convicted for high treason, and sentenced to hanged, drawn and quartered. The sentence was commuted to life imprisonment and he transported to Western Australia, where he was incarcerated in Freemantle Jail. The harshness of life while working on road-parties of the penal settlements broke down his health and in March 1871, he and other political prisoners were set free.
The journey to Australia on board the convict ship the *Hougoumont,* took three months. Kelly and some other Fenian prisoners published a hand written journal, called *The Wild Goose.* The editor was John Flood and the sub editor was John Boyle O'Reilly. Kelly was manager and contributed many articles to the journal.
In 1875, after his release from prison, Kelly published a book called "Illustrious Exiles" (Military Memoirs of the Irish Race Abroad). The book contained eighty biographies, including Patrick Sarsfield, the Earl of Lucan; Charles O'Brien, the Viscount Clare; Field-Marshal Browne of Austria; Field-Marshal Lacy of Russia; and several others. Unfortunately the book was not a commercial success.
Ned Kelly emigrated to the USA in 1877 and got work under John Boyle O'Reilly in the Boston Pilot newspaper. He died in the City Hospital, Boston on January 18, 1884, in the prime of his manhood, and is buried in Mount Hope Cemetery, Roxboro, Boston. John Boyle O'Reilly and his friends, erected an impressive monument in the shape of an Irish round tower, over his grave.

O'Reilly's speech at the dedication of the monument to J. Edward Kelly on November 23, 1885, attracted wide attention, and provoked a brief and spirited controversy. A rash critic who wrote under a pseudonym wrote to the Boston Herald, informing "the editor of the *Pilot* that before his day the sentence of hanged, drawn and quartered was done away with ; and though it may not be a matter to be pleased about, the writer can to-day say where are to be found the 'gallows irons' in which hung the corpse of the last man so condemned in Great Britain. That was long before Mr John Boyle O'Reilly became a Fenian . . . . Such an unchristian style of sentence as that of the culprit being hanged, drawn and quartered had ceased to exist before Mr O'Reilly was born ; and I can only say that I believe he indicated that epitaph for the same purpose he addressed the audience at the meeting of the National Land League recently, that is to stir up dissent, if his power could do it between the greatest countries on the earth."

O'Reilly replied very conclusively to this critic, who had signed himself "Mancenium".

To the Editor of the *Herald*

A writer in your paper of to-day questions the accuracy of my definition of the English capital sentence for high treason. The writer is evidently ignorant of the question, and only filled with a desire to defend England from the charge of brutality which such an execution illustrates**.**

Allow me to give your readers some facts bearing on the matter. Many Boston readers were shocked by the meaning of the sentence as stated by me in a speech at Edward Kelly's grave - a man who in 1867, with other Irishmen, was convicted of "high treason" and sentenced to be "hanged, drawn, and quartered," according to English law.

I did not state the sentence fully, I admit : I shrank from speaking the words to American ears, or writing them for American eyes. The whole horrible truth is dragged out now by the challenge of a zealous champion.

The person adjudged guilty by English law, of high treason forfeited his property to the crown, was drawn on a hurdle to the gallows, there hanged, then cut down, disembowelled, and his entrails burned before life was extinct ; and the body was beheaded and quartered.

This law was never changed since it was passed and perpetrated on Robert Emmet, in 1803.

In the thirtieth year of George III, when the American "rebels" were guilty of high treason by wholesale, it was enacted that the execution for this offence might be carried out without the full preparation of these enormities. But the horrors were by no means abrogated or forbidden, nor were they always discontinued in practice, as we shall see.

The procedure at a rebel's execution under the sentence is briefly but clearly recorded in an official paper, the Dublin *Courant published* in Dublin in 1745. It went on to describe the horrible death of three Scottish rebels in London.

In March 1766 two Irish gentlemen, relatives, one of them a Catholic priest, Rev. Nicholas Sheehy, parish priest of Newcastle, Co. Tipperary and Edmund Sheehy were sentenced to be hanged, drawn and quartered. On March 15, 1766, Father Sheehy (nine years before the Battle of Bunker Hill), underwent this barbarous sentence in Clonmel. The head of the priest was stuck on a pike and placed over the porch of the old jail at Clonmel and there it was allowed to remain for twenty years (till 1886) - ten years after the declaration of American independence ; until at length the dead priests sister was allowed to take it away and bury it with his remains at Shandraghan.

O'Reilly went on to give many other examples of the carrying out of this sentence by the English authorities. No doubt "Mancenium" was sorry he opened a can of worms ! [For further reading *Life of John Boyle O'Reilly* by James J. Roche and his speeches edited by Mrs Boyle O'Reilly]

2. John William Kelly (1817-1884), of St.. Helens, Westport, Co. Mayo, and 32 Gardiner Place, Dublin, died March 3, 1884, and is buried in the Church of Ireland Cemetery, Westport (almost opposite the Protestant Church). He was son of William Kelly, of Grange, near Galway. John William was born April 17, 1817 and later became Justice of the Peace for Co.. Mayo. In 1840 he married Adelaide daughter of John Scott of Limerick. The stone in the churchyard says his wife Mary died on November 1890. They had issue:-

(1) William Edward Kelly, born April 3, 1843 and died November 16, 1909, who inherited St.. Helens. [See 1909]

(2) John William Kelly, born Sept. 22,1845, and died unmarried, Nov. 28, 1880.

(3) Richard, b. April 28, 1848, m. Marie, only d. of Rev. George Barton, who had issue, **John Upton Kelly**, **DSO,** Maj. in Wilts. Regiment; b. 1882 [See 1943 (4)].

(4) Lt. Edward David Kelly, R. H. A., B, 1850; died. unmarried, April 1880. [See 1910]. and a daughter,

(5) Mona Kelly, b. 1879.

3. The Loughrea Illustrated Journal, was published from 1857-84. The publisher was **Thomas Kelly** and the editor was **Michael S. Kelly**. The journal called itself and non political. It was the only monthly periodical in the West of Ireland. "It was patronized by the nobility, gentry, and respectable traders throughout Ireland".

5. James Kelly was among a group of people who left the Rocky Mountains on November 27 and arrived back in St. John, N.B. On December 7th. Kelly stopped off at **Newcastle.**

6. Charles Albert Kelly, died on June 15, at **Halifax, N.S., Canada.** He was eleven years old and was the son **of Frederick A. Kelly**

7. Festus Kelly of Gort, Co. Galway, died on May 4th 1884 aged 89 years. He was predeceased by **his wife Catherine on** August 1, 1882. Their **son William Abbert Kelly** had died on December 6 1830 (or 1860 J.M.K.) aged 19years. They are buried in the Church yard beside the old Church of Ireland (later a library). Also buried there are **Festus Kelly (Senior.)** Who departed this life on April 21, 1836 aged ?39 years. Also buried there are **John Kelly** who died on November 2, 1837, aged 81. It states "**This stone was placed by their son Festus Kelly. It would appear that Festus Junior was the son of John Kelly.** There are a number of flat stones beside each other suggesting a relationship between the various members. Some of the inscriptions are difficult to read.

My reading of the stones which was difficult due to aging of the limestone is as follows

Stone 1

In memory of **Festus Kelly** who departed this life on **4 May 1834 age ?39** also in memory of his dearly **beloved wife Catherine who departed** this life on **1 August 1882.** Both hope and glory through Christ our saviour. Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.

Stone 2 (beside stone 1)
Erected by Festus and ?his daughter Catherine in memory of **their son William Abbert who departed** this life on **December 1860 age 19 years also brother John 1860**

Stone 3

..... Remains of **Festus Kelly son of who departed** this life **April ?19 18 ?5 6 aged years** Also the remains of **?Jane Kelly who departed** this life on **November (?day) 18 ?8 7 age 81 years Placed there by their son Festus Kelly**

Stone 4

Erected by **Charles and .....nard Kelly** in memory of their amiable **sister Elizabeth** whom in the bloom of her youth on the 6 March 18 ?4 1 closed her eyes age 20 In memory of **Thomas Kelly** who departed this life February 1859 age ?8 3 years also **his wife Ellen** who departed this life on February 22, 1870 age 91

Stone 5 (fairly close by)

Erected by **Harriet Kelly** in loving memory of **her father ?Brian Kelly** who departed this life Nov 1858 age 64 years and **her mother ?Lilian Kelly** who departed 1858 age 64 years

Stone 6 (close to 5)

Sacred to the memory of **William Winston late Barrack Sergeant of Gort** who departed this life on 2 September 1817
Age ..... Years To his amiable qualities and kindness of disposition as a husband and father his ..... Widow
Here also to the memory of **her brother Hamilton ?Rob Kelly late Barrack Sergeant Gort** who died 2nd April ?1818

In 1839 **Festus Kelly Junior** got a lease in Queen Street from the second Lord Gort. The street called **Kelly Street** was opened in 1837 leading to the Protestant church. He had a premises where the Social Service now (2001) stands. In Slater's Directory of 1846 and 1856 he is described as a Pawnbroker. During the Great Famine sold their few belongings to Kelly to obtain food. However Mr. Kelly reported that by 1847 "the poorer classes of people who previously visited his pawnbroker's office became so poor and their pledges so valueless, that in fact no money could be lent to them".

In Griffith's Valuation of 1855 Festus Kelly owned four houses in Kelly's Lane which bisected Queen Street which were leased. In addition he owned a ruin and yard. Three of the houses were valued at 10 shillings and one was valued at 8 shillings. Edward Kelly also owned four houses two were valued at 10 shillings and two at 5 shillings. Festus Kelly which was leased from Representatives of Vicesimus Knox. The valuation of the house offices and yard was £13 and he also leased an adjacent yard which had a valuation of 10/-. Festus also owned three houses and a ruin in the south east end of Crow Lane numbers 1 to 5 (the ruin occupied numbers 2 and 3). Kellys main property was number 6 in Queen Street They were all leased. Their valuation was £3-10-0, 15/- and £2-10-0 also leased 19 acres of land without a house from the Representatives of Vicesimus Knox in Rindiffin. **Thomas Kelly** also leased a house and garden in the same townland from Knox. The valuation on the house was £1-5-0 In 1868 the Sisters of Mercy bought the property from Festus Kelly. He had some tenants there. It was used by the sisters for a short time as a small boarding school. The sisters sold the premises to the Kilduff family in the early 1880's. They had a drapery shop there. Mary Rose Kilduff died at an advanced age about 1980. She left the property to the sisters. It was in a poor state of repair and was demolished and they donated the site to the Gort Social Services. The space in the back is now a car park.[see 1836, 1837, 1860, and 1882]. [Sister De Lourdes, Historian and Mary Noone]

Griffith's Valuation for the year **1855** in the **Gort Area**
Parish of Beagh, townland Ardamullivan
Thomas Kelly leased 59 acres and a house val. Of land £20 and of house £1.

Anne Kelly leased 38 acres, valuation £20 and a house val. 15/- ; She let two houses each val. 5/-.
Michael Kelly leased 44 acres val. £18-5-0 and a house and offices val. 15/-.

Parish of Beagh in the townland of Killeen
Martin and Patrick Kelly leased several parcels of land and bog and houses the houses had each a valuation of 10/-

Parish of Beagh in the townland of Hollymount
John Kelly leased 6 acres val. £2-15-0 and a house and offices val. 10/-
John Kelly also leased 40 per cent of 95 acres in Knockatoo Mountain, Beagh parish, val. £3-13-0 and a house val. 10/-
Parish of Beagh, townland of Cloonahaha
Festus Kelly leased 22 acres val. £25-15-0 and a caretakers house val. 10/-

Parish of Beagh, townland of Lavally
John Kelly leased a house val. 15/-

Parish of Beagh and the **town of Gort,** George's Street
Festus Kelly owned two houses and yards each valued £1-10-0 and two other houses on other side of the intersection each val. £1-5-0. All of these were leased to tenants . Festus also owned 1, 2, and 3 which were ruins and yard in Kelly's Lane.
[They were at the area where Kelly's Lane intersected Georges Street]
Festus also leased 19 acres in the townland of Rindifin in the same parish.

Edward Kelly also owned two houses one val. £1-5-0 and the other val. £1-10-0. They were next to Festus's houses.
He also owned 8, 9, 10 (a ruin), and 11 in Kelly's Lane.

Thomas Kelly leased a house and garden in the town land of Rindifin val. £1-0-0

Parish of Kilbeacanty, Townland of Gortacarnan
James Kelly owned 1,611 acres which he leased to many tenants. The valuation of the land was "254-15-0 and the valuation of the buildings was £8-5-0

In the **same parish** in the **townland of Ballyturin**
Patrick Kelly leased 46 acres (part bog) val. £8-0-0

Townland of Drummin same parish
Edward Kelly leased 23 acres val. £6-0-0

Townland of Kilcrimple same parish
Patrick Kelly leased 68 acres val. £30-0-0 and house and offices val. £1-10-0

Townland of Cappaghmore in same parish
Michael and James Kelly lease 1 acre 2 rood and 12 perches with two others val. 2/-
James Kelly with three others leased 13 acres val. £1-0-0
James Kelly also leased 129 acres val. £22-10-0

8. Maurice Kelly, Shangolden was a **student at St. Munchin's** College Limerick, from 1883 to 1884. [See 1859 (8), 1862 (9), 1864 (17), 1866 (12), 1869 (8).]

9. Some Kelly deaths in San Francisco in 1884.
James Kelly, age 53.....1884D.....2701.
James Kelly, age 5 months.....1884D.....2702.
James T. Kelly, age 26.....1884D.....2703.
John B. Kelly, age 25,.....1884D.....2704.
John D. Kelly, age 20.....1884D.....2705.
M. G. Kelly, age 64.....1884D.....2706
Mamie Kelly, age 21.....1884D.....2707.

Margaret Kelly, age 50.....1884D.....2708.
Martin Kelly, age 4.....1884D.....2709.
Mary Kelly, age 60.....1884D.....2710.
Mary Kelly, age 80.....1884D.....2711.
Nellie Butler Kelly, age 15.....1884D.....2712.
P. J. Kelly, age 5.....1884D.....2713.
Patrick Kelly, age 43.....1884D.....2714.

Some Kelly marriages in San Francisco in 1884.
John F. Kelly married Sarah F. Sweet.....1884M.....2433.
John G. Kelly married Mamie A. Hartigan.....1884M.....2434.
Maggie C. Kelly married John F. Shephard....1884M.....2436.
Robert Kelly married Mary Drudy.....1884D.....2438.
Sarah Kelly married M. Lynch.....1884M.....2439.
W. A. Kelly married Lillie Lewis.....1884M.....2440.

Some Kelly births in San Francisco in 1884.
Daughter of James Kelly.....1884B.....1554.
Daughter of John Kelly.....1884B.....1555.
Daughter of John Kelly.....1884B.....1556.
Daughter of T. P. Kelly.....1884B.....1557.
Daughter of Thomas F. Kelly.....1884B.....1558.
Son and daughter of M. Kelly.....1884B.....1559.

10. The houses of the tenants on the estate of Mr**. John William Kelly , near Westport**, were on the November 4, surrounded by a body of armed men, who fired several shots into the windows. At the same time one of the gang visited each house and warned the inmates to pay no rent on the following day. Notwithstanding this intimidation, several tenants paid their rents. Great excitement prevailed in the district. ["Mysteries of Ireland", p. 155] [J. W. Kelly died this year in his Dublin home. In the list of land owners in 1876, Mary (Adelaide) Kelly, wife of John William, was listed as having 250 acres in Rosebeg, near Westport.] [See St. Helens Family Tree, also list of Kelly land owners in 1876, above.].

11. The Freeman's Journal, a Dublin paper of November 15, 1884 that one of the bids for the **construction of the National Library** was one by **Joseph Kelly, builder. The amount quoted by Kelly was £181,000. His bid was not successful.**

12. Henry Kelly (1859-) of the Royal Irish Constabulary (46518) was involved in farming before joining the R.I.C. in February 1881 at the age of 21 years. He was 5 foot 9 ¾ inches tall and was posted to King's County (Offaly) in June 1881. He was a native of County Tyrone and was a Catholic. He married Mary Guinan, daughter of John Guinan of Esker, Doon, on February 24, 1884 and a child John was born on April 4, 1884. Since his marriage was not sanctioned by the Constabulary authorities, he was told to resign which he did in April 1884 to "emigrate". [*Policing in West Offaly 1814-1922* by B. Ryan. 2009]

1885
1. James Kelly (1815-85), was born in the Parish of **Carlingford probably at Ballagan, in the County Louth.** He married Bridget Toal of Botherbui, Muchgrange, in the Cooley peninsula, not far away, on March 17th 1835, in the presence of f **Peter Kelly** and Catherine Murphy. They lived at Botherbui from 1835 to 1847 when they sailed to St. John, N.B. James made his living as a fisherman and lived at Charlotte Street, Lower Cove near Britain. For two periods May 1855-May 1856 and again May 1860-May 1862 he was proprietor of the Duke Street Fish Market and he also collected the tolls for the use of the market .His wife Bridget died 17th August 1863 after a long illness. James died on December 3, 1885 and is buried beside his wife in plot 368, in Saint Mary's Cemetery, St. John.
All but three of his nine children predeceased him. **John Kelly, born in Boherbui**, a painter by profession, died on a building site accident when scaffolding collapsed, on July 3, 1876, and is buried in plot 1802 in St. Mary's cemetery. He was survived by his widow **Nancy McGiven Kelly**. They had seven children. **Anne Teresa (1862-1873), James b. 1864, died in infancy, Eddie b. In 1867 [d. in Boston, unmarried**, before W.W. I., **John Thomas born 1869, died in infancy. Henry Joseph b. 1871, d. u. in Boston 1895, Emma Louise 1874.** She returned to St. John before 1891 and lived with her uncle and aunt Michael and

Ann (Kelly). [She died of tuberculosis of the lung in 1910 and is buried in lot 1802 in St. Mary's cemetery.
Elizabeth Florence " Flossie" b. in 1876. She with her mother and the surviving siblings moved to Boston after the great fire in St. John on June 20, 1877 that destroyed much of the city. She survived the accident which killed her mother when gas leaked from a stove in Flossie's home in Boston during W.W.I.
Another son of James's **Peter was their seventh child** who was born in 1851, slipped and fell about 14 feet and struck the side of a steam tug and **died from his injuries on June 25, 1872** and was buried in lot 368 in St. Mary's cemetery. **Patrick the fifth child** was born in Boherbui in 1846, and died in 1873 and is buried in lot 368 in St. Mary's cemetery.
Catherine born in 1849, died as a result of an accident when a falling bowsprit (foremast) of the ship the *Pilgrim* fell and hit her and her cousin Bridget Tole killing both of them instantly. Rose the 8th child who was born in 1854 predeceased her mother.
Margaret the 9th child who was born in 1856 and died in 1865.
James Kelly was survived by three children Elizabeth "Bessie" who was born at Boherbui in 1837. After her father's death in 1885 she lived with her sister Annie McGuiggan. Bessie died in 1890.
Michael was b. about 1843. He worked all his life as a spips labourer. He died in the Mater Misericordia Home in 1921 where he had been a resident since 1917.
Annie "Black Ann" Kelly was the 4th child and was born in Boherbui about 1843. She married Michael McGuiggan in 1879. She was called Black Ann because of the colour of her hair.
[See 1868 (3)] [Ref Together in Exile by Peter Murphy, 1963, Canada Public Data]

2. Charles Kelly died. He had married Ellen Terry,(the renowned actress in Great Britain and the U.S.A. in 1877), mainly to give her children a "name". The marriage did not last long.

3. Anne Kelly, daughter of James Kelly and his wife Mary Fallon, of Newtown House, Abbeyknockmoy, Co. Galway, died and was buried in the family plot beside the Catholic church in Abbeyknockmoy.

4. Dr Izod O'Doherty, husband of Mary Ann Kelly**, "Eva of the Nation",** was made an **Honorary Freeman** of the City **of Dublin in 1885.** He was the seventh recipient of this great honour. [See 1910].

5. In his introduction to the Chichester Letter-Box R. Dudley Edward Ph. D., D. Litt., p. 9 (footnotes), refers to ***Dictionary of National Biography*** **by Francis O'Kelly,** when discussing the sale of The King M.S. In the Gilbert Collection in 1885.

6. Rev. John Kelly (1838-1885), son of Laughlan Kelly and his wife Mary Keogh, Killenboy, Elphin diocese, was born on November 3, 1838 and attended Summerhill School, Athlone. He was ordained on June 24, 1868 at All Hallows Seminary, Dublin for the diocese of Auckland but transferred to **Hartford, Conn**., and ministered in Waterbury, Woonsocket, and **Fall River from 1873 to 1885**. He died on January 8, 1885.

7. Athenry Gaelic Athletic Club was founded in 1885 by Patrick C. Kelly, Cross St., Athenry. It was one of the first G.A.A. Clubs established in Ireland. [In the 1990s their hurling team won the All-Ireland Club Championship].

8. [Aggie Qualter in her booklet Athenry, A local History 1850-1984, states **"Johnie Kelly a man famous in many ways - a man of great philosophy.** He was involved in the G.A.A., in the last century. He could compose a ballad in five minutes. A wonderful story teller, a great counsellor. My father referred to him as " a man of great lore". He lived at Whelans in the Square in Athenry.

Ballad Written by Johnny Kelly in 1894.
On Monday morning early, Murt Cannon and Mat Daly,
Joe Sweeney and McInerney, myself and Patsy Mac,
Went down to Johnie Grady, who drives the gentle lady,
To take us to the Races on his yellow painted hack,

Chorus
Oh! me dandy hack is on the track,
Napoleon he's a pacer,
Oh! Me dandy hack is on the track,

Napoleon he's a pacer.

She stated that the **oldest pub in Athenry was Kellys** - opposite Fitzsimons (on the corner). At one time it was owned by Carberrys, relatives of the Kellys, The Square. Mr. Kelly the last owner was born in America. His father had left Athenry in the "Rag-a-Dee". In the early 1860s one of the Free Emigration Ships, the "Rag-a-Dee" sailed from Galway. It was said that Athenry was nearly cleared out - more than 200 people left the town and surrounding townlands. The ship was nicknamed the "Rasg-a-Dee" - the name tells its own story.]

9. John Kelly (1835-) of the Royal Irish Constabulary (19410) was born in Queen's County (Laoise) in 1835. He was a labourer before joining the R.I.C. on January 18, 1855. Aged 20 he was 5 foot 8 ¾ Inches. He was posted to Cloghan, King's County (Offaly) on May 10, 1855. While stationed in Kinnitty he married Fanny Horan of Cloghan on April 7, 1866. He was transferred to Co. Kilkenny on July 1, 1866. He retired on July 16, 1885 after 30 years 5 months service with a pension of £62 per annum. He was a Catholic. [*Policing in West Offaly, 1814-1922* by B. Ryan. 2009]

1886

1. John "Honest John" Kelly, (1822-1886), U.S. Congress Representative, and Tammany politician, from New York, died**.** He was born in New York City on April 20, 1822 to Hugh and Sara (Donnelly) Kelly. His father had emigrated from Ireland in 1816. John attended the parochial school attached to St. Patrick's Cathedral. After his father's death he became an office boy on the *New York Herald* . At the age of thirteen he was apprenticed to a grate setter and soap-stone cutter and started his own business in 1845. The passion of his life was politics. He fought Tammany as a young man and was defeated twice. After the reorganisation of Tammany in 1853, Kelly was admitted to the Society and at once received its support and was elected city alderman in 1854 and was elected a U.S. Congressman in 1855 and served until 1858 when he resigned to take up the job of Sheriff of New York. While in Washington he made a favourable impression. He frequently attacked the Know Nothing Party. He also made a speech on religious toleration. He served as sheriff of the city and county of New York 1859-62 and 1865-67. He was nominated for mayor against A. Oakley Hall in 1868 but withdrew on the plea of ill health and went abroad. These were very sad days for Kelly. The death of his wife (née McIlharty) was followed by the death of his son and two daughters leaving him without any family.

On his return from Europe he commenced on his career as dictator in Tammany Hall. The infamies of the "Tweed ring" had discredited Tammany and Kelly was invited to reorganize the Society. Elected Grand Salchem of Tammany Hall, he began an iron-hand rule that saved the organization as a political force but which involved him in several acrimonious quarrels. In 1881 he survived a revolt from within Tammany but ill health caused him retire in 1882, and was succeeded by his friend and protégé, Richard Croker. He was appointed comptroller of New York, in 1876, and served for three years, and he was delegate to the Democratic Conventions in 1864, 1868, 1872, 1876, 1880, and 1884.

In 1876 he married Teresa Mullen, a niece of Cardinal McCloskey. He died on June 1st, 1886 leaving a wife and two infant children. "Honest John" Kelly is buried in Old St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Mott Street.

2. Jeremiah Kelly, died in Bodyke, east Clare aged 88. He was steward to Philip Reade a local landlord for 45 years. *The Limerick Chronicle* of the time wrote, "it is highly credible to his memory that during that period and under his personal supervision marked by intelligence and integrity, the parish of Iniscealtra was converted from an almost barren waste without a road, bridge or even a cart or plough within its circuit, to the present improved condition." In 1827 Kelly had been the wood ranger and had lived in a gate lodge near Reade's lodge.

3. On May 15, 1886, Emily Dickinson died in Amherst, Massachusetts, U.S.A. She was fifty six years of age. She left behind some of the most extraordinary poems the world would ever read.

Since the publication of the first volume in 1890, Dickinson's astonishing verse and famously reclusive life have
been the focus of a worldwide cult. She has inspired numerous plays, novels forgeries and has been presented as a victim of patriarchy or as a closet lesbian.

Her funeral, in accordance with her detailed wishes, told much about this unusual lady. Having expired from Bright's Disease (a disease of the Kidneys) or what she called "Nervous Prostration", her small body was wrapped in a white flannel robe made by her sister-in-law. A small bunch of violets were placed by her neck and by her hand two heliotropes which her sister Lavinia had picked for her "to take to Judge Lord".

A wreath of violets decorated her plain white coffin. After a scripture reading, a prayer and a reading of Emily Bronté's poem *Last Lines,* six men lifted the coffin. As she had instructed, she was carried out through the back door, through the garden and through three fields filled with buttercups and daisies, to the Dickinson plot in West Cemetery.

Emily Dickinson's six chosen pall bearers were **Irishmen: Thomas Kelley,** Dennis Scannell, Stephen Sullivan, Patrick Ward, Daniel Moynihan and Dennis Cashman. All worked on the Dickinsons' land. But the relationship between the poet and her servants is not as tidy as scholars of oppression might wish. One incident in particular reveals this.

In 1882, Emily learned that Otis Phillips Lord was gravely ill. She and the eminent Massachusetts jurist had corresponded for years. When she heard of Lord's illness my sight slipped and I was freezing .... Meanwhile Tom Kelly had come and I ran to his Blue Jacket and let my heart break there - that was the warmest place. 'He will be better. Don't cry Miss Emily. I could not see you cry."

Tom Kelley had emigrated from Co. Tipperary in 1854. In 1868 he fell while working as a hod carrier on an Amherst factory building and as a result lost his left arm. He was nursed for three months by his wife, Mary Maher, and her sister Margaret who was a maid to the Dickinsons for 15 years. Margaret stayed with the Dickinson family until after Lavinia's death in 1899. She salvaged much of Emily's poetry. Margaret died in 1924 and is buried in neighbouring Northampton. [Irish Times May 15, 2002]

1887

1. Dr. Joseph Peter Kelly, who graduated Licentiate from the R.C.S.I., in 1883, and Licentiate of the Kings and Queens College of Physicians, Dublin in 1886, was Resident Surgeon, at St.. Michael's Hospital, Kingstown (now Dun Laoghaire), Co. Dublin.

2. Bridie Kelly, Tullameadow, Co. Meath, original probate P.R. Dec. 21, 1887 T. 14652.

3. An **inquest** was held on March 7, at **Grand Falls, Victoria County, N.B., Canada**, on the death of **Henry G. Kelly.** The jurors summoned to inquire into the cause of death found that the deceased died of inflammation of the lungs caused by injured received at the hands of Maxime Sirois and James Sirois on Feb. 16 aggravated by subsequent exposure. Maxime was committed to jail and was awaiting his trial. James Sirois is still at large.

4. A telegram from Lewiston Maine, U.S.A., October 20, 1887, states that **James Kelly of Fredericton, N.B.,** while attempting to board the freight train east, ran down the track to get on board before the train stopped. He fell through a bridge falling 40 feet to the rocks beneath. "He had one arm and his jaw broken but was otherwise unhurt**."**
An article in the St. John Daily Telegraph of November 21, 1887, states :
James Kelly was cared for in Lewiston in his boarding house while his money lasted. He was then sent back to St. John where he belongs and was taken to hospital there by Officer Jenkins. He is still in bad condition and is unable to open his mouth and it is with great difficulty that he can be fed.

5. On July 30, 1887, the Carleton Sentinel of **Woodstock, N.B.,** reported that **Michael Kelly left by train for Omaha, Nebraska, where he will meet his son Owen Kelly** who left here some months before and from there they will proceed to **Butte, Montana** where they have secured employment. They had both been in Butte in 1884.

6. James M. Kelley married Miss Annie L. Moore on February 23 at **Calais, Maine**, U.S.A.. Both were from Calais. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. F. Haley

7. William Kelly (1861-1887), died in the city of Portland, N.B., Canada. He was son of **Catherine and the late John Kelly.** He lived at St. Paul Street, Portland.

8. Captain James William Kelly of 7 St. George's Place, died on January 8, 1887. He was a **survivor of the Charge of the Light Brigade**. He was attached to the 4th Light Dragoons. Later he transferred to a foot Regiment as Paymaster. He is buried in Mount Jerome with a marble headstone marking his grave.

9. An **advertisement appeared in the Roscommon Messenger** of March 3, 1877.

Landed Estates Court, Ireland

Supplemental Final Notice of Claimants and Incumbrances

In the Matter of the Estate of

Hubert Hugh Kelly

A vendor of Land Owner and Petitioner

Take notice that the Schedule of Encumbrances affecting the Mansion house and that part of the lands in Beagh, otherwise Beaghmore, otherwise Tonelag, otherwise **Woodmount**, containing 404 acres and 36 perches statute measure, situated in the barony of Moycarne, and County of Roscommon, the estate of the owner and petitioner in this matter, is lodged with the Clerk of the records of this Court, and any person or persons claiming under or in respect of the deeds following, or any of them that is to say - Mortgage dated 3rd January, 1808, Hugh Kelly to Henry Concannon; to secure £ (not legible) ; agreement dated 21st September, 1813 ; between Rachel Concannon, acting executrix of Henry Concannon and Anthony Donelan ; Deed of Indemnity, dated 9th December 1814, Hugh Kelly to Andrew Browne ; Mortgage date 21st January, 1815, Hugh Kelly to Andrew Browne ; Mortgage dated 11th October, 1823, Hugh Kelly to Patrick James Joyce, and under or in respect of which said deeds, or any of them, nothing whatever is admitted to be due, are required to lodge an objection to the said schedule, stating the particulars of his or their demand or demands, and duly verified with the said Clerk, on or before the 17th day of March next. And further take notice that any claim under any of the said deeds may be lodged within the time aforesaid.

Dated 17th February 1877.

James McDonnell, Examiner

Robert Beaucamp, Solicitor,

116 Grafton Street, Dublin.

10. Archbishop Croke of Cashel, Patron of the Gaelic Athletic Association, **denounces the G.A.A. as a Fenian organisation**, after an I.R.B. candidate wins the Presidency. [The candidate in question was Peter Kelly from Loughrea, Co. Galway.]
[See 1889 (3), 1884 (6)].

11. Tommy Kelly (1839-1887), lightweight bare knuckle boxer, died in Crescent Beach Massachusetts, in 1887. Born in Ireland on January 2, 1839. As a young man he emigrated to the U.S.A. He became American lightweight champion in 1869 when he defeated Ted Timmoney of the U.S.A., over 10 rounds at Cambobello Island, Canada. He retained the title until the later 1870's.

1888

1. William Kelly, (1811-1888), American inventor, **died** in Louisville, Kentucky, U.S.A. He was born in Pittsburgh,, in 1811 to John and Mary (Fitzsimons) Kelly. He married Mildred Gracy about 1847. William became a partner, in the firm of McShane and Kelly, in 1846. He developed the Suwanee Iron Works, and Union Forge. They manufactured sugar kettles. In 1857, he was granted a patent in the U.S.A. for the original invention of the Bessemer process. . This process entailed blowing air through the molten pig iron to oxidize and remove unwanted impurities, such as carbon and silicone, which made possible the manufacture of inexpensive soft steel which soon was much used in the building industry. An Englishman called Henry Bessemer, whom he had hired as an assistant, pirated the process, and patented it. The process today is better known as the Bessmer Process. After an inquiry by the patent people Kelly was granted a U.S. patent and was recognized as the original inventor. He went bankrupt in 1857 but fortunately he had sold his patent to his father, for $1,000 dollars, before the fall. His father bequeathed it to his daughters. They felt that William was incompetent in business matters, would not resell it to him, though in later years it was left to his children. He built the first successful fitted converter at Cambria Iron Works, Johnstown, Pa., in 1859. By 1863 the Kelly Pneumatic Process Company was running a successful operation. From 1871 to the time of his death he received money, for the continued use of his patent. In all Kelly received $450,000 dollars from the commercial use of the process. On the other hand the pirate Bessemer received $10 million, and was knighted by the Queen of England. (On Oct. 5th, 1925, a belated bronze plaque was erected by the American Society for Steel Treating, at the site of the Wyandotte Iron Works.

In the last few years of his life Kelly lived in Louisville, Kentucky where he was involved in real estate, banking and manufacturing. He died there on February 11, 1888.

2. Two portraits by **John Kelly (fl. early 19th century), artist**, were exhibited in Belfast in 1888. One was called *John Cunningham of Belfast* and was lent by James Thomson, and the title of the other was *Hugh*

McKibben which was painted in 1817, and was lent by H. Hyndman LL.D. Kelly was a native **of Belfast** and worked in Belfast in the early nineteenth century. In 1822 he was working in Dublin and was engaged in painting the last scene of the opera, *Love in a Village* as represented the previous winter on the Dublin stage.

Kelly was a portrait painter of some merit who was originally working in Belfast.

3. On November 9th, a twenty five year old Irish widow, named **Mary Jeanette Kelly**, (real name Mary O'Brien , see *The Ripper and the Royals* by Mervyn Fairclough, Published in1991.), who was living on her own in a dingy room in Miller's Court, off Dorset (now Duval) St., London, was brutally murdered. Her dismembered body was found by the Landlord who came to collect the rent. She was the last victim of the notorious murderer **Jack the Ripper**. It was the first time that he had killed indoors. After this murder, The Ripper went to ground. Many theories have surfaced as to the identity of the murderer. One theory was that he was related to the Royal Family.

Mary was born in Limerick**,** and the family moved to Wales when she was young, where her father became a foreman at a iron foundry in Carmarthenshire. She had six brothers and sisters and when she was sixteen she married a miner called John Davis. An explosion in a mine killed her husband, when Mary was only eighteen years of age. After this tragedy she worked as a hospital cleaner in Cardiff. She moved to London two years later.

Prince Albert Victor eldest son of the Prince of Wales married Annie Crook a Scottish Catholic girl in two ceremonies one an Anglican and the other a Roman Catholic. At the time of the marriage, Annie was carrying the Princes child. At Marlybone workhouse. Mary Kelly was employed by Walter Sickert, an artist, who was a friend of Prince Albert who was known to his friends as "Eddy". Several attempts were made to destroy Annie and the child who was called Alice. As if knowledge of Eddy's marriage to a Catholic were known he would be excluded from ever becoming King, as one of the conditions of the 1701 Act of Settlement Act, excluded any person who married a Roman Catholic from being King. Thus in 1888, five ladies were killed in a ritualistic manner. Murder number four was a case of mistaken identity. Her name was Catherine Eddowes and she was the common-law wife of John Kelly and she sometimes used the name Kelly, a habit that was to cost her dearly. The murderer or the murderers mistook her for Mary Kelly who was murdered within a month. Mervin Fairclough in his well researched book The Ripper and the Royals, appears to show that the Freemasons were deeply involved in the murders and the subsequent cover up.

4. Margaret Kelly Raftery, a widow, emigrated to New Jersey with four daughters to join three daughters who had gone there earlier to work. Margaret Kelly from Caltra, Co. Galway had married John Raftery at Caltra Church in May 1850. One of their daughters was one of three children while playing in a graveyard in Caltra in 1871., were killed when a tombstone fell on them. John Raftery died in 1875, aged 50 years.

5. The Sacred Heart Chapel at St. Patrick's College Carlow was consecrated on September 23, 1888. On a brass mural with the names of the donors are **E. P. O'Kelly and Rev. T. Kelly**.

6. William Kelly (1837-1888), of Chatham, New Brunswick, Canada, formerly of Moncton, a member of the Legislative Council, died. He was born in Moncton but moved to Chatham (North County) all in N.B. He was employed as a driver on the North Shore stage. He rose to be contractor in mail service and conducted an extensive livery business in Chatham. His remains were brought to Chatham for internment.

7. Thomas W. Kelly Senior was reported in the Cumberland Leader as having **died.** He was **born in New Ross, Co Wexford in 1819** and **emigrated** to America in **1837 and settled in St. John, N.B.** where he worked as a tailor. He was married and had eight children five of whom succeeded him. In 1868 he moved to Cornwallis, N.S. Where he opened his own tailoring business.

8 Janette B. Kelley of Belleisle Creek, Kings County and Annie B. Kelly of Welchpool, Campobello were two of the students that enrolled in the Teachers Training College**, Fredericton, N.S., Canada.**

9. Michael Kelly, a soldier, shot himself on May 21, in the Infantry School barracks, and died of his wounds. His body was taken to St. Dunstan's Church and was later buried in the Catholic cemetery, **Fredericton, N.B., Canada.**

10. Monsignor James J. Kelly, a distinguished scholar and examiner in Classics to the Intermediate Board and author of much research work and was also a frequent contributor of verse to *The Nation* under the signature of 'Coman'. He was also author of *The Haunts of Goldsmith* and *The youthful Verses.* He was Parish Priest of Tulsk from 1879 to 1888.

11. Miss Kelly, daughter of Admiral Superintendent, Rear Admiral E. Kelly (U.S. Navy), launched a cruiser named Medea on June 9. 1888.[I.N.]

12. Thomas Kelly (1866-) of the Royal Irish Constabulary (9281) was born in Shannonbridge parish. He was unemployed before joining the force at the age of 20 years. He was recommended by John French Esq., J.P. He was posted to A Division on June 4, 1886 and was dismissed on July 23, 1888. He was a Catholic.

1889

1. Bishop Francis Kelly, of Derry and Raphoe, (1812-1889) was born near Omagh, Co.. Tyrone, in 1812. He was a student in Maynooth College where he was ordained for the Diocese of Derry, in 1840. He was curate in the parish of Drumrath from 1840 to 1846. He was then appointed to the recently formed seminary of Derry in 1846. He had poor health and was appointed curate at Strabane in 1847. He was appointed Parish Priest of Fahan, Co. Donegal in 1848. In 1849 he was appointed Titular Bishop of Titopoli and Coadjutor Bishop of Derry and Raphoe, with the right of succession in 1849. He was responsible for building the magnificent St.. Eunan's Cathedral in Derry. It took twenty years to build. It was designed by J. J. McCarthy who was a pupil of Pugin. The Cathedral was opened in 1873. He was responsible for the establishment of St.. Columba's College, Derry (where two Nobel Prize winner were to be educated in future years). Bishop Kelly personally, contributed a third of the cost of the building.
He donated funds to establish the Kelly Bursaries at Maynooth College. Bishop Kelly was one of twenty one bishops who represented Ireland at the I st. Vatican Council at Rome and contributed to the discussions. He died in 1889. His coat of Arms incorporated the O'Kelly of Hy-Many Coat of Arms and he used as his Motto "Turis Fortis Mihi Deus" (God is a tower of strength to me), so it may be assumed that his family emigrated north from their former homeland in Hy-Many. They were possibly members of the Mullaghmore O'Kellys' who migrated north to escape the troubles, in their former home place. If this were so he was probably related to Eugene Kelly of Trillick, who emigrated to the U.S.A. and was a major benefactor to Catholic causes in his new homeland.

2. Michael Kelly died. He is buried in the grounds of Abbeyknockmoy, Co. Galway. In the same plot are buried Patrick Kelly who died in 1848 and Margaret Kelly who died in 1881.

3. Peter Kelly, Graugepark, Kilnadeema, **Loughrea,** County Galway, was **President of the Gaelic Athletic Association.** This was a period when it was alleged that there had been an Irish Republican Brotherhood takeover of the organization.
[See 1887 (10), 1894].

4. Rev. Michael Kelly died in Wexford on July 12. He was Administrator of Rowe Street Church, Wexford.

5. Rev. William H. Kelly, was appointed Catholic Curate, in the Parish of Kilmeena, Westport, in 1889. [Cathair na Mart M.]

6. Rev. Thomas Kelly was P.P. Lisdowney in June 1878. He was transferred to Castlecomer in May 1883 and to St. Canice's December 12, 1889. H. [D. of Ossory]

1890

1. Bartle Kelly, Senechalston, Co. Meath. Original prob. PR April 16, 1890. N.A.

2. J. King Kelley, passed his final examination in Dalhousie Law School**, Halifax, N.S.,** Canada on February 22.

3. Frances J. Kelly, J.P., Weston, Duleek, Co. Meath was proposed for membership of the Royal Society of Antiquarians of Ireland by Rev Edward Goff.
Thomas Aliaga Kelly of St. Grellan's Monkstown, Co. Dublin was also proposed for the same body by Rev W. Campbell MA.

4. A new Roman Catholic church was built in Ramelton, Co. Donegal. In the list of donations published in the Derry Journal of November 7, 1890 were the following Kellys.

Mr E. Kelly, J.P., Derry £20
Charles Kelly, Ramelton £10
Mrs. E. Kelly, Derry £5
Rev. B. Kelly, P.P. Ardara £1-10-0
Rev. Peter Kelly, Dunfanaghy £1

Charles Kelly above was member of a notable business family in Ramelton. His ancestor had left Hy-Many and was involved in the wool business in Co. Fermanagh. When the English imposed a tariff on Irish wool to protect the English wool business the bottom fell out of the Irish wool trade. One son went to Rameton in the Innishowen peninsula and was soon in the milling business. Another son went to Ballyshannon and his decedents became medical doctors and lawyers.

5. John W. Kelly better known as **'The Rolling Mill Man'** was a mill-worker turned song writer and performer, this year sold his song ***Throw Him Down McCloskey*** to Maggie Cline, the 230 lb star of Irish-American vaudeville. She paid him 2 dollars for it and it became one of her most requested tunes.

'Twas down at Dan McDevitt's at the corner of this street;
There was to be a prize fight and both parties were to meet
To make all the arrangements and to see everything was right.
McCloskey and a nagur were to have a finish fight.
The rules were London Prize Ring and McCloskey said he'd try
To bate the nagur with one punch or in the ring h'ed die.
The odds were on McCloskey tho' the betting it was small;
'Twas on McCloskey ten to one, on the nagur none at all.

Chorus
'Throw him down McCloskey,' was the battle cry.
'Throw him down McCloskey, you can lick him if you try,'
And future generations with wonder and delight
Will read on hist"ry's pages of the great McCloskey fight.

The fighters were to start in at quarter after eight
But the nagur did not show up and the hour was getting late.
He sent around a messenger who then went on to say
That the Irish crowd would jump him and he wouldn't get fair play.
Then up steps Pete McCracken and said that he would fight
Stand-up or Rough and Tumble if McCloskey did not bite.
McCloskey says, 'I'll go you,' then the seconds got in place
And the fighters started in to decorate each other's face.

Chorus

They fought like two hyenas till the forty second round.
They scattered blood enough around, by gosh, to paint the town.
McCloskey got a mouthful of poor McCracken's jowl;
McCracken hollered 'Murthur' and the seconds hollered 'Foul'.
The friends of both the fighters that instant did begin
To fight and ate each other, the whole party started in,
You couldn't tell the difference in the fighters if you'd try :
McCracken lost his upper lip; McCloskey lost an eye.

6. A study of the commonest names in Ireland found that **Kelly was the second most common surname** at that time. It was placed behind Murphy and ahead of O'Sullivan and Walshe.

7. Laurence Kelly, Clonmacken House, was **a student at St. Munchin's College, Limerick** from 1881 to 1890. [See 1859 (8), 1862 (9), 1864 (17), 1866 (12), 1869 (8), 1900 (7), 1905 (6).]

8. Rev. John Kelly (1833-1890), Presbyterian minister and hymn writer.

Born: October 5, 1833, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.
Died: July 19, 1890, Braemar, Scotland.
Educated at Glasgow University, Kelly studied theology at Bonn (1852-4); New College, Edinburgh (1856-67); and the Theological College of the English Presbyterian Church in London. He served congregations in Hebburn-on-Tyne and Streatham, and as of 1887 was Tract Editor of the Religious Tract Society. His works include:

- Paul Gerhardt's Spiritual Songs (London: 1867)
- Hymns from the Present Century from the German, 1885

Sources

- Julian, pp. 614, 1575
- Stulken, pp. 228-9

Translations

Awake, My Heart, with Gladness
Come, and Christ the Lord Be Praising
Now Let Us Come Before Him
Upon the Cross Extended
Why Should Cross and Trial Grieve Me?

9. Rev. Edward Kelly (-1890), completed his preliminary education at the Diocesan Seminary (for Down and Connor) and entered Logic Class, Maynooth College, on August 25th, 1839 and was ordained in Dublin by Archbishop Murray of Dublin in February 1844. He was appointed Professor of Classics and Mathematics in the Diocesan Seminary. He became **Parish Priest of Lisburn** on January 6, 1859. He died on July 15, 1890 and was interred in Milltown Cemetery. [Digest of History of Diocese of Down and Connor]

1891

1. Major General Benjamin Franklin Kelley, (1807-1891), U. S. Army, died at Oakland Maryland, on July 16th. Born at New Hampton, New Hampshire, April 10th., 1807, he moved to Wheeling, in the present West Virginia, in 1851, where he became a merchant and freight agent for the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Company.

In May 1861, Kelley raised a Volunteer Infantry "90 day regiment which he led at the Battle of Philippi on June 3rd. He was severely wounded and was made Brigadier General when he recovered. The main duties of Kelley and his men was to protect the rail lines in West Virginia and Maryland which were so important in supporting the military campaign. He took part in the pursuit of the Army of Northern Virginia, following the Battle of Gettysburg, the dispersal of Imboden's camp near Moorfield in November 1863 and he was also involved in engagements at Cumberland, Maryland, Moorefield and New Creek, West Virginia, in 1864.

In February 1st., 1865, a group of Confederate Rangers, made a daring raid on Cumberland. Both Brigadier Gen. Kelley and his superior Major General George Crook, were **captured and taken prisoner**. They had both been engaged to two young ladies from the town. This caused a **major embarrassment to the army.** They were released from Richmond where they had been incarcerated after a **hastily arranged exchange** was organized. On August 5th., 1864, he was promoted to the rank of Major General. He resigned from the army July 1st., 1865.

In 1866, he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for West Virginia, by President U. Grant. In 1883, President Chester Arthur appointed him Examiner for Pensions. He was **buried in Arlington National Cemetery**, where a monument was erected to his memory with a carved likeness of him adorning the front of the monument. [His wife **Mary Clare Bruce Kelley**, who died in 1910, is buried beside her husband].

2. St.. Patrick's Catholic Church was opened in Soho, London. It was designed by **Patrick Kelly, a London Architect.**

3. New members elected to the **Royal Society of Antiquaries** in Ireland were :

Francis James Kelly, J.P., Weston, Duleek, Co. Louth.
Richard J. Kelly, Barrister-at-Law, J.P., 21 Great Charles St., Dublin.
Thomas Aliaga Kelly, 64 Upper Leeson St., Dublin.

4. James K. Kelly was among a group of attorneys who were **admitted barristers of the Supreme Court. (Chatam Gleaner N.B., Canada.)**

5. The *Standard of* Bridgetown, Ontario reported "the most fashionable wedding of the season having taken place between **Charles B. Kelly, of Montreal, formerly of Chatam, N.B.,** and Miss Lottie Vanderlip. The marriage ceremony was performed at the Church of the Advent, by Rev. Scott.
6. Harrison of Dublin published, **Irish Varieties by J. J. Kelly and J. P. O'Brien**. "It was dedicated without permission to the Vinegar cruets and Mustard pots of Society."

7. Canon Patrick Kelly, (1806-1891), Parish Priest of Derrynoose, Co. Monaghan, died at the Cottage Clea (later Curry's) and was laid to rest in the cemetery on the west side of St. Joseph's Church, Derrynoose, where the spot is commemorated by a marble cross. His memory is also recognised by a marble altar of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Keady Church. Patrick was born at Listrakelt, Derrynoose, in 1806 to Patrick Kelly and his wife Mary Cassidy. His father came from Truagh to Monagahan and his mother was a native of Listrakelt. He was ordained in Maynooth in 1831 and his first mission was as curate in Armagh. From 1841 to 1846 he was curate in Derrynoose. He was finally appointed Parish priest in Derrynoose in 1846 and he remained until called to his reward, on April 13, 1891.At the end of the Great Famine all the churches in the parish were in a very dilapidated condition so he commenced in 1852 a very ambitious task of building a new church at Derrynoose and completed the church at Keady in 1860. He brought the Poor Clare Sisters to the parish to take charge of the girl's school and secured a temporary convent for them in Chapel Street. He also built a National School for girls in 1871 (demolished about 1980). He built a convent for the Poor Clares in 1879. As a curate he had lived with his parents in Listrakelt and as Parish priest he moved to the Cottage, Clea where he had a small farm. The farm was bounded on the south by Clea lake and on the north by the Keady-Castleblaney road. Realising the harm that alcohol had done to some of his parishioners he was successful in securing the abolition of a number of country public houses. On one occasion at confirmation the Archbishop asked a boy from the Mountain Road was drunkenness a sin? And as an aside said "Well anyway nobody gets drunk in this parish" to which the boy suddenly replied, "your Grace if you were to go along the Derrynoose Road on a market or Fair Day evening you'd see for yourself". Canon Kelly who was listening to the answers gave the boy a glaring look and made a quick exit to the sacristy.

The Canon did his parish rounds on horseback but later in life an old knee problem deteriorated and made it difficult to mount his horse called Wrecker and he drove around in a low carriage. His helper on the farm was Mickey Valley and his housekeeper was Judy Hughes both of whom often acted as witnesses at weddings. He also had a white dog called "Punch" and the Canon's Punch and Judy were often the subject of parish jokes.

At the time of his death he had been a priest for sixty years, fifty of which were spent in the parish of his birth. The passing of this small (5ft. 5ins.) man of rotund build caused great distress in the parish. He had become an institution in the area. [Imformation compiled by Fr Murray, Armagh Historical Society, in Brochure at Official opening of Páirc Naoimh Mochua, Derrynoose in 1983]

8. W. P. Kelly a solicitor lived in a house in Athlone which at various times was known as 'The Park', 'The Lawn' or 'Shannon View'. Gearóid O'Brien in his article The Park, Athlone from Brewery to Secondary School in the Journal of the Roscommon Historical and Archaeological Society, Vol. 8, 2000, gives the history of the transition.
This site was situated across the Canal from the Shamrock Lodge Hotel. This was the site of a brewery and later a distillery. The distillery had ceased by 1850 and became a family residence, until acquired in 1960, as a location for a new secondary school, to be called St. Aloysius College.
O'Brien writes "The earliest reference I could find was taken from the Registry of Deeds of Dublin and referred to on **Bernard Kelly, a merchant of Athlone**, who was letting a plot 'walled in and bounded south by the Callows, north-west by the Canal, east by the Battery ground called No. 7, south-east by the field held by Mr. Fox and north by the road leading to Main Street, containing 3 acres, 4 roods' the property to be let at £100 per annum. The lease was made to William Le Poer Trench (Collector of Galway), William Oliver Stevens and Thomas Evans brewers of Galway.

Further leases were drawn up in 1812, 1814, and 1817, indicating perhaps that the brewery was not a commercial success. By 1814 the original brewers were sub-leasing the premises to Thomas McKenny and

William Woods of Dublin, claiming that since they had taken out the original lease they had laid out several thousand pounds in erecting a porter brewery and other necessary buildings. The annual rent charge was increased to £428.11.6d.

In 1817 Thomas McKenny and William Woods had obviously lost out on the business, and were no longer prepared to lease the premises from the triumvirate of Galway businessmen. Fortunately they managed to interest George Cuppaidge of Galway in the venture and he held the lease from 1817-21. Thus the ten year history of the brewery came to an end - it would seem that none of these involved would have prospered from the venture.

In July Christopher Robinson bought the interest of William Le Poer Trench in the River Shannon Brewery. The new rental terms were £200 less than that paid by McKenny and Woods seven years earlier, however this was probably related to the fact that Robinson was prepared to make a major investment in the premises. Christopher was the son of Arthur Robinson of Birr, himself an established distiller. Christopher invested £2,000 in converting the premises for use as a distillery and entering into partnership with his brothers, Arthur Junior and John. The distillery opened for business in November 1823.

The Robinson brothers were to become leading businessmen in Athlone. Both Christopher and Arthur were involved in early attempts to bring the railway to Athlone, and John was involved in local politics, as a member of the Town Commissioners and the Poor Law Guardians. John lived at Shamrock Lodge across the canal from 'The Park' (or Shannon View as it was then known), while it is possible that Christopher Robinson was responsible for building the present house c1825.

Robinson's Distillery produced about 50,000 gallons of whiskey per annum. Samuel Smith Boursiquot, a gauger in the distillery came from Dublin. Boursiquot was the husband of the mother of Dion Boucicault, the actor and author, but he was estranged from his wife and the child was born out of a liaison between Mrs. Boursiquot and the distinguished Dublin scientist Dionysius Lardner. Dion Boucicault was very fond of his mother's husband and often visited him in Athlone. It is said that Samuel lost his life at the age of 84, by jumping from a top floor window of No 6 King Street escaping from a irate husband!

Arthur Robinson died in 1850 and by that time the distillery had ceased. The property reverted to the Kelly family, who held considerable property in the town of Athlone. **In 1855** it passed to **Bernard Kelly 'a minor'**. The courts ordered the sale of Shannon View and the distillery, but no buyer could be found. Instead the house was leased as a select family residence. O'Brien states that there is not a list of the tenants but that Bernard Kelly lived in the house for a while. In the 1890's **W. P. Kelly, a solicitor** and **son of Bernard Kelly** above lived there. The last occupiers were the Lyster family who purchased the house c1932 and remained in residence until 1960 when it was turned into St. Aloysius College, a major secondary school. The old house at the time of purchase was in a serious state of disrepair. The distillery had been located west of the house in a rectangle 60 yards by 30 yards and was surrounded by an 18 foot high wall.

9.
General Benjamin Franklin Kelley
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopaedia

Benjamin Franklin Kelley

Benjamin Franklin Kelley (*April 10, 1807 – July 16, 1891*) was an American soldier who served as a brigadier general in the Union Army during the American Civil War. He played a prominent role in several military campaigns in West Virginia and Maryland.
Kelley was born in New Hampton, a small village in New Hampshire. At the age of 19, he went to Wheeling, Virginia, a centre of the slave trade. He engaged in the merchandise business until 1851, when he became a freight agent for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.
Upon the outbreak of the Civil War, he raised the 1st Virginia Infantry, a Federal volunteer three months regiment, and was appointed as its colonel. His first service was at Philippi, where he captured the Confederate camp equipage and was himself badly wounded. He was promoted to brigadier general of volunteers in 1861 and was victorious at Romney and Blue's Gap. Afterward, Kelley commanded a division of 10,000 men in the Department of Harper's Ferry.
In 1862 he was serving under Maj. Gen. John C. Frémont, and the following year he was in command of the West Virginia department and pursued General Robert E. Lee in 1863 following the Gettysburg Campaign. The following year, he checked the enemy at Folck's Mill, New Creek, and Moorefield, West Virginia. He was brevetted as a major general of volunteers on March 13, 1864.
Kelley, along with his immediate superior Maj. Gen. George Crook, was captured by a small raiding party of Confederate partisans on February 1, 1865. Kelley was sent to a prison in Richmond, Virginia, but he and Crook were released shortly thereafter by a special exchange. He resigned from the army on July 1, 1865.
After the war ended, Kelley was appointed an internal revenue collector in 1866. After serving in that role for ten years, he became the head of the Hot Springs, Arkansas, Military Reservation in 1876. In 1883, he became the Examiner of Pensions upon an appointment from President Chester A. Arthur.
Kelley died in Oakland, Maryland, and was interred in Arlington National Cemetery. He is buried next to his wife, Mary Clare Bruce Kelley, who died on December 24, 1910.

[edit] References

- This article incorporates text from an edition of the New International Encyclopaedia that is in the public domain.
- Arlington National Cemetery biography of General Kelley

[edit] Notes

Retrieved from "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Benjamin_Franklin_Kelley"
Categories: Union Army generals | People from New Jersey | 1807 births | 1891 deaths | People of New Jersey in the American Civil War | Burials at Arlington National Cemetery

Born at New Hampton, New Hampshire, April 10, 1807, at age 19 Kelly moved to Wheeling, in what is now West Virginia, in 1851 and became a freight agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad line.
In May 1861 he raised the 1st West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, a 90-day regiment which he led at the Battle of Philippi on June 3. In the first year of the Civil War, "loyal" regiments recruited in the Western Virginia area were called the 1st Virginia, etc. After Congress admitted West Virginia as a State in 1862, the names were changed to West Virginia regiments. He was severely wounded in his first engagement and upon recovery was commissioned Brigadier General to rank from may 17.
Virtually all of his war duty took place in West Virginia and Maryland, where his principal duty was to guard the lines of the railroads in the area. He took part in the pursuit of the Army of Northern Virginia following the Battle of Gettysburg, the dispersal of Imboden's camp near Moorefield in November 1863 and in the engagements at Cumberland, Maryland and Moorefield and New Creek, West Virginia, in 1864.
On February 1, 1865, a band of Confederate Rangers made a raid on Cumberland and carried off both he and Major General George Crook, his superior in command of the Department of West Virginia. Both were at the time engaged to belles of the town, to whom they subsequently married, and the affair created a contemporary furore which has been ignored by biographers of both men. After briefly being held prisoner in Richmond, they were released by special exchange.
He was breveted Major General August 5, 1864 and on July 1, 1865 he resigned from the Army. During the remainder of his life he held successive Federal positions as a reward for his war services.
President Grant made him Collector of Internal Revenue for West Virginia in 1866 and he served as Commissioner of the Hot Springs, Arkansas, Military Reservation ten years later. In 1883, President Chester A. Arthur appointed him Examiner of Pensions.
He died at Oakland, Maryland, July 16, 1891 and he was buried in Section 1 of Arlington National

Cemetery, where the large statue on the gravesite of his Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant Thomas Hudson McKee, blocks the view of his portrait on his own private memorial.
His wife, Mary Clare Bruce Kelley, who died on December 24, 1910, is buried with him.

Benjamin Franklin Kelley, soldier, born in New Hampton, 10 April, 1807. He removed to West Virginia in 1826, and, settling in Wheeling, engaged in merchandise till 1851, when he became freight-agent on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. In May, 1861, he raised the first Virginia regiment for the National army, and was commissioned its colonel. He was engaged at Philippi, near Grafton, West Virginia, and severely wounded, was appointed
brigadier-general of volunteers, 17 Nay, 1861, captured Romney on 26 October, and was again victorious at Blue's Gap. He was then given the command of the Department of Harper's Ferry and Cumberland, but was relieved at his own request, in consequence of his wounds, in January, 1862. In the following summer he resumed command of the railroad district under General John C. Fremont, and in July, 1863, he was assigned to the Department of West Virginia. He was engaged in the pursuit of Lee after his passage of the Potomac, and in November, 1863, destroyed the camp of the Confederates under General John D. Imboden, near Morefield, Virginia In August, 1864, he repulsed the Confederate forces at Cumberland, Maryland, New Creek, and Morefield, Virginia, and on 13 March, 1865, he was brevetted major-general of volunteers. At the close of the civil war he was appointed collector of internal revenue for the 1st district of West Virginia, in 1876 became superintendent of Hot Springs reservation, Arkansas, and since 1883 has been examiner of pensions.

Benjamin F. Kelley was the first Colonel. Mention being made of his service and wounds, we have here to add that he was nominated by President Lincoln to be a Brigadier General of volunteers at the same time at which General Grant and a number of others who became illustrious in the War of the Rebellion were named for like positions. General Kelley was confirmed by the Senate and as a brigadier-general he commanded many important armies during the progress of the war.
He was the only Brigadier General that ever commanded a department as such, through the entire war, notably the Department of West Virginia in the summer of 1864. He was brevetted major-general and leaves a record for fidelity and devotion to the cause of the Union, sharing in the establishment of a new State -West Virginia. He now sleeps among more than 14,000 of his comrades at Arlington, where future citizens shall view his resting place and talk of his life service in the cause of liberty.

FUNERAL OF GENERAL KELLEY
CUMBERLAND, Maryland, July 18, 1891 – At the request of Crook Post, G.A.R., of Oakland, the remains of Major General B. F. Kelley were taken to Oakland this afternoon and placed in St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, where they will lay in state until Sunday morning at 9:30 o'clock, when the funeral services will be conducted by the Rev. S. F. Hipkins, pastor of the church.
Immediately after the services the remains will be placed on a special train furnished by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and taken directly to Washington and the internment made in the National Cemetery at Arlington. The pall bearers will be selected from Crook Post, with a number of honorary pall bearers, citizens of Oakland. The remains are dressed in the full uniform of a Major General of the United States Army,

9. The River Suck Drainage Scheme was proposed and planned on March 30, 1853. Work commenced in 1891. The Contractors were Bourke and Wright. **G. N. Kelly was the Civil Engineer involved.**

10. The Fergus Drainage Scheme was carried out around this time. Elaborate plans with colour drawings were carried out showing the proposed weir and fish passage. They were a particular fine example of the drawings of **John M. Kelly, assistant engineer to the project.** [Was told somewhere that Kelly later went to the USA. J.M.K.]

11. William D. Kelly, died on October 8, 1891at his home in Ironton, Ohio

Kelly a pioneer iron master, farer and banker was born in Lawrence county Ohio on January 13, 1815. His

father was Joseph Kelly, a native of Virginia who had emigrated to Ohio twenty years before William's birth. He became an extensive land owner in Lawrence county and also an extensive grazier and farmer. He was one of the first to embark into the iron business and in 1822 he became part of the company operating the Etna Furnace, the third furnace built in Lawrence county. Joseph died in 1839. William had only nine months of school attending the local cabin made of hewn wood with greased paper windows. He helped his father on the farm until the age of twenty one. William purchased a farm in the vicinity and kept adding to his land holdings. Until he owned twelve hundred acres which included the area occupied by the present city of Ironton. For ten years he devoted himself exclusively to farming. He then got involved in the production of iron. On September 18, 1838 he married Sarah Austin of Lawrence county. They had three children. Lindsey born May 16, 1841 who died on March 11, 1903; Ironton Austin born April 8, 1849 and died August 6, 1911.

12. The Balfour Act of 1891 set up the Congested Boards to increase the size of the farm etc.

1892

1. Walter B. Kelly, -1892) oarsman and rugby player, of Rockmore, Athenry Co. Galway **died.** He had represented Ireland in Rugby Football on February, 16, 1884, Kelly was playing as tight head prop. The match was played at Raeburn Place. The Scots were victorious by two goals and two tries, to one try, for Ireland. He played his club rugby with Wanderers R. F. C. He was Ireland's foremost oarsman of the time, and had the distinction of winning the Boyne Championship Rowing trophy (single sculls) the premier rowing event of the time, on five occasions. He was son of William Kelly of Rockmore House, Athenry, and was grandson of Malachy Kelly of Ashbrook, near New Inn, Co. Galway. **Malachy was the son of Redmond Kelly of Ashbrook and formerly of Boula near Ballinasloe.** His sudden death at his brother's home in Rockmore shocked his large circle of friends. Some years before he had contracted typhoid fever, which was almost invariable fatal at that time. Kelly's survival was attributed to his robust physique.

2. On April 1882 Robert Ford shot an unarmed Jesse James in the back. James had been travelling under the name of Thomas Howard. Much of the American public thought of James as a latter day Robin Hood who robbed the rich to feed the poor. Instead of being famous for life Ford was thought of as that dirty little coward who shot Mr. Howard and laid Jesse James in the grave. **Edward O'Kelley, Marshal of Jimtown**, Mo., knew and disliked Ford. On June 18, 1892 O'Kelley went into Ford's saloon. He was carrying a gun. Ford's back was to him. Obeying the rules of the West O'Kelly called out his man. With a sudden twisting movement Ford drew his pistol. O'Kelley fired and hit Ford in the throat killing him instantly. O'Kelley was tried and sentenced to life imprisonment. He was released after 10 years. He died two years later proud of the fact that he was the man who **shot the man that shot Jesse James**.

3. Count Cornelius Joseph O'Kelly (42), (1803-1892), of Gallagh House, near Tuam, Co. Galway, died at his home, on August 18. He was 5th Count of the Holy Roman Empire but did not use the title. He was the eldest son of Count Festus O'Kelly of Gallagh and Tycooly and his wife Marian, daughter of Ambrose O'Madden of Annacalla. He was educated at Trinity College Dublin (Dublin University) and was appointed a Justice of the Peace and became High Sheriff of County Galway in 1851. He was one of the first Catholics to hold this position in Ireland. They had been precluded from such offices During the Penal Laws. He had been given 1,500 acres of land in Newtown, near Tuam as a dowry by Walter Joyce when he married Elizabeth Joyce of Mervue, on October 10, 1831. The family had been left a lot of money when his granduncle **Count Dillon John O'Kelly (40)**, 2nd Count of the Holy Roman Empire died in 1811. Dillon John had been a general in the Imperial Army and had distinguished himself particularly in the defence of Konopischt Castle in Bohemia and was rewarded by being made Imperial Chamberlain, and later Minister Plenipotentiary, by the Empress Marie Theresa of the Austro- Hungarian Empire. In 1767 she decided to make him a count. As he and his wife, who was the widow of Count von Wittby, Hereditary treasurer of Bohemia, and daughter of Count von Klenowa, Baron von Jenoney, had no children, he requested the Empress to make his father the 1st Count to ensure succession through his brother Conor who was resident in Tycooly, Co.. Galway.

Count Cornelius J. O'Kelly was succeeded by his grandson Count Cornelius Denis O'Kelly (44) as his son, Count Festus (43) had predeceased him in 1888.
[See 1767]

4. Rev. Michael Kelly, Parish Priest of Rathowen, a native of Athlone, County Westmeath, died on March 12. He was born February 15, 1843 to **Laurence Kelly, T. C., and J.P**., and his wife Ester Geoghegan and was educated at Carlow College 1862-65. He was ordained in 1865 for the diocese of

Ardagh. He had been Parish Priest of Rathowen since 1887.

5. In 1892 T. More Madden published *Family Records of the O'Maddens of Hy-Many.* On page 66 in a footnote he says:-
"For some of the preceding information" says Dr R. R. Madden, "I am indebted to **Mr John Kelly of Ballyforan**, near Ballynaghan, a man whose memory is a storehouse of folklore in relation to the old families and decedents of the O'Kellys and O'Maddens of Hy-Many. To another gentleman of this name, now in unfortunate circumstances, I am likewise indebted for information not to be procured from others. Mr Kelly a man of good family, being formerly of good property in the county Roscommon, and once well known in sporting circles and on the turf in Galway and Roscommon, where he kept his hounds and horses, son of **Michael Kelly, Esq., of Kilcash**, near Lord Crofton's place of residence, is the informant I refer to, and I had to seek him in the Poor House of the Athlone Union. There I found him in his seventy-first year, a pauper, allowed by the guardians to act as porter to the workhouse. The poor old man had all the air, manner, and deportment of a polished gentleman. When I expressed my sympathy with him in his fallen position, he said, 'I praise God for the mercy He has shown me in bringing me to a knowledge of myself and a sense of duties to Him.' " -R. R. M.

6. The Clongorey evictions occurred. Between 1889 and 1892 **fifty tenants** were **evicted from the estate of Peter de Penthony O'Kelly,** in Clongorey**, 5 km. E of the Hill of Allen** (between Newbridge and Kilmeague, Co. Kildare. The tenants had been living on bog land that they had reclaimed but due to the bad harvest they were unable to pay their rents and sought the aid of the Land League. Cattle were seized, cabins were burnt or destroyed with battering rams, and the police were called out the story has gone into folk history in the area. [Guide to Kildare and West Wicklow, by Colm Costello, 1991]

7. John Kelly, Fedamore was a student **at St. Munchin's College,** Limerick in 1892. He only stayed there a short time. [See 1859 (8), 1862 (9), 1864 (17), 1866 (12), 1869 (8), 1900 (7), 1905 (6).]

8. John T. Kelly was secretary of the Southwark Irish Literary Club in 1883. In 1894 Kelly wrote in *The Irish Literary Revival,* an appeal that something should be done for the grave of John Francis O'Donnell at Kendal Green. The **National Literary Society was formed by W. B. Yeats and John T. Kelly** in the summer of 1892. Kelly attended the first formal meeting at John O'Leary's house at Mountjoy Square, Dublin. At a subsequent meeting at the Rotunda John O'Leary and John T. Kelly explained the new departure

1893
1. The first meeting of the **Gaelic League**, was conveyed by Eoin McNeill and held at 9 Lower O'Connell Street, Dublin. The motion to establish the League was proposed by T. O'Neill, and was seconded by **Martin Kelly, a civil service tutor.**

2. In County Kilkenny, the following Kellys were land owners at that time.
Shankill Parish:- **Richard Kelly, Ballytoraney** 120 acres.
Grange Parish :- **James Kelley, Old Grange**, 416 acres.
Dunbill Parish :- **James Kelly, Woolinstowne**, 159 acres.
Killmacahill Parish :**- James Kelly, Blancfields Park**, 589 acres.

3. The oil mills and adjoining lands, on the road between Sixmilebridge and Limerick, had been the property of the Pearse family for many years. The properties were sold to **John Kelly D.L., of Limerick**, and is now owned by **Fitzjames Kelly, Esq., J.P.**, as well as other extensive property in the area.

4. Denis John Kelly, Ballyshee, Whitegate, Co. Clare, farmer Copy of Grant of Adm. 1893 (adm 1913) T. 1778 (H=7=37) N.A.

5. Bernard Kelly, official copies of will and grant**, Armagh** 1893. Ref T. 9398. N.A.

6. Patrick Kelly died on December 11, 1893 aged 57 years and **his wife Ellen died on** March 26, 1881 aged 50 years and **their son Thomas died March 1890 in Nebraska, U.S.A.** aged 28 years. The stone in Tisrara Medieval Cemetery was erected by their sons John, Patrick and James.

1894

1. Michael Joseph Kelly, (1857-1894), baseball player, better known as **"King Kelly",** died. He was born in 1857 in Troy, New York. He played for Cincinnati in 1879, Chicago, from 1880 to 1887, Boston, from 1887-90, and 1892; and New York in 1893. He was the hero of the song *Slide, Kelly, Slide.*

2. Eugene Kelly, (1808-1894), banker and philanthropist, died, in New York. Kelly was born in Trillick, Co.. Tyrone, Ireland, in 1808. His ancestors had been Chiefs of Hy-Many, in Connacht, where they resided in Mullaghmore Castle. The Penal Laws deprived them of their patrimony and the family fortunes declined. His father Thomas Boy O'Kelly of Mullaghmore took an active part in the Rebellion of 1798 and after that defeat was forced to flee to the north of Ireland. He dropped the O from his name to make himself less conspicuous. An older brother of Eugene's, John (1805-1866) went to the USA. in 1825 and was a distinguished priest of New York and Albany, volunteered for mission work in Liberia (1845-48) and on his return became pastor of St. Peter's Church in Jersey City where he became a force in the civil and religious life of the community.

Eugene was educated in a local hedge school and afterwards became an apprentice draper. With £100 he emigrated to New York the USA in the 1834 and found work in Donnelly & Co. the leading dry goods business in that city. Soon he married Donnelly's sister and started a very successful dry-goods business of his own in Maysville Kentucky. His wife died in 1848. He next moved to St. Louis, which was becoming the Mecca for Irish immigrants attracted by steam boating, fur trading, and overland freighting. He built up his own dry goods business which was very successful. He contracted gold fever and set forth for California with a train of mules, under the guidance of Aubrey, "White Cloud of the Prairies". He arrived in San Francisco in 1850. He founded with Adam Grant, Joseph Donohoe and Daniel Murphy under the name Murphy, Grant and Company which was to become the chief dry goods firm on the coast. He also founded a banking house Donohoe, Kelly and Company which had a New York branch called Eugene Kelly and Company. . After his successful venture into banking he moved to New York where he established a banking and insurance business. His first wife having died in 1848, he married Margaret Anna Hughes, niece of Archbishop Hughes, in 1857. He had the Midas touch. Kelly was involved in the arranging the financial package for the construction of the Panama Canal. In civic affairs he was Chairman of the Electoral Committee of the State of New York (1884), member of the Board of Education for thirteen years, a trustee and patron of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and an active member of the committees on the Washington Arch and Bartholdi Statue.

He helped found the Catholic University of America in Washington, D. C., and became its treasurer. He donated $100,000 to found the Eugene Kelly Chair of Ecclesiastical History and the **Margaret Hughes Kelly Chair of Holy Scripture**. He was a Irish Nationalist and a friend of John Dillon and was treasurer of the Irish Parliamentary Fund, and president of the National Federation for Irish Home Rule. In 1894 he retired to manage his estate worth about $15 million. He was awarded the papal honour of Chamberlain of the Cape and Sword, and unfortunately ill health prevented him from going to Rome to have this great honour conferred on him in person by the Pope. He was only the second American to have been so honoured.

He was survived by his wife and five surviving sons. His funeral was perhaps the largest Catholic funerals in the United States and resembled the Funeral of a President. The Irish had arrived after an long hard climb up the ladder of American Society. The High Mass was celebrated by Archbishop Corrigan with a bevy of Prelates to make the ceremony look like a Roman Consistory. [The power of the White Anglo-Saxon Protestants was still very powerful and was to wield a very powerful influence to deprive the upstart Irish American Catholics from landing the top prize of President of the Nation until John Fitzgerald Kennedy's victory in 1960. Al Smith in the early part of the 20th century looked a winner but the W.A.S.P.s power held the line and was not yet ready to give way. J.M.K.]

A song that was popular in America in the early part of the twentieth century was called *The Kellys.* It showed how far the Irish had succeeded in America after a difficult accent up the social ladder.

Three weeks ago last Tuesday, I left me home in Cork,
To find me uncle Martin Kelly living in New York.
I landed in Hoboken and began without delay,
To find me uncle's residence located in Broadway.

I went to the directory me uncle for to find,
But I found so many Kellys there I nearly lost my mind.
So I went to ask directions from a friendly German Jew,
But he says please excuse me, but my name is Kelly too.

And there's Kelly the barman, Kelly the carman,
Kelly the sailor who came from Donegal.
Kelly from Derry, Kelly from Kerry,
But the Kelly I was looking for I could not find at all.

I travelled up to Boston that city of great fame,
I heard the Kellys living there had made themselves a name.
The Kellys run the statehouse, the Kellys run the banks,
The police and the fire department sure the Kellys fill the ranks.

Dan Kelly runs the railroads, John Kelly runs the seas,
Kate Kelly runs the suffragettes and she looks right good to me.
Well I went and asked directions from a naturalized Chinese,
But he says please excuse me but my name is Kell Lee.

And there's Kelly from Dublin, Kelly from Sligo,
Little Mickey Kelly who came from County Clare.
Sure Kelly built the Pyramids with good old Galway granite,
And when Kelly discovered the North Pole sure he found Pat Kelly there.

3. Rev. Patrick O'Kelly, the bishop's administrator in Ennis, Co. Clare, died on August 26th, 1894.

4. Catherine Kelly, Navan, died Feb. 6, 1894. Plan copy of will and draft schedule T. 16116 A &B
Also orig. Probate June 20, 1894, T. 15250

5. George A. Kelly, a minor, Extracts from Chambes order, Nov. 7, 1894. J. 2323
(H=OF =43) N.A.

6. Peter J. Kelly, of Kilnaddema, Loughrea a former President of the G.A.A., was on an Royal Irish Constabulary file, as a known member of the Irish Republican Brotherhood. The details on the file were :
Name, P. J. Kelly
Occupation, Farmer.
Residence, Grangepark, Killeenadeema, Loughrea
Regd. No 221
Date of description, 12 Nov (18) 94
Height, 5 Ft. 7 ¾ In.
Age, 45
Make, Medium
Hair, Very dark turning grey
Eyes, Dark grey
Eyebrows, Dark
Nose, Thick, cocked
Mouth, Broad thick lips
Complexion, Dark
Visage, Round high cheek bones
Whiskers, Small side
Moustache, None
Beard, None
Native Place, Killeenadeema, Galway. There was a photo of Kelly wearing a bowler hat.

Observations, History has been submitted.
[See 1887, 1889]

7. A terrible **tragedy occurred in Westport Harbour** in June, **1894**. About 100 people travelled from Achill Island to Westport in John Healy's hooker, paying 6d. Each for the journey. As they approached the steamer that was to take them to Scotland to collect potatoes to subsidize their income, many of the passengers who had been in the hold rushed up and went over to the steamer side of the hooker, causing it

to sink. Many of those on board were caught up in the now submerged hooker sails. Thirty of those on board perished. The remaining people were saved, many by the crew of the steamer. The bodied of the dead were carried on the first train from Westport to Achill Sound. This fulfilled the first part of one of the prophesies of Brian Rua O'Carabine, who forecast in the 17th century that an 'Iron horse would pull wagons on iron rails', and that the first train to Achill would carry corpses. [The second part of the prophesy was also fulfilled in 1934. Several Achill migrant potato pickers while sleeping on straw in a locked 'bothy', in Bunthalla, in Scotland, were burned alive, when a cigarette accidentally turned the stable into an inferno. The poor unfortunates could not exit from the locked shed. The railway had closed recently but a special train was put on the line to carry the remains back to the Island, thus fulfilling the second part of this prophesy that the last train would carry corpses.]

P. J. Kelly, Chairman of the Board of Guardians, Westport, held an inquest on the dead of the disaster, before a jury.
[Cathair na Mart].

1895

1. William Kelly, a man of many parts, who was a native of Prince Edward Island, Canada, died in Albion Street, California. William was born in 1822 and was the eldest of eight children of Peter Kelly, shipbuilder and lay Presbyterian preacher. As a young man William worked at the lumber industry **in** Prince Edward Island. Later he moved to Westport, Maine, where he worked for a period. The great gold rush of 1849, acted like a magnet to many Americans. William and his brother James set out for California. They sailed down the east side of the states, through the Gulf of Mexico, to reach the Isthmus of Panama. When they had made the journey across the isthmus they had to wait for a ship to arrive to take them to California. They saw the great need for a store to supply the needs of the many that made the crossing of the isthmus. They opened a store and enjoyed great success. The area there was a very unhealthy. The Kellys both were contracted cholera. James died of the disease. After William had recovered he set out for San Francisco. He hated the hustle and bustle of the place and he set sail up the Sacramento River, to Benecia, where he got work as ship builder. In 1852 he and a group of men were hired to construct a sawmill in Mendocina. Kelly worked as a lumberjack. He stayed at this for about a year before stating a general store with a man called Woodward. Kelly had the Midas touch. He was soon involved in a sawmill, a livery stable and he also owned several saloons. In the meantime he kept buying up land so that he eventually owned most of the Mendocino peninsula.

By 1855, he thought of settling down, so he returned to Prince Edward Island, to bring back his long time fiancé. She was not anxious to go to such a remote place. He looked around and found a lady called Eliza Owen who was willing to go back with him. They married in Mendocino. Later Peter Kelly, William's father joined them in the new home they had constructed in Albion Street, in 1861. In 1894, William although a Presbyterian, donated land and helped defray the costs of a Baptist Church in Ukiah Street, as a token of his affection for his wife who was a Baptist. [Lisa Kelly continued to live in the house until her death at the age of eighty nine, in 1914. The restored house, is now a Museum].

2. Joseph Kelly (1819 -1895), landowner, younger brother of Judge Charles Kelly of Newtown, Abbeyknockmoy, died, and was buried, in the family plot beside the Catholic church in Abbeyknockmoy. Joseph, had married Marianne Bellew of Mountbellew, and they moved to Bellewsgrove, which had previously functioned as a dower house to the much larger Mountbellew House. Marianne had predeceased her husband in 1862. He was survived by his daughters, Mary Theresa (see 1919), Helena (see 1924), and Eleanor (see 1924). Joseph had land near Charles's holding near Newtown. After his marriage he moved to Bellewsgrove. Soon afterwards a great row broke out between Joseph and the local Parish Priest, Fr Ronayne, re the amount of dues given. The war of words both written and verbal dragged on despite the intervention of the Archbishop of Tuam. The war lasted so long that it was during the reign of the third archbishop from the one that was first consulted, before peace was restored. During the height of the controversy, Kelly wrote that he would prefer to attend a Mass said by Judas Iscariot, than attend one said by Fr Ronayne.

3. Rev. John Kelly (1862-1895), R. C. priest, died on July 16th. 1895, in Birkdale, England. He was **born Castlerea**, Co. Roscommon, in 1843. He was educated at the Catholic Institute, Liverpool. After graduation he entered Ushaw College, in 1857. He was ordained priest in 1872. He wrote extensively and many of his poems were published in the *Ushaw Magazine,* 1892-95. His **narrative poem *Worm of Lambton*,** with its eighty three verses appeared in 1893. He wrote a biography of Bishop O'Reilly of Liverpool, which was published in the *Ushaw Magazine* in 1895. After his death a book of his sermons was published.

4. Count Cornelius Denis O'Kelly (- 1895), a captain in the Connacht Rangers, died. He had succeeded his grandfather Count Cornelius Joseph O'Kelly in 1892. His father Count Festus, had died in 1888. He was succeeded as The O'Kelly by his uncle Count Walter F. M. O'Kelly. The family had lived at Gallagh, near Tuam but had moved to Knockavanny in 1893.

5. Colonel Sir James Graves Kelly, was honoured with the Orders of Knighthood 3rd class Military Companion - C.B.

6. Nicholas Kelly, born in Co. Tyrone, was a groom in the U.S. Engineers**.**

7. Martin T. Kelly published *Round Athenry,* in the New Ireland Review, p. 768-777. This is an abridged history of this ancient Irish Town. "While the houses of Galway were yet unbuilt and their site was covered with wild grasses, ferns and mosses growing among the limestone rocks, scattered in the utmost profusion over fields continually swept by sea breezes, Athenry was an important town." Athenry was, Galway is, Arran shall be The best of the three - Old Proverb

1896

1. Charles O'Kelly's *The Jacobite War in Ireland (1688-1691),* was published in Dublin by Sealey. It was edited by George Noble Count Plunkett and Rev, Edmond Hogan.

2. The Annals of Clonmacnoise, edited by Rev. Denis Murphy, S. J., was published by the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland. It contains some material on the O'Kellys of Connacht. It covers the period from the beginning of time to 1407, with a lot of missed years. It contains a fair amount about the **O'Kellys of Connacht.**

3. Rev. Patrick M. Kelly a native of Rathvilly, County Carlow, died. He was educated at Carlow College 1882 - 88 and was ordained for the diocese of Kildare and Leighlin in 1990. He was catholic curate in Ballyadams from 1890 until his death six years later.

4. In **Saltmills Cemetery** in **South Wexford** a tombstone reads :
Erected by **Thomas Kelly, Bealistown** in memory of his beloved **wife Mary Kelly** alias Boyce died October 1, 1896, aged 78 also his only **daughter Sara Isabella** who died March 23, 1892 age 34 also Thomas Kelly died 1889 age 74

On the next stone :
In memory of our dear father and mother **Jeremiah (Jerry) Walter Kelly Bealistown**, died October 13, 1929 age 71 and his wife **Margaret Sarah Kelly** died October 26, 1928 age 60 also their children William Joseph died September 7, 1904 age 14 and **Sarah Glady** died April 24, 1904 age 22.

Another stone in same churchyard :
In memory of our dear son **Jermo Walter Kelly** died May 10, 1970 age 39 also his father **John Kelly, Bealistown** died November 21, 1974 age 83 also his wife **Susan** died January 7, 1997 age 92.

Another stone in same graveyard :
In memory of **Averel G. Kelly, Ballyvarogue** died October 16, 1969 also his son **Averel W. Kelly** died August 29, 1948 and also **his wife Sara** died January 2, 1993.

Another stone same churchyard :
In loving memory of my dear wife **Mary Trevanion Kelly** died October 7, 1966 also her husband **William Cecil Kelly** died November 8, 1978.

Another stone away from the ones above :
Erected by **John Kelly, Tintern** in memory of his **wife Anne** died October 6, 1949 age 67 and the above John died July 3, 1956.
Frederick Joseph Kelly died September 7, 1959 age 47 interned at Newbury, England. Also **their daughter Emily** died September 1, 1990 age 84.

At **Church of Ireland Cemetery in Fethard on Sea**, Wexford in memory of **Mary Kelly, Battlestown, Ramsgate** 1963-1996.
Another stone different area in same cemetery :
Thomas G. Kelly, John's Hill died January 1, 1968 also his **wife Mary** died May 9, 1980**. [J.M.K. See Sean Cloney]**

5. Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland in 1899
Fellows
Edward Festus Kelly (42), Palace Court, London and Donnighton Castle House, Newbury, Berks. [See Main Hy-Many Family Tree].
Member 1893 Fellow 1894
George A. P. Kelly, M.A. B.L., 129 Lower Baggot St., Dublin and Cloonglasnmymore, Strokestown, Co. Roscommon. He was son of John Joseph Kelly, Surveyor for Co. Roscommon of Essex Lawn, Roscommon. See Family Tree of Kellys of Essex Lawn.
M. 1890 F. 1894
William Edward Kelly, C.E., J.P., St. Helens, Westport, Co. Mayo. See Family Tree of the Kellys of St. Helens.
F. 1888
William P. Kelly, Solicitor, Shannon View Park, Athlone, Co. Westmeath.
M. 1889, F. 1890

Members
Edward Walsh Kelly, Bellavista, Tramore, Co. Waterford.
M. 1888
Francis James Kelly (41), J.P., Dullek, Co. Meath. Member of the Kellys of Mucklon, Co. Galway. See Main Hy-Many Family Tree.]
M. 1891
Ignatius S. Kelly (43), Provincial Bank House, Cork. Son of Peter Kelly, Solicitor of Dowdstown, Bonnyconlon, Ballina. See Main Hy-Many Family Tree.
M. 1885.
Rev. James Kelly, C.C., Doonpark, Claddaghduff, Clifden, Co. Galway.
M. 1899.
V. Rev. James J. Kelly, P.P., V.G., St. Peter's, Athlone. See Dean J.J. Kelly Family Tree.
M. 1890
Rev. John Kelly, C.C. Dalkey, Co. Dublin.
M. 1896.
Dr Joseph Dillon Kelly, J.P., 31 Earls St., Mullingar, Co. Westmeath.
M. 1898
Richard J. Kelly, B.L., J.P., 21 St. Charles's St., Dublin. [Editor and owner of the Tuam Herald].
M. 1891.
Thomas Aliaga Kelly (42), 64 Upper Leeson St., Dublin. [See Main Hy-Many Family Tree].
M. 1891.
Thomas J. Kelly, 37 Kildare St., Dublin.
M. 1899.

1897
1. Denis Kelly appointed **Bishop of Ross** (Co. Cork).

2. W. P. Kelly published *Schoolboys Three ,* a story of school Life.

3. General Sir Richard Denis Kelly (1815-1897), ("the O'Kelly More"), K.C.B., of Mucklon, Co.. Galway, Kilcash, Co.. Roscommon, died at his home "Shrublands", Earley, Berks. He was born at Ceylon, in 1815 , **retired General, and landowner, died.** He was son of Colonel Richard Kelly of Weston, Co. Meath and formerly of Mucklon, Co. Galway who claimed descent from William Boy O'Kelly, chief of Hy-Many through **Bryan O'Kelly, of Ballyforan**. The family claimed to be chief of the name through being the eldest decedent of William Boy. As a result they used the title "the O'Kelly Mór". Richard Denis was born in 1815, and was educated at Sandhurst Military Academy and joined the army in 1834. He took part in the Crimean War in 1855 and the Indian Mutiny 1857-59. He was promoted General in 1880.
In 1876 he had 4,168 Irish acres of land in Co. Galway. His address at that time was 8 Clyde Road, Dublin. Later he lived at Shrublands, Earley, Reading, England. The old house at Mucklon was leased to different people after the family moved to Weston, Co. Meath. Mucklon House was eventually knocked down. All that remains is a very small gate lodge that housed a Protestant church during the proselytising campaign that occurred during the great famine. Richard was captured during the Crimean War. [See 1855 Crimean

Causalities]

4. James Kelly, (-1897) of Johnstown House, Athlone, died. He was born in Creevey, Seaforde, Co. Down. His family were the descendants of the Kellys of Clanbrassel Mac Coolethan who had been described in an ancient document as "living in a fast country of wood and bog, and are a very savage and barbarous people and given altogether to spoils and robberies". These Kellys arose separately from the Kellys elsewhere. They like the Kellys of Devon who had their origin in Cornwall, derived their name Ceallach (anglicised Kelly) from Coill meaning wood, in the old Celtic languages of Ireland (Gaelic) and of Cornwall (Cornish). The name was men from the woods. James was the son of Michael and they were one of the few old Irish Catholic gentry in that area of County Down. James was a Civil Engineer and he got a position on the maintenance staff of the first railway line laid between Liverpool and Manchester.
In 1850 he and some other engineers were commissioned to construct the Ganges Canal in India. Kelly was stationed at Ruck in the North Western Province when the Indian Mutiny broke out in 1857. He returned to England on leave in 1863 and married an eighteen year old girl called (Catherine) Jane, daughter of Robert Fletcher, of Edgbaston, Birmingham. The couple returned to India where their first two children, (Patrick) Robert and Ida Mary were born in 1865 and 1867. After the birth of their second child they received word that James's father had died and she inherited £17,000 .
In 1868 the family returned to Ireland via the Suez canal which had only recently opened. Their third child Charles was born in Bray soon after their arrival. They moved to Moss Hill, Strokestown, in 1871 where their son Arthur was born. In 1873 they purchased Johnstown House, about six miles from Ballinasloe just off the road to Ballinasloe. The estate consisted of 2238 acres.
James Kelly became involved in local affairs and was appointed a magistrate and a member of the Guardians of the Athlone Union. He died at Johnstown House on August 12, 1897 and was buried in Cornamanagh Cemetery. [See 1916]

5. A Bazaar was held in Elphin in from January 3 to January 11, 1897 to obtain funds to complete the new church. On January 11 the finale was a grand concert. Among those who attended were **Mr and Mrs. Andrew Kelly.**

1898

1. Thomas Kelly, Rockhill (1832-1898), Rockhill, Oranmore, died. He was born in 1832 and married in 1874, Belinda, daughter of Henry Blake of Ballyglunin, Co. Galway. She died March 23, 1889. He was succeeded by an only child Gustavus William Francis Blake Kelly. Thomas was one of the few landlords who sided with the tenants during the agrarian troubles in the latter part of the nineteenth century. As a result after a trial in Galway, he was sent to Mountjoy Jail in Dublin. On his release he was met at the railway station in Oranmore by a large crowd and a brass band and was carried shoulder high to his home at Rockhill. As a result of his trial in a cold court in Galway and his subsequent incarceration his health was adversely affected cutting short his life. His son inherited a large amount of money from his mother's estate and purchased Dundermot House and estate, outside Ballymoe, Co. Roscommon. This estate was in ancient times the property of a different branch of the O'Kellys. [Dundermot is being restored by the present owners in 2008]

2. Bishop William Bernard Kelly was, appointed in 1898first Bishop of Geraldston, Western Australia. This diocese was carved out of the old diocese of Perth. It included the Kimberly in the far north of Western Australia. Kelly who was a native of Perth was educated at St. Peter's College, Wexford, Ireland.

3. The Westminster Parliament passed an act made the parliamentary electorate, together with the peers and qualified women the electorate. (see 1899).

4. Mary, 2nd daughter of Thomas Aliaga Kelly, of 64 Upper Leeson Street, Dublin married James Joseph Dermot Daly M.A. on August 3rd. 1898.

5. Principal Rhys, LL.D., F.R.S.A., in his article, on Ogham Stones, in the Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, talking about the Dooghmakeeone Stone in County Mayo, wrote : "On Friday August 13, 1898, I left Clonalis (House, the home of The O'Conor Don), and was met at **Westport** by **Mr W. E. Kelly, of St. Helen's**, (Westport), who drove me past Croagh Patrick to Louisburg, and thence to the sandhills on the coast in the townland of Dooghmakeone, where we saw the Ogham stone described by him in the *Journal,* 1897, page 186."

Later he wrote, "Bidding a reluctant adieu to Mr and Mrs. Kelly's charming Westport home, I went to Ballina."
[William Edward Kelly (1843-c.1910), J.P., DL, High Sheriff of Mayo. His wife was Edith Mary Cather, daughter of the Archdeacon (Protestant) of Tuam, John Cather.]

6. On Sunday August 23, 1898, the foundation stone of a monument commemorating those who had died in the rising in 1798, was **laid in** Lower Knox St., (later called Pearce St.), **Ballina. The** ceremony was carried out by Made Gonne McBride, who with a large international contingent had come from Dublin by train. The attendance was a very large one. Prior to the ceremony a march was held starting in Arthur St. (now Teeling St.), opposite the home of **Mr T. B. Kelly. Hon. Secretary of the local branch of the Centenary Committee**, and continued a tour of the town. **Maude Gonne was staying as a guest of the Kelly family**, during her visit to Ballina. Several bands from Mayo and the surrounding counties took part in the ceremony. Among a large group on the stand was **Pat Kelly, PLG, Crossmolina**. Near the end of the ceremony the Chairman called on Mr T. B. Kelly to read letters and telegrams of apology for inability to be present from several M.P.'s some clergy as well as **Mr John F. Kelly, Sligo.** The ceremonies were rounded off with a banquet at the Moy Hotel when several rousing tunes such as "The Wearing of the Green", "God Save Ireland" etc were played**.**

7. Elected County Councils replaced the **Grand Jury** in administering the affairs of the counties. The Grand Jurors were not elected but were nominated by the Sheriff from members of the landowning class. The Grand Jury had the power to levy cess, subject to the approval of the judges of the assizes.

8. James Pendelton O'Kelly died on May 28, 1898, in Gallaway, Tenn., as a result of an accident after being hit by a runaway horse and buggy. He was the eldest child of William Jefferson and Nancy Moring O'Kelly and moved with his parents from Chatam, N.C., to Fayette Co., Tenn., in the 1830's. He married Rebecca Jane Tharp and they had six children. After Jane's death on January 26, 1859, he re-married and had a further eight children. During the Civil War he enlisted with Company G, 16th Tennessee Cavalry, Confederate Army on November 8, 1863. [I.N. See 1930 and 1938]

9. Fr. Michael J. Kelly, in 1898 was the first Irish priest in St Patrick's Parish, Hepner**, Morrow County, Oregon.** Born in Ireland and at the time of his arrival the parish extended to Maryville, Spray, Fossil and Condon. He was on a great organiser and true evangelist.
Also in this area was John J. Kelly, who was born in County Leitrim and made his way to Morrow County in 1909 where he worked on the Kilkenny ranches and later acquired his own livestock. For the last twenty years of his life he was an outstanding sheep and wool buyer. He died in a stairway accident in the Packard Hotel in Pendelton in January 1940.
[*Shamrocks and Shepards : The Irish in Morrow County.* By John F. Kilkenny 1981]

10. Rev. Thomas Kelly, S. J., died on April 20, 1898 in his 69th year. Born in Dublin in 1829, he was educated at the Jesuit Day School in Hardwicke Street, Dublin and later at Clongowes Wood College, Naas, Co. Kildare and after completing his Senior Certificate, he entered the Jesuit Noviciate at Dole. He later moved to Avignon in France, from where in 1848 the Jesuits were expelled and he had to flee to England. He did a course of Theology in St. Beuno's in North Wales and at Laval. He was ordained priest at Maynooth in 1859. He succeeded his brother Edward as Rector of the Jesuit College in Limerick and remained there for eight years. During his time there he built the beautiful Church of the Sacred Heart. He passed his later years at the Jesuit House in Gardener Street, Dublin, where he laboured until his death. [See 1878 (1)]. [From Internet].

11. Among those killed or wounded at the **Battle of Khartoum** fought on September 2, 1898 was **F. J. Kelly of**
the 21st Lancers.

1899
1. John Tarpey Kelly, a poet, died. He was born in Clonmacnoise in 1864.

2. William Patrick Kelly published *The Dolomite Cavern or Light in the Darkness.*

3. A. J. Kelly represented Australia, this year, at rugby football, playing against the British and Irish

Lions**.** Kelly played at home, for New South Wales.

4. At a United Irish League, held in Crossmolina, William O'Brien, founder member of the organization spoke of John McHale of Laherdane a candidate in the forthcoming county council elections. "His name alone ought to be a host at the foot of Nephin, and even if he were my worst enemy, I would go to the end of the earth to support him." (John McHale, the famous Archbishop of Tuam was from the same village). McHale went on to win the seat with 568 votes against **Pat Kelly of Crossmolina**, who won 267 votes. The landlord's representative Joseph Pratt D.L. obtained only 79 votes.

5. The first meeting of the Mayo County Council, was held in the Grand Jury Room, of the Court House, Castlebar on April 22nd. Among those present were **Conor O'Kelly, and P. J. Kelly J.P**. On the motion of James Daly and seconded by Luke Dillon, **Conor O'Kelly, (President of South Mayo United Irish League),** was appointed chairman for the transaction of preliminary business, the co-optation of additional Councillors and a permanent chairman. During the meeting Conor O'Kelly was elected permanent Chairman unopposed. [See 1908 (7)].

4. The Medal of Honor, was awarded to the following Kellys for their bravery in the Spanish-American War.
Watertender Francis Kelly, of the U.S. Navy, who was **born in 1879, in Boston**, Mass., was awarded the medal for his part in connection with the sinking of the U.S.S. Merrimac at the entrance to the harbour at Santiago, de Cuba, on June 2, 1898, "Despite heavy fire from the Spanish batteries, Kelly displayed extraordinary heroism throughout this operation.
Private Thomas Kelly, Comp. H, U.S. Infantry, b. in Ireland, entered service in N.Y. Was awarded the medal for "Gallantly assisting in the rescue of the wounded from in front of the enemy lines while under heavy fire." [see 1865, 1869,1874 and 1919]

5. The Fighting Race was written by Joseph Ignatius Constantine Clarke, Irish born journalist and editor in America. Clarke was born in Kingstown, Co. Dublin in 1846 and reported on the Spanish-American War of 1898. Mary's Heights was one of the battles of the Civil War (1861-5) and the engagements referred to by Shea in the fourth verse mainly involved soldiers of the Irish Brigade who fought in eighteenth century Europe.

'Read out the names and Burke sat back
And Kelly drooped his head,
While Shea - they called him 'Scholar Jack' -
Went down the list of the dead,
Of the officers, seamen, gunners, mariners,
The crews of the gig and yawl,
The bearded man and the lad in his teens,
The carpenters coal pressers, all;
Then knocking the ashes from out his pipe
Said Burke in an offhand way,
'Were in the dead man's list by cripe;
Kelly and Burke and Shea.'
'Well here's to the Maine, and I'm sorry for Spain,'
Said Kelly and Burke and Shea.

'Where there's Kellys there's trouble,' says Burke,
'Whenever fighting's the game
Or spice of danger in grown man's work,'
Said Kelly, 'you'll find my name.'
'And do we fall short,' says Burke getting mad,
'When its touch and go for life?'
Said Shea, 'its thirty odd years, bedad,
Since I charg'd to drum and fife
Up Mary's Heights and my old canteen
Stopped a rebel ball on its way ;
There were blossoms of blood on our sprigs of green -

Kelly and Burke and Shea -
And the dead didn't brag.' 'Well here's to the flag!'
Said Kelly and Burke and Shea.

I wish 'twas in Ireland, for there's the place,'
Said Burke, 'that we'd die by right
In the cradle of our soldiers race
After one good stand up fight ;
My grandfather fell at Vinegar Hill
And fighting was not his trade ;
But his rusty pike's in the cabin still
With Hession blood on the blade.'
'Aye, aye,' said Kelly the pikes were great
When the word was clear the way!"
We were thick on the roll in Ninety-Eight,
Kelly and Burke and Shea.'
'Well here's to the pike and the sword and the like1'
Said Kelly and Burke and Shea.

And Shea, the scholar, with rising joy,
Says, 'We were at Ramillies ;
We left our bones at Fontenoy
And up in the Pyrenees ;
Before Dunkirk, on Landen's plain,
Cremona, Lille and Ghent.
We're all over Austria, France and Spain
Wherever they pitched a tent.
We died for England from Waterloo
To Egypt and Dargai;
And still there's enough for a corps or two,
Kelly and Burke and Shea.'
'Well here's to good honest fighting blood!'
Said Kelly and Burke and Shea.

'Oh, the fighting races don't die out,
If they seldom die in their bed,
For love is first in their hearts, no doubt.'
Said Burke; then Kelly said:
'When Michael, the Irish archangel, stands,
The angel with the sword
And the battle-dead from a hundred lands
Are ranged in one big horde,
Our line, that for Gabriel's trumpet waits,
Will stretch three deep that day -
From Jehoshaphat to the Golden Gates
Kelly and Burke and Shea.'
'Well, here's thanks to God for the race and the sod!'
Said Kelly and Burke and Shea.

1900
1. Rev. William D. Kelly Irish-American poet died. He was born in Dundalk, Co. Louth.

2. Denis O'Kelly from Claremorris, was County Secretary, in Co. Mayo, 1899-1900.

3. Dennis Kelly, Kildare, off coy Will and G, P.r. Sept 6, 1900., another copy T. 286. N.A.

4. Bernard Kelly, Ballyconnell, Co. Cavan, merchant. Adm. (I D B N 1900**)** T. 40 79 Orig. I. A.=24=70

Same Gent (I) 1898 (2) off copies Cavan D.R. Plus schedule of assets T. 4055. N.A.

5. Gertrude Kelly, Essex St., Dublin, copy of Probate Pr 1900. T. 9397. N.A.

6. The Fifth Contingent left on May 1, 1900, by the transport *Victorian*, and arrived in Beira on May 23; disembarked, entrained to Umtali, and marched to Marandellas, reaching there on July 11.
"A" and "B" squadrons under **Lieutenant-Colonel N. W. Kelly,** were sent to Bulawayo and then by rail to Mafeking. They then despatched to Ottoshoop and form part of Brigadier-General Lord Errol's Brigade, under Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Carrington. To **be completed] See 1901 (4).**

7. The following students were **at St. Munchin's College,** Limerick and left the school in 1900 **: - Michael Kelly, Nelson St., and Kelly (first name unknown), Ballybricken, Grange.** [See 1859 (8), 1862 (9), 1864 (17), 1866 (12) and 1869 (8).

8. Thomas Kelly of Curorea died on September 29, 1900 aged 84 years and his **wife Mary died on January 12, 1900 aged 71 years.** Stone erected in Tisrara, Four Roads, Co. Roscommon by their loving children in the U.S.A.

1901
1. Mr. Bellew Kelly, F.R.C.S.I., Surgeon, of Laurence Street, **Drogheda**, Co. Louth, died after a short illness. He was educated at the Royal College of Surgeons, and graduated L.R.C.S.I., in 1865, L.K.Q.C.P.I., in 1866, and F.R.C.S.I., in 1874. He was Medical Officer to St. Peter's Dispensary District, Drogheda, as well as Surgeon to the Drogheda County Infirmary. He had been High Sheriff, and was also at one time vice-president of the Irish Medical Association.

2. *An Abbey Town of Ireland* by **Rev. J. J. Kelly, D. D.,** was published in Dublin.

3. Jeremiah C. Kelley, (-1901), miner manager, died in Butte, Montana. Jeremiah better known as the father of Cornelius F. Kelley, "Copper King". Was brought from Cork to the U.S.A. by his parents as a child**.**
became a friend of Marcus Daly, "Copper King II, in Nevada, where both were involved in mining for silver. After Daly had acquired the Anaconda copper mine in Butte he persuaded Kelley to come to Butte to be a copper mining manager. He came to Butte, with young Cornelius F. his son who was destined to be the greatest Copper King since the first who was given that title, King Solomon, in Biblical Times. Jeremiah is buried in St.. Patrick's Cemetery, Butte.

4. Lieut.-Colonel N. W. Kelly, was honoured with the Orders of Knighthood
3rd class Military Companion - C.B. He was involved in the South African War. [See 1900 (6)]

5. Private Albert Edwin Kelly a member of the 1st Contingent of **Australians fighting in the Boer War** was invalided and returned home on July 31, 1900. He returned with the 6th Contingent as a Corporal and on officers orders he was promoted Sergeant.
Private Joseph Dennis Kelly was also in the 6th Contingent.

6. Private J. P. Kelly was promoted Lieutenant on February 15, 1901, in South Africa.

7. Mr J. D. Kelly (42), sometime of Hope, Nelson, N. Z. "Had a very fine property about nine miles from Nelson comprising five acres of excellent land together with a substantially built eight-roomed house, containing bathroom and all accessories. The outbuildings included a four-stalled stable, coach-house, dairy and fowl houses and a large barn. Mr Kelly had an abundant supply of good water on the property and an orchard of half an acre which was well stocked with the best variety of fruit trees. Mr Kelly died in the year 1901." [He was of the Kellys of Mucklon, Co. Galway. The above was from The Cyclopaedia of New Zealand. Given to me by Zita Kelly, London]

8. Mr. J. Kelly was the top scorer in the victory of the **County Galway Cricket** Club over Mr. Borneo's team played at Athenry. Kelly scored 71 runs which was the highest score of the match which was played on the 17th June 1901.

9. The Tuam Herald reporting on an article in the Peking and Tienstin Times of China records that Dr.

Andrew Irwin had died in China. He was born on March 17, 1846 in **Fidane House, Co. Galway** and graduated from the Royal College of Surgeons in 1872. He was in the Army Medical Corps for a time but was invited by Dr. Fraser to Tienstin in 1878. He was son of the late Andrew Irwin of Ballymoe, Boyle, Co. Roscommon and of Fidane, Co. Galway.

10. Richard J. Kelly, Hon. Local Secretary Co. Galway read a paper on "The Ogham Inscribed Stones from the Royal Irish Academy Museum at the general meeting of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland held in Galway on July 1, 1901.

11.
History of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Mormons).

CHAPTER 42.

BISHOP GEORGE A. BLAKESLEE.

GEORGE A. BLAKESLEE:, eldest child of James Blakeslee, and Louisiana Edmunds Blakeslee, was born August 22, 1826, at Ellisburg, Jefferson County, New York, and is of English and Scotch descent. His mother, Louisiana Edmunds, was a cousin of Judge Edmunds, of Ohio. Her father was a soldier of the Revolution, and was taken prisoner by the British. His father, Apostle James Blakeslee, whose biography will be found in volume 3 of this history, page 756, was an earnest, active, sacrificing minister of the gospel, during the early establishing of the work among the children of men in the nineteenth century. George A. with his parents moved to Perth, Canada, in 1835. After two years they went to St. Lawrence County, New York, and again in one year to Waterville, Oneida County, New York. Thence to Utica, where they remained until 1842. In 1843, they removed to Nauvoo, Illinois, but remained there only a short time, as indicated by the following taken from the diary of James Blakeslee: "At the time we arrived in Nauvoo in 1843, we were reduced in circumstances to that degree that we were almost destitute of both food and raiment, and my health was so impaired as to render it impossible for me to labour with my hands to support my family, and how to sustain ourselves in the city of Nauvoo, I did not know. We, therefore, thought best to move out into the country where we could get labour among the farmers, which we did, and where my family remained until they removed to Hampton, Rock Island County, Illinois, August 27, 1844. In 1848 they removed to Batavia, Kane County, Illinois. During all of these wanderings, Bishop Blakeslee stayed with the
(page 723)

family, labouring with all his boyhood's strength to provide raiment and food for the family, while his father was abroad preaching the gospel. At Batavia he worked on a farm the first year. In the fall of 1849 he engaged in the lumber business, which he continued until 1854, when he removed to Michigan, to what is now Galien, Berrien County, where he continued to reside during the remainder of his life.

At Galien he engaged in general merchandise, in connection with the lumber and manufacturing business. He held several minor public offices. He was justice of the peace from 1857 to 1880, and postmaster from 1856 to 1888.

February 12, 1848, he was married at Voree, Wisconsin, to Miss Lydia Alcott, an English lady who had come to America a few years before. There were born to them eleven children, two sons and nine daughters. One son, Edwin A., now counsellor to the Presiding **Bishop, E. L. Kelley**, and the following six daughters are still living: Mrs. Eliza Emery, of Buchanan, Michigan; Mrs. Sara B. Fry, of Chicago, Illinois; Mrs. Georgiana Wright, of Detroit, Michigan; Mrs. Lydia Clark, of Galien, Michigan; Mrs. Viola Blair, of Kansas City, Missouri; and Mrs. Winnie Belle Smith, of Detroit, Michigan. One daughter, Ella, died in February, 1881, at 27 years of age; the other son, George Alma, died in November, 1888, at 28 years of age. Two children died in infancy. His wife survived him for several years, passing away at her home in Galien, on September 8, 1902.

In 1859 he united with the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and on April 8, 1860, at Amboy, Illinois, he was ordained to the office of elder. At the annual conference of 1862, he was appointed, with I. L. Rogers, William Aldrich, Philo Howard, and J. D. Heywood, a committee to procure a printing-press and printing material, and locate the same. On April 9, 1866, at the annual conference held at Plano, Illinois, he was ordained a high priest. At the annual conference of 1878, he was appointed on a

committee with President Joseph and Apostle W. H. Kelley, to perform some important work towards the settlement of difficulties in Canada. This duty was performed (page 724) by this committee to the satisfaction of the church. At the April conference of 1879 he received a General Conference appointment to labour, as circumstances permitted, in Berrien County, Michigan. This appointment was continued the following year, since which we have no record of his being appointed as missionary by the General Conference.

At the same annual conference of 1879, together with William H. Kelley and Phineas Cadwell, he was appointed to examine the books and records of the Herald Office. This work was an arduous one, and resulted in bringing about better conditions, and possibly in saving to the church considerable means. At the same conference he was appointed a member of the Board of Publication.

In 1881, in company with William H. Kelley, he interviewed David Whitmer, at his home in Richmond, Ray County, Missouri, at which time Elder Blakeslee states that he was so moved by the divine power, while hearing Elder Whitmer relate the circumstances connected with the Book of Mormon, that he received additional confirmation and testimony of the truth of that record.

At the April conference of 1882, upon the resignation of Bishop I. L. Rogers, Elder Blakeslee was nominated, approved, and ordained Presiding Bishop of the church. He had for some time previous to this been acting as agent for Bishop I. L. Rogers in his home district. He chose as his counsellors Elijah Banta and **E. L. Kelley.** In the capacity of Bishop he served the church the remainder of his life. Under his administration new life and vigour were infused into the financial department of church work. Together with his counsellor, **E. L. Kelley**, he travelled largely throughout the church, expounding the financial law, and his interpretation of the financial law was accepted by the church as the correct interpretation of the law of God as touching those matters, and though meeting with some opposition in places, his teaching was quite generally received, and largely acted upon.

In 1882, in company with William H. Kelley, he visited Manitoba. During their short stay they did what they could to establish the work there.

(page 725)

In 1883, when the committee appointed by General Conference went to Washington for the purpose of presenting a petition to Secretary Frelinghuysen regarding the letter of former Secretary Evarts, they asking that discrimination be made between the Reorganization and the Mormons of Utah, Bishop Blakeslee accompanied them and rendered valuable assistance in the performance of the duties of the committee. As an active member of the Board of Publication, and Bishop of the church, he spent the remainder of his life serving the church in these capacities with zeal and fidelity.

On the evening of September 20, 1890, he died at his home in Galien, Michigan, after a very short illness. The Saints' Herald, the church organ, said of him:

"The death of Bro. George A. Blakeslee takes from the ranks of the living one of the rarest and best of men. It is entirely needless to praise him further than to write: He will be missed in every circle in which he has moved as a noble man, a conscientious and efficient workman in whatever he put his time and efforts to accomplish. He has raised a noble family and goes to his rest as one prepared to live."

BISHOP E. L. KELLEY.

BY W. B. KELLEY.

Edmund Levi Kelley was born near Vienna, Illinois, November 17, 1844, where with his parents he lived for about ten years, when they emigrated to Mills County, Iowa. His great-grandparents, Richard Kelley and Maria Gibbs, emigrated to America in the year 1773, and their son Benjamin Franklin Kelley was married to Miss Nancy Yancey, daughter of Colonel Austin Yancey of North Carolina in the year 1805. A family of seven children was raised by them, one of whom, Richard Yancey Kelley, was the father of the subject of this sketch.

In the introduction of the gospel message by the Latter Day Saints in Johnson County, Illinois, the

grandfather, Benjamin Kelley, opened his house for the use of the ministers
(page 726)

in preaching, and carefully considered the message, with the result that he and family received it as being in entire harmony with the truth taught in the Bible.

After the death of the Prophet in 1844, Richard Y. Kelley, who was at the time an elder in the church, and one of the leading members in Southern Illinois, continued in affiliation with the work under the Twelve until about the year 1847, when he visited the camp at Kanesville, Iowa, and made a special examination into the peculiar views adhered to by them at this time, which he was unable to approve of or indorse [endorse].

Subsequently to this, he examined the claims of Mr. J. J. Strang, Sidney Rigdon, Gladden Bishop, and Alpheus Cutler, giving elders of these various parties the hospitality of his home, with the result that he rejected many of the things taught by all. In the year 1859, he examined the claims of the Reorganization presented by Elders E. C. Briggs and W. W. Blair and pronounced their message in spirit and word that ministered and taught in the days of the Prophet. He at once accepted and began again to preach the word.

It was as a boy listening to the canvass of the claims of these various parties, and also the positions held by ministers of the Methodist Episcopal church, who discussed Bible topics in a friendly way with his father, that E. L. Kelley received his early tuition touching religious problems for although he could take no part in the controversy himself, he was a close and attentive listener and formed conclusions accordingly.

The family of Richard Y. and Sarah E. F. (Ballowe) Kelley, consisted of seven boys and one girl, to-wit: Benjamin E. F., John Smith, William H., Mary J. H., Edmund L., George T., Parley P., and James M. Five of these united with the church and three did not. Those who became members are all living. Those who did not have all passed over on the other side. This is not to be taken that the three died because they did not unite with the church, and that they were therefore not permitted to live; but rather that those who survive do so by the special blessings and promises of the Lord, through special help received (page 727) when under the afflictions and perils of life; thus proving that it is better after all to serve the Lord and seek first the interest of his work than not to serve him.

In early life E. L. Kelley was engaged in the occupation of farming, and received his first schooling in a country schoolhouse. When eighteen years of age, he taught his first term of school in the neighbourhood where he was raised. During portions of the years 1863 and 1864, he attended school at the University of Iowa, furnishing his way by his own efforts, his father having died June 10, 1861, leaving a widow and a large family of children.

On the 23d of May, 1864, he united with the church at the semi-annual conference held near Council Bluffs, Iowa, Elder George Sweet officiating at the baptism and Elder W. W. Blair in the confirmation. He attended a general conference of the church first in April, 1865, near Sandwich, Illinois, and from there went to Poughkeepsie, New York, and attended the Eastman Business College. After finishing a commercial course of study he tried to get a position in New York City, but did not succeed and hired to work as a boat hand on the steamer, Herald, one of the Thomas Cornell line of steamers, running between New York City and Rondout on the Hudson River, and worked at this till December 22, 1865.

The first of January, 1866, he was given the principalship of the boys' high school in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and at the close of the term returned West and worked for Edwards & Greenough, on the Chicago city directory.

In the fall of 1866, he began teaching again and took a school near Clinton, Illinois. While here he passed through a severe siege of typhoid fever, a disease prevalent at times in Central Illinois. His friends who cared for him were greatly alarmed at his condition at this time, but he recovered and returned to his home in Western Iowa, and in the spring and summer of 1867, taught a school at Crescent City, Iowa.

From the fall of 1867 to March 1870, he was in the drug business in Logan, Harrison County, Iowa. In April, 1870, he again attended the University of Iowa, but in the fall began teaching in his old school near Clinton, Illinois. While

(page 728)

teaching here in the winter of 1870, he had a vision representing the work of the Son of Man, the impressions of which changed materially his work in life. His own report of it is as follows:
"In the vision the Saviour was shown to be making what appeared to be the last of a long and devoted effort to reclaim the world from evil, and the statement was made, 'He is travelling the circuit of the earth for the last time.' While intently looking upon the scene I was asked to follow, and promised to do so."
At the close of his term of school he went to the April conference at Plano, Illinois, and stated that if the church wanted his services it could have them, otherwise he would return to his work of teaching.
After consideration of the matter by the conference he was ordained to the priest's office, and given a mission under Elder E. C. Briggs in the state of Michigan. Going at once to his field of labour by private conveyance, he preached his first sermon on the way near Wilmington, Illinois, the first part of May, 1871.
He continued missionary labour in Michigan from the first of June, 1871, till the 15th of September, 1872, when he quit this work for a time, to further pursue his studies, and began a course of law in the University of Iowa. In June of the following year he completed this work and returned to Mills County, in which he was raised, and opened a law office at the county-seat, Glenwood, where he practiced state law during the week and preached divine law on Sundays.
During this year he was also elected superintendent of schools of Mills County. Under this situation he notified President Smith and Bishop I. L. Rogers of his prospective work, and stated that while he was thus engaged he was at the direction of the church and would not hesitate to answer a call to other duties at any time, and received a reply to the effect that for the present, considering the fact that he was already preaching locally and in a position to do much good in a general way as a public officer, it would be best to remain where he was until further developments.
(page 729)

On the 21st of December, 1876, he was married to Miss Cassie Bishop, daughter of Mr. John and Mrs. Mary J. Bishop, of Malvern, Iowa. From this union they now have a family of eight children, five boys and three girls.
During his law-practice in the year 1878, while considering certain matters which were urged by some of the leading elders of the church touching the life and character of Joseph Smith, the prophet, and the authenticity of a few of the revelations in the Book of Doctrine and Covenants, he was greatly impressed by an experience one evening at his home in the month of October, which brought him, as he states, so far at least as having a sensation of the reality, into the presence of the Creator and Judge of all, where he was instructed, according to his own report as follows:
"Men should be judged by their public acts and not by their private lives. If I were to pass upon men according to their merits, you nor no other man would stand before me. The revelations in the Book of Doctrine and Covenants I gave to my servant, Joseph Smith."
This, the second evening after it was given, was rehearsed to Jason W. Briggs, President of the Quorum of Twelve, who had made a visit to the home of Mr. Kelley and with whom he was considering these questions.
Elder Briggs seemed considerably perplexed at the statement and suggested that it was possible for men to go too far in trying to pry into the private business of others in which they were not rightfully concerned.
The experience, with the subject of this sketch, served the purpose of cutting off any possible association with those who were trying to build themselves up by parading what they regarded as faults in the private life of Joseph Smith, and also confirmed him as to the correctness of the revelations given to govern the church, and has been one of the suggestive points used in determining the proper procedure in meeting in a fair way serious problems which have arisen in his work both as a lawyer and preacher.
No request for special church work came to him till the fall of 1881, when he was placed upon a committee

with Zenos H. Gurley of Decatur County, Iowa, to present to the Congress
(page 730)

of the United States the claims of the Reorganized Church touching the innovation of polygamy by certain parties claiming to be Latter Day Saints. This work was entered upon in December, 1881, by the committee and completed and due report made to the first annual conference held at Independence, Missouri, on April 6, 1882. During the session of the conference in 1882, at Independence, E. L. Kelley was ordained an elder of the church, also a counsellor to George A. Blakeslee, presiding bishop of the church. This position he continued to fill until the death of Bishop Blakeslee, September 20, 1890. His work of teaching and urging the fulfilling of the law relating to finances in connection with the Bishop was not without considerable opposition and criticism from numbers of the Saints and eldership for a time, so much so, that in the May following the annual conference of 1885, he was seriously considering the situation as to whether he was not too persistent in contending for his exposition of the law touching temporalities, and was contemplating resigning his office as counsellor to the Bishop, when he was spoken to by the Spirit according to his report of the experience, as follows:
"I have called you to teach the law contained in the Book of Doctrine and Covenants, and it is my will that you do this. You will also be called to fill more important positions of trust than you now hold."
This will doubtless explain in some degree at least, why he has not hesitated to present and urge what he has believed to be the law of God to govern the church.
Upon the death of Bishop Blakeslee in 1890, he was appointed acting Bishop by the First Presidency of the church until the ensuing annual conference. On the 10th day of April, 1891, he was called and ordained to the office of Presiding Bishop of the church (having first been ordained a high priest), which position he occupies at the present time. His counsellors in the Bishopric, George H. Hilliard and E. A. Blakeslee, were called, elected, and ordained at the same conference and have also continued to act in these offices. He has also acted as president of the Herald Publishing House since May, 1891. On the 9th of April, 1897,
(page 731)

he was called to act as counsellor to the President of the church until a counsellor should be chosen to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of President W. W. Blair, which position he filled in connection with his other duties until the 18th of April, 1902.
The special financial work of the Bishopric since its present organization in April, 1891, in addition to the general work of furnishing the ministry and poor, has been as follows:
1. The fitting up and furnishing of offices for the general officers of the church for use in the transaction of its business.
2. Purchasing land and building the Saints' Home at Lamoni, Iowa, to aid in caring for the enfeebled and aged of the church.
3. The building of the Evanelia, a boat to aid the missionaries in their work in the Society Islands.
4. The building of Graceland College, an educational institution under the supervision of the church.
The purchase of lands as means could be spared from the treasury in the interest of the work of redeeming the waste places of Zion.
In addition to this work, the subject of this sketch has travelled and. preached extensively in the United States and Canada; held fifteen public discussions, one of which was published and has been extensively circulated; filled a special mission to the British Isles in the year 1901, at which time he also visited the countries of France and Italy.
(page 732)

12 Catherine Kelly died September 27, 1899 aged 26 years and **Owen Kelly** died August 22, 1894 aged 74 years also **Winifred Kelly** died March 14, 1901. They are buried in **Tisrara Medieval Cemetery,** Four

Roads, Co. Roscommon.

1902

1. Delia Kelly, hotel maid, died, in child birth, from eclampsia, in Butte, Montana. The baby also died. She was born in Gortletila, Glenamoy, Belmullet, Co. Mayo, Ireland in 1871. She was the eldest child of Michael and Bridget Kelly. Her brother P. J. (Patrick Joseph), had preceded her to Butte.

2. R. V. Kelly, was honoured with the Orders of Knighthood 3rd class Military Companion - C. B.
[? Lieutenant Colonel Robert Vandeleur Kelly who was awarded the Queen's South African Medal]

3. Private W. J. Kelly, from South Australia, took part in the Boer War and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant.

4. Arthur Maitland Kelly, eldest son of Rev. Maitland Kelly, of Kelly, Devon became **J.P. for Devon** In 1902. Arthur was born in 1874 and was educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford. He was a member of the New University Club**. His home was Kelly, Lifton, North Devon.**

5. Rev. H. Kelly, was appointed Catholic Curate in the parish of Kilmeena, Westport in 1902. [C. Na M.]

6. The following Kellys were **students at St. Munchin's College,** Limerick : - **James Kelly, Ballybricken, Grange** from 1899 to 1902; **John Kelly, Ballybricken, Grange** from 1899 to 1902; **Redmond Kelly, Ballybricken**, Grange from 1900 to 1902. [See 1859 (8), 1862 (9), 1864 (17), 1866 (12**), 1900 (12).**

7.The British Army in the Anglo-Boer War
South Africa, 11 October 1899 - 31 May 1902

1st Battalion, Royal Scots, Northern Transvaal

The Boer War was a watershed event for the British Army, the Boers employed hit-and-run tactics that not only caused losses the British could not afford. They did not conform to the usual "gentlemanly" rules of war.
The British Army started off with 12,546 men in South Africa when the war began, but the number of officers and men actually employed from first to last, during the war, was officially given as 448,435.
It became clear to the British that they had to adopt new tactics to defeat the Boers. They needed to fight a series of battles over a long period of time covering wide areas of ground, this involved marching in long columns for days at a time across the vast plains or "veldt", often without proper uniforms or rations. The weather caused problems, with freezing temperatures and storms in the winter and very hot summers.
The Boer War, according to Rudyard Kipling, taught the British "no end of a lesson".. over 20,000 British Troops were laid to rest in the heat and dust of the South African veldt, with another 22,829 being wounded.

Casualties

Removing the dead

There are discrepancies in the Casualty figures between the Official History and those recorded in 'The Times' Vol. VII, whose figures are shown in brackets.
British Forces

Killed in Action or Died of Wounds
7,582 including 712 officers (7,894; 706 officers).
Died of Disease
13,139 including 406 officers (13,250; 339 officers).
Total Deaths 20,721 (21,942, includes accidental deaths).
The following Casualty figures have been extracted from 'With the Flag to Pretoria' and these cover the first part of the war. There was a comparison table compiled from official statistics which cover the entire war from the outbreak to the end of hostilities in South Africa

South African Field Force	Casualties	11 Oct 1899 - Oct 1900	
	Officers	Men	
Killed in Action	302	2,902	
Died of Wounds	89	893	
Died of Disease etc	155	6,115	
Prisoners who died in Captivity	3	90	
Accidental Deaths	4	145	
Total deaths in South Africa October 1899 - October 1900	553	10,145	10,698
Prisoners and Missing	7	822	
Sent home as invalids	1,422	33,077 (See end column)	Wounded 5,196 Sick 26,800 Not specified 1,081

South African Field Force	Casualties	11 Oct 1899 - 31 May 1902	
	Officers	Men	
Killed in Action	518	5,256	5,774
Died of Wounds	183	1,835	2,018

Died of Disease etc	339	12,911	13,250
Prisoners who died in Captivity	5	97	102
Accidental Deaths	27	711	738
Total deaths in South Africa October 1899 - May 1902	1,072	20,810	21,882
Prisoners and Missing		105	
Sent home as invalids	3,116 (8 Died)	72,314 (500 Died, 5,879 Discharged as unfit for further service) [See end column]	Of 72,314 men; Wounded 8,221 Sick 63,644 Not specified 449
Total casualties in South Africa October 1899 - May 1902	4,188	93,229	97,417

Some Kellys who died in the Boer War

Private A. Kelly, 2nd Bat. Royal Irish Rifles, killed in action. Commemorated on Belfast Boer War Memorial.

Private A. Kelly, 1st Bat. Royal Scots.

Sergeant B. J. C. Kelly, 4405, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. Commemorated at Stirling Castle Boer War Memorial.

Private F. Kelly, Northumberland Fusiliers, died at Kimberly or nearby. Commemorated on 1899-1902 Memorial Kimberly West End Cemetery and was buried there.

Private G. Kelly, 2nd Bat. Norfolk Regiment. Commemorated on Norwich Boer War Memorial.

Private J. Kelly, Durham Light Infantry.

Private O. Kelly, died at Maitland. Commemorated on Capetown (Maitland) Cemetery, South Africa.

Private R. Kelly, a platelayer. Commemorated on **Kent** Dover Memorial.

Private W. Kelly, 1st Dunbartonshire Rifle Volunteers, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. Commemorated on Dunbarton Boer War Memorial.

Private William Kelly, 3155, 2nd Bat. Cheshire Regiment, killed in action at an accident to AT, May 5, 1902 at Dasport. Commemorated at Chester Cathedral Boer War Memorial.

Names of the Cavalry awarded the Queen's South African Medal for their deeds in the Boer War. 1889-1902.

Private A. P. Kelly, 4411, 16th Lancers.

Private C. Kelly, 4788, 19th Hussars

Private C. Kelly, 4368, 2nd Dragoon Guards.

Private D. Kelly, 5664, 5th Lancers.

Private D. Kelly, 3564, 8th Hussars.

Private E. Kelly, 3954, 14th Hussars.

Private E. Kelly, 4485, 6th Dragoon Guards.

Private Edward Kelly, 4553, 1st Dragoon Guards.

Private F. Kelly, 4625, 9th Lancers.

Sergeant F. J. Kelly, 3418, 5th Dragoon Guards.

Sergeant G. A. Kelly, 3384, 16th Lancers.

Lance Corporal H. Kelly, 2707, 10th Hussars.

Lance Corporal H. H. Kelly, 3789, 5th Lancers.

Private H. P. Kelly, 3670, 14 Hussars.

Trumpeter J. Kelly, 3550, 10th Hussars.

Private J. Kelly, 3862, 10th Hussars.

Private J. Kelly, 3293, 12th Lancers.

Private J. Kelly, 3718, 6th Dragoons.

Private J. Kelly, 3817, 7th Dragoon Guards.

Private J. Kelly, 3616, 8th Hussars.

Private J. Kelly, 5274, 8th Hussars.

Private J. A. Kelly, 4043, 10th Hussars.

Private M. Kelly, 5389, 12th Lancers.

Private M. Kelly, 5629, 5th Lancers.

Private N. Kelly, 4699, 19th Hussars.

Staff Sergeant Farrier P. Kelly, 2489, 19th Hussars.

Shoeing Smith P. Kelly, 1st Dragoons.

Captain Philip James V. Kelly, 3rd Hussars.

Private R. Kelly, 4551, 14th Hussars.

Private R. J. Kelly, 4631, 19th Hussars.

Lieutenant Colonel Vandeleur Kelly, 1st Life Guards.

Private S. Kelly, 3839, 6TH Dragoons.

Private T. Kelly, 4412, 14th Hussars.

Private T. Kelly, 3808, 1st Dragoons.

Private T. Kelly, 2934, 3rd Hussars.

Private T. Kelly, 4151, 5th Lancers.

Private T. Kelly, 3106, 8th Hussars.

Private T. Kelly, 4189, 9th Lancers.

Private W. Kelly, 2914, 14th Hussars.

Private W. Kelly, 4007, 16th Lancers.

Private W. Kelly, 4412, 16th Lancers.

Private W. Kelly, 4698, 16th Lancers.

Private W. Kelly, 4996, 5th Lancers.

Private W. Kelly, 5817, 5th Lancers.

Sergeant W. L. Kelly, 2788, 16th Lancers.

Men of Imperial Yeomanry, Lovats Scouts and Scottish Horse in the Boer War.

Lieutenant Allured Kelly, 2nd Scottish Horse.
Priv. Aloysius Kelly, 32606, 14th Coy., 5th Bat. Imperial Yeomanry.
Quartermaster Sergeant C. Kelly, 22632, 77th Coy. 8th Bat. I.Y.
Trooper Dennis Kelly, 41702, 35th Bat., I.Y.
Trooper Ernest C. Kelly, 15535, 67th Coy., 18 Bn. I.Y.
Private Frank Kelly, 13th Coy., 5Bn., I.Y.
Trooper Frank Ernest Kelly, 1st Scottish Horse.
Priv. Fred Norman Chivers Kelly, 9565, 54Coy., 13 Bn., I.Y.
Priv. Frederick Charles Kelly, 3478, 12th Coy., 3Bn., I.Y.
Priv. Frederick Stanley Kelly, 5581, 3rd Coy., 1st Bn., I.Y.
L/Corporal G. Kelly, 30810, 86th Coy., 22 Bn., I.Y.
Trooper G. Kelly, 260, Scottish Horse.
Trooper G. M. Kelly, 33466, 2nd Scottish Horse.
Private George Kelly, 10091, 55th Coy., 14th Bn., I.Y.
Trooper George Kelly, 24369, 1st Scottish Horse.
Trooper George M. Hugh Kelly, 39764, 2nd Scottish Horse.
Squadron Sergeant Major J. Kelly, 24914, 46th Coy., 12th Bn., I.Y.
Priv. James Kelly10245, 56th Coy., 15th Bn., I.Y.
Priv. James Kelly, 38824, Imperial Yeomanry.
Private James Kelly, 43155, 134th Coy., 29th Bn., I.Y.
Trooper James Kelly, 26074, 1st Scottish Horse.
Priv. James Winsmore Kelly, 9531, 54th Coy., 13th Bn., I.Y.
Trooper Jeremiah Patrick Kelly, 35739, 74th Coy., 8th Bn., I.Y.
L/Corporal John Kelly, 28520, 14th Coy., 5th Bn., I.Y.
Trooper John Kelly, 27, 1st Scottish Horse.
Trooper John Kelly, 42917, 29th Bn., I.Y.
Trooper John Kelly, 43786, 31st Bn., I.Y.
Lieutenant John Bell Kelly, 2nd Scottish Horse.
Squadron Sergeant Major John Joseph Kelly, 32959, 90th Coy., 23rd Bn., I.Y.
Trooper (Scout) John Joseph, 25854, 1st Scottish Horse.
Saddle Sergeant John William Kelly, 42nd Coy., 12th Bn., I.Y.

Trooper John William Kelly, 42067, 144th Coy., 32nd Bn., I.Y.
Priv. Joseph Kelly, 1313, 13th Coy., 5th Bn., I.Y.
Priv. Lawrence Kelly, 29448, 20th Coy., 6th Bn., I.Y.
Trooper M. Kelly, 37151, 2nd Scottish Horse.
Trooper Malcolm Kelly, 43228, 37th Bn., I.Y.
Trooper Mortimer Kelly, 11265, 61st Coy., 17th Bn., I.Y.
Captain William O. Kelly, 2nd Scottish Horse.
Trooper Owen Kelly, 40200, 129th Coy., 28th Bn., I.Y.
Trooper Patrick Joseph Kelly, 33610, Imperial Yeomanry.
Trooper Robert Kelly, 43192, 37th Bn., I.Y.
Priv. T. Kelly, 23727, 109th Coy., 3rd Bn., I.Y.
Trooper Thomas Kelly, 34682, 112th Coy., 3rd Bn., I.Y.
Trooper Thomas Kelly, 41125, 2nd Scottish Horse.
Trooper Thomas Kelly, 44384, 35th Bn., I.Y.
Priv. Thomas Joseph Kelly, 1862, 21st Coy., 2nd Bn., I.Y.
Trooper Thomas Mattison, 129th Coy., 28th Bn., I.Y.
Trooper Vivian Kelly, 23900, 1st Scottish Horse.
Trooper Wilfred Kelly, 24388, Imperial Yeomanry.
Priv. William George Kelly, 37817, 134th Coy., 29th Bn., I.Y.
Corporal William Henry Kelly, 10246, 56th Coy., 15th Bn., I.Y.
Trooper William Henry Kelly, 27550, 105th Coy., 8th Bn., I.Y.
Priv. William Patrick Kelly, 30657, 94th Coy., 24th Bn., I.Y.

<u>Lancashire Fusiliers in the Boer War 1899-1902</u>

Priv. D. Kelly, 7102, 28th M.I.
Sergeant E. Kelly, 4997, 2nd Bn.
Sergeant F. Kelly, 9572, 6th Bn.
Private H. Kelly, 5649, 2nd Bn.
Private J. Kelly, 3457, 2nd Bn.
Private J. Kelly, 4954, 2nd Bn.
Private J. Kelly, 4238, 2nd Bn.
Priv. J. Kelly, 6179, 2nd Bn.
Priv. J. Kelly, 6399, 5th Bn.
Priv. J. Kelly, 6982, 5th Bn.
Priv. J. Kelly, 2659, 5th Bn.
Priv. J. Kelly, 7325, 5th Bn.
Priv. J. Kelly, 7863, 6th Bn.
Priv. J. Kelly, 5890, 6th Bn.
Priv. J. Kelly, 4227, 6th Bn.
Priv. P. Kelly, 3122, 2ND Bn.
Priv. P. Kelly, 3905, 2nd Bn.
Priv. S. Kelly, 5600, 5th Bn.
Priv. T. Kelly, 6122, 1st Malta Coy., 9th Bn., M.I.
Priv. T. Kelly, 8247, 5th Bn.
Sergeant T. Kelly, 5th Bn.
Priv. T. Kelly, 3676, 6th Bn.
L/Corporal T. Kelly, 4994, 6th Bn.

<u>Middlesex Regiment in the Boer War 1899-1902.</u>

Priv. E. Kelly, 6304, 2nd Bn.
Priv. E. A. Kelly, 6415, 2nd Bn.
Priv. J. Kelly, 1279, 6th Bn.
Priv. J. E. Kelly, 7317, 2nd Bn.

<u>Loyal North Lancashire Regiment in the Boer War 1899-1902.</u>

Priv. A. Kelly, 7097, 3rd Bn.
Priv. E. Kelly, 6434, 3rd Bn.
Priv. J. Kelly, 3755, 1st Bn.
Priv. J. Kelly, 4272, 1st Bn.
Priv. J. Kelly, 4309, 1st Bn.
Priv. J. Kelly, 5340, 3rd Bn.
Priv. J. Kelly, 6507, 1st Bn.
Priv. J. Kelly, 7020, 3rd Bn.
Lance Corporal J. Kelly, 1st Vol. Active Service Coy.
Lieutenant & QM J. Kelly, 3rd Bn.
Priv. T. Kelly, 7477, 2nd Vol. Active Service Coy.
Priv. W. Kelly, 5452, 1st Bn.
Priv. W. Kelly, 6554, 3rd Bn.

8. In loving memory of John Kelly, Araghty, (Co. Roscommon) died July 7, 1906 aged 76 years also hid sons James and Patrick aged 21 and 28 years. Stone erected by his loving wife Kate in Tisrara Medieval Church Cemetery, Four Roads, Co. Roscommon. [Tisrara by Jim Higgins.]

9. David Kelly (1873-) of the Royal Irish Constabulary (55985) was born in County Kilkenny in 1873. He was involved in farming before joining the R.I.C. ON August 2, 1893 at the age of 20 years. He was 5 foot11 inches tall and was posted to Queen's County (Laoise) on February 28, 1894. He married a lady from King's County with Queen's County connections on September 28, 1900. He was apparently stationed in King's County as the following extract from the *Midland Tribune* of November 16, 1901 states: Constable David Kelly of Killoughy police station who was injured last week, as alleged , in a quarrel with a comrade from the same station, though still detained as a patient in the King's County Infirmary, is now convalescent." He was dismissed on October 22, 1902. He was a Catholic. [*History of Policing in West Offaly 1814-1922* by B. Ryan. 2009]

1903
1. James Kerr Kelly, (1819-1903), a Senator, from Oregon, died in Washington D.C. He was born in Centre County, Pa., Feb. 16th., 1819. He attended the county schools and Milton and Lewisburg Academies. He graduated from Princeton College in 1839 and studied law at Carlisle, Pa. and was admitted to the bar in 1842. He was deputy attorney general for Miffin County, Pa., and went to the Californian gold fields in 1849 and moved in 1852 to the Oregon Territory and settled in Portland where he practiced law. He was one of three commissioners for the codification of the Territorial laws in 1852. Kelly served in the state legislature from 1853 to 1857 and was twice its president. He was Lieutenant-Colonel in the First Regiment Oregon Mounted Volunteers and took part in the Yakima Indian War in 1855 and 1856. In 1857 he was a member of the State constitutional convention and framer of the Oregon constitution. Kelly served in the State senate from 1860 to 1864. He was elected as a Democratic to the U.S. Senate in 1871 and served until l877. Kelly was appointed chief justice of the State supreme court and served from 1878 to 1882. He moved to Washington D.C. in 1890 and died in 1903 and is buried in Rock Creek Cemetery.

2. Albert Power, the well known Irish sculptor married **Agnes Kelly** on March 17th at St. James Church, James Street, Dublin. Agnes was twenty years old and Albert was twenty one.

3. Helen Kelly, aged seventeen, hotel maid, was murdered in Butte, Montana. Helen was born in Gortletila, near Glenamoy, north Mayo, in 1886. She was one of a large family. Her passage was paid by her sister Molly who had emigrated to Butte some years before. Helen met a young Mexican born son of a Prussian father and French mother. He fell madly in love with the Irish girl. After some time she decided to end the friendship. He was devastated. He visited her with the intention of renewing the friendship. The offer was declined. He had a gun and shot her dead. He was seen exiting the apartment with a gun. He was apprehended some way from Butte. After a trial that lasted several days he was found guilty and sentenced to impressment in the state penitentiary.

1904
1. Bishop James Butler Knill Kelly died. He was Bishop (Episcopalian) of Moray, Ross and Caithness 1886-1904. He was Primus (Primate of Scotland) 1901-4. After the Presbyterian Church became the Established Church in Scotland, the title of Archbishop was extinguished in Scotland, and one of the

Episcopalian Bishops was chosen as Primus, which is equivalent to that of Primate in other countries.

2. John Kelly succeeded his father Owen Kelly as Principal Teacher in Cloghans school, who had in turn succeeded his own father.

3. Florence Kelly lobbied for protective legislation for women and children, as well as better working and living conditions for all. Kelly became a leading advocate of child labour laws and was joined in this cause by Alabama clergyman Edgar Gardner Murphy, who proposed the formation of **The National Child Labor Committee**, in 1904. Kelly was a former Illinois factory inspector.

4. Major Carlisle Kelly, M. C., MD, R.A.M.C., of 16 Boxwell Road, Downham Market, Norfolk, graduated from Dublin University**.**

5. Elizabeth Jane Kelly, Coolmonly, Queen's County, spinster, letter from solicitors re lands of deceased and begins with will PR 1904. T. 4292. N.A.

6. Sergeant Vincent Howell Kelly (1833-1904), man of many parts, died on January 1, 1904**. A Virginian by birth,** he moved to an area in Kentucky, now known as Middlesboro. **He and his wife ran a general store** in this area until the beginning of the Southern independence. On the outbreak of war he and his wife moved back to Lee County, Virginia and Vincent joined the 64th Virginia Infantry. He was 1st Sergeant of Company 1. Later after surrender he spent two and a half years in Prisoner of War at Camp Douglas. He took the oath to the Union after General Lee had surrendered.

Vincent was **born to John Kelly and Leticia Horton**. **John was a veteran of the War of 1812**, having served under Colonel George Roger Clark in his Virginia Regiment. **John was son to Richard Kelly and Catherine Howell.**

On February 8, 1860, Vincent married Ezra Jane Graham. One week later the couple left Lee County, Virginia and rode on horseback across Cumberland Gap. The settled in what is now known as Bell County, Kentucky, near the present town of Middlesboro. They operated a country store. Goods had to be brought by wagon from Knoxville or from Bristol. Both of these cities were over a hundred miles away. Their customers came great distances to purchase at their store. The clouds of war began to appear. Soon decision time came. One moonlit night Vincent and his young family left their home forever and crossed the mountains into Virginia. He **joined the 64th Virginia Infantry Regiment on February** 22, 1863. On May 1, 1863 he was promoted Sergeant of Company 1, at the age of 30.

On September 9, 1863, nearly **two thousand Confederate soldiers were ordered to surrender at Cumberland** Gap, by their commanding officer. He and four hundred other men were **sent to Camp Douglas, Chicago, Illinois**. This was allegedly the worst of the Union Prisons, Half of the prisoners either died of starvation or froze to death.

Vincent was **released on June 15, 1865,** having taken the oath. After the war he **worked as a school teacher** in Lee County, Virginia. He is buried in Station Methodist Church Cemetery, in Lee County. His grave is marked as a Confederate soldier.

The vanquished seldom become famous. This is our opportunity to correct that with this brave soldier who survived many vicissitudes and left his mark on society. [Sons of Confederate Veterans, I.N.]

7. J. E. Kelly (1839-1904), judge, former Confederate soldier, died at the home of his daughter Mrs. G. W. Boyd in Wallonia, Kentucky on June 13, 1904.

He was born in Pittsylvania county, Virginia on August 12, 1839. His father was a Baptist minister who moved to near Wallonia, Kentucky where he died leaving a wife and several children. After his father's death J. E being an only son helped his widowed mother on their farm. He attended a local school until the Civil War broke out. He answered the call to arms by the South. And enlisted in Company B, 8th Kentucky Regiment which was formed locally under the command of Major Jabez Bingham, then a captain. The regiment followed the fortunes of the war from Fort Donardson.

After the war, he returned to his old home and took up farming once more and studied law part time. He married Bettie Baker, a local girl. In 1867 he was admitted to the bar and became a prominent lawyer. In August 1878, he was elected County Attorney and in 1882 he was elected to the board of Magistrates as Count Judge and served until the next election. In 1886 he was elected County Judge and served a full term. He was a candidate in 1890 for the position of Lieutenant Governor.

In 1878 his wife died and he was left with six children. At the time of his own death he was **survived by his children, Mrs. George W. Boyd of Wallonia, Dr. Ben B. Kelly, a prominent physician of Viola,**

Mo ; Mrs Leticia Brewster of Missouri ; Mrs. George Boyd of Martin, Tenn.; John W. Kelly, a prominent young lawyer of Wallonia and Miss Alice Kelly of Wallonia. At the time of his death he was Commander of Lloyd Tigham Camp Conference Veterans of that county. His remains were interred at the family burying ground near Wallonia and was attended by a large gathering of friends and old comrades. [I.N]

8. William Kelly, College Road, Galway had a motor car registration IM 187 around this time. [Shadows of Glass, V, Whitmarsh, 2003]

9. Kellys who emigrated to the USA in 1904, using the services of Robert Kilkelly, Travel Agent, Main Street, Castlebar. Name of ship in brackets.

Mary Kelly (Oceanic).

1905

1. Charles Kelly, (-1905), judge and landowner, died. He was born in Newtown House Abbeyknockmoy, Co. Galway. He was son of James and Mary (Fallon) Kelly. He attended the Sorbonne, Paris where won 1st place in history. He then transferred to Dublin University where he won a Gold Medal in science. Having obtained BA and later an MA , he was called to the Bar in 1839. He was appointed County Court Judge for Longford in 1865 and at that time was one of the few Catholic judges in the country. He transferred to Co. Clare in 1877. He resigned in 1898. Kelly was Vice-President of the Royal Dublin Society. In 1862 he married a French lady called Berthe, Comtesse de Busserat.
They had one son James, a Captain in the Royal Irish Regiment, and four daughters.
The Kelly's of Newtown, Abbeyknockmoy, Co. Galway, are descended from the ancient O'Kelly family of Lisdalon, Co. Galway. Among its eminent members, was Field Marshal Count William O'Kelly, who distinguished himself, fighting for the Holy Roman Empire. He died in February 1767, and after his death, as a mark of appreciation to her dead hero, the Empress Marie Theresa, of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, sent to Ireland for his two nephews, Bernard, later a Colonel, in the Austrian Army, and Joseph later a Captain, in the same army, and their sister, Mary Ann, who later became Maid of Honour to the Empress, and later still, married Count Marcolini, Prime Minister to the Elector of Saxony. The three O'Kellys, were educated in Vienna.

James Kelly who had been guardian of the above children, had a son called John, who purchased large estates, in Jamaica, and was a member of the Legislative Council there. He died unmarried. His brother James married firstly, the daughter of a Lisbon merchant, who was a brother Sir George Gould, Bart., of Cork. She was killed, during the earth quake, in Lisbon, in 1755. He married secondly, the daughter of Robert French, of French Grove, Co. Mayo. Their son John, purchased Newtown House and Estate, near Abbeyknockmoy, County Galway from the Brownes'. He died unmarried, and his brother James, inherited Newtown.

James had three sons, John of Green Castle, Jamaica, Charles who was a Kings Council and later became a Judge, and managed the Newtown estate. The third son Joseph, married Marianne, daughter of Sir Michael Dillon Bellew, Bart., of Mountbellew, and lived in the Bellew Dower house, in the town of Mountbellew. Joseph got involved in an acrimonious row, with Fr Ronyane, the Parish Priest, over the dues, (quarterly donations for the maintenance of the local priests). This quarrel lasted during the reign of three Archbishops of Tuam, before a final compromised solution was agreed. The Brownes' who previously owned Newtown House and estate were the cadet branch of the Brownes' who resided at Moyne Park, not far from Newtown. Moyne Park was built with fine cut stone that had been removed from Bearnadearg Castle, a former O'Kelly home. The O'Kelly's had formerly owned Mountbellew which was then called Creggan, and they had a castle there. The Bellews had changed the name to Mountbellew. They were a Catholic family that had been evicted from their former home in Co. Louth, and were given O'Kelly lands, in Co. Galway.
According to an article in the Galway Archaeological and Historical Journal published in 1905 Vol. IV No ii by the Editor Charles had a copy of a document prepared for Baroness Maria Anna O'Kelly who later married Count Marcolini to show her genealogy of her family back several generations duly certified by Sir William Hawkins, Ulster King of Arms. It stated that she was descended from Darby O'Kelly, Prince of Iathmaine in Connaught on the male side and from Argall Provincial King of Connaught on the female side. The original document was prepared on April 23, 1783. Charles Kelly 44 is a second cousin twice removed from Baroness Mary Ann O'Kelly, 42

2. Kelly Directory of Ireland incorporated Slater's Royal National Directory of Ireland in 1905.

3. Esmina Kelly (-1905), of Kelly's Mills, Killeen, Portumna, Co. Galway, sister of Eva of the Nation, died, and was buried with her parents at Kilcorban cemetery. After her father's death, she had run the mill for some years, with another married sister, before selling it to a man called Clarke who had been employed by the family for some years. Later the Mills became known as Clarke's Mills.

4. Lt.-Col. James Bennett Kelly (1840-1905), MD, retired Brigade Surgeon, died at his home in Kingstown, Co. Dublin, on June, 29th. He was born June, 24, 1840, and was from 4 Newinham Street, Limerick. He was educated at the R.C.S.I., L.R.C.S.I., 1863; L.K.Q.C.P.I., 1864. He joined the Army Medical Services, as Assistant Surgeon, 1864. Kelly joined the 23rd. Foot, in 1871 and became Surgeon Major in 1876. He was promoted Brigade Surgeon and afterwards Brigade Surgeon Lt. Col. in 1890. He retired on pay in 1893. He had seen service in Burma, 1888-1890, and received a medal and clasp.

5. *A Roll of Honour, Irish Prelates and Priests of the Last Century* was published by the Catholic Society of Ireland. Five of the nine articles were written by **M. T. Kelly**. He wrote about Fr. Hand (1807-1846), founder of All Hallows College, Dublin, Most Rev. Daniel Murray, Archbishop of Dublin, and (1768-1852). He also wrote about Most Rev. John McHale,(1791-1881), Archbishop of Tuam, a man who created many waves in his life time, by his stand on what he thought was right. Fr. Tom Burke, O.P., (1830-1883), the brilliant but controversial preacher, and Most Rev. Thomas Croke, Archbishop of Cashel (1824-1902), 1st patron of the Gaelic Athletic Association .

Rev. Martin Kelly (1828-1905) was born in Mullingar, Co. Meath on November 27, 1828 and matriculated at All Hallows, Dublin in 1848. He was ordained for the diocese of Montral. In 1849 he went to St. Sulpice. In May 1853 he came home in orders and went to Beverley, Yorkshire and died on July 28,1905 having been a revered pastor of Otley for some time. [The Missionary College of All Hallows by K. Condon, 1986.]

6. Hubert Kelly, Sixmilebridge, (Co. Clare), was a **student at St. Munchin's College,** Limerick from 1903 to 1905. [See 1859 (8), 1862 (9), 1864 (17), 1866 (12), 1900 (7).]

7. Kellys who emigrated to the USA in 1905, using the services of Robert Kilkelly, Travel Agent, Main Street, Castlebar, Co. Mayo. Name of ship in Brackets.

Edward Kelly (Ivernia).
Mary Kelly (Euturia).
Nelly Kelly (Baltic).

1906

1. William Kelly, (1821-1906), Plymouth brother and biblical critic was born in Millisle, Co. Down in 1821, to a well off family. He was educated at Downpatrick, an at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated BA, with first class honours in the classics. His father died when he was young and he took up a position as a tutor to the family of the then Signeur of Sark. Though brought up an Anglican, he had leaning towards Puseyism, but instead became a Plymouth brethren 1841, and shortly afterwards he left Sark, and went to Guernsey. In 1845, he met John Nelson Darby the founder of the Darbyites, (a seceding sect of the Plymouth brethren). Kelly became Darby's chief lieutenant and edited his collected writings, 34 volumes (1867-83).
In 1879, Kelly supported Dr. Edward Cronin, who was excommunicated as a result of a dispute with Darby on a question of church discipline. Kelly and his party maintained the superiority of the individual conscience over church control in matters not fundamental, but they remained true to all of Darby's narrow doctrinal views except the baptism of infants. Charles Haddon Spurgeon said of Kelly that he was "born for the universe" but "narrowed his mind by Darbyism".
After nearly thirty years in Guernsey, he moved to Blackheath in 1871. He died in Exeter. He was married twice. He was a prolific writer and lecturer. He edited the *Prospect* from 1848-50 and the *Bible Treasury* from 1857 to the time of his death. The list of his published works, fill four pages in the British Museum catalogue. He died in Exeter on 27th March 1906, and is buried in Charlton cemetery.

2. Charles Kelly, the Dublin basso and his **brother T. Grattan Kelly** are mentioned in *The Geographical Distribution of Irish Ability by D. J. O'Donoghue* 1906. Dublin.

3. Frederick Kelly, MD, lived on Prince Edward Island, Canada.

4. Ann Kelly, Weatherstown, Summerhill, Co. Meath. Original AWA PR Jan. 26. 1906. T. 14649 N.A.

5. This year **Nora Kelly** married Michael McMahon in **Pittsburgh**, Penn. She had emigrated **from Co. Mayo c. 1900. She** was **born on June 3, 1883**. She had a **brother Thomas** who is believed to have stayed in Ireland. Her **sisters Ellen, Ann, Mary, Bridget, Winifred, Catherine and Margaret emigrated to Pittsburgh** and they married Higgins, McCarthy, McCann, Roche, Rowan, Downey and Fitzpatrick. [Nora's granddaughter Louise Kinnard KFGF 11/2001]

1907

1. Theodore A. Cook published ***Eclipse and O'Kelly****, Being a Complete History, So Far as is Known of That Celebrated Thoroughbred, and its Subsequent Owners Denis (and Andrew O'Kelly).* This 1st edition was limited to 100 copies.

2. Charles Arthur Kelly, (-1907), poet, formerly of The Bengal Civil Service, died in Chelsea, London, on December, 28th., in his 58th. year. He published a book of poetry called *Delhi and Other Poems*. A new and enlarged edition was published in London in 1872.

3 Lt.-Col. James Bennett Kelly, MD, retired Brigade Surgeon, died at his home in Kingstown, Co. Dublin, on June, 29th. He was born June, 24, 1840, and was from 4 Newinham Street, Limerick. He was educated at the R.C.S.I., L.R.C.S.I., 1863; L.K.Q.C.P.I., 1864. He joined the Army Medical Services, as Assistant Surgeon, 1864. Kelly joined the 23rd. Foot, in 1871 and became Surgeon Major in 1876. He was promoted Brigade Surgeon and afterwards Brigade Surgeon Lt. Col. in 1890. He retired on pay in 1893. He had seen service in Burma, 1888-1890, and received a medal and clasp.

4. Seumas O'Kelly's play *The Matchmakers*, a one act farce was produced in the Abbey Theatre in Dublin on December 13th. The scene is a cottage interior. It tells the story how the neighbours bring an ill assorted pair together, and succeed in making a match of it for them.

5. Colonel Nicholas William Kelly, C.B., (1851-1907), soldier, auctioneer and estate agent, was born on October 1, 1851 in Dublin and was the son of Christopher Kelly and his wife Honoria Moran. He began school in the west of Ireland but aged 14 he accompanied his parents to Melbourne, Australia where he completed his studies at Archibald Millie's private academy.

In 1866 he began work with the Victoria Railways as a fuel clerk in the locomotive division. He enlisted as a gunner for part time military service with the Melbourne Artillery Corps in 1868, thus beginning a steady climb up the promotion ladder. Commissioned Lieutenant in April 1875 in the Victorian Volunteer Artillery, he was promoted Captain in April 1880. Upon the formation of the Victorian Militia in 1884 he was appointed to 'C' Battery, Field Artillery, at South Melbourne. There he captained the its champion rifle team and led many teams that competed in intercolonial shooting contests, In 1888 Kelly was promoted battery commander with the rank of major. In May he left the railways to open an auctioneering business in partnership with Thomas Carney in Swanson Street, Promoted Lt-Colonel in 1895 he went to England in 1897 as adjutant and coach to the rifle team, captained by Colonel Templeton which won the Kolapore Cup. In England he underwent a course of instruction while attached to the Royal Artillery.

'Keen eyed and slightly grizzled he left on May 1st 1900 for service in the South African War in command of the 4th Victorian (Imperial Bushmen's) Contingent. Disembarking at Beira, Kelly's regiment crossed Rhodesia, reaching Mafeking on August 20. There he entered the Transvaal as part of Brigadier General Lord Errol's brigade, commanded by Lt.-General Sir Frederick Carrington. Later Kelly's force was attached to a flying column under direct orders from Lt.-General Lord Methuen. Kelly was a popular and trusted leader who constantly attempted to improve mounted infantry tactics in an effort to match the Boer commandos. At Hartebeestfontein on February 16, 1901 he received a thigh wound which necessitated convalescence in England where he was presented to King Edward VII. For his work in South Africa Kelly was appointed C.B. Where he had been mentioned twice in dispatches (April 16 and May 7, 1901).

Invalided home he returned to his business and became sole proprietor and was placed on the reserve of officers. He was posted to the unattached list in 1905, but in the next year he was appointed to command the 4th Light Horse Brigade with the rank of Colonel. During 1906 he suffered a brain haemorrhage but

ignored the instructions of his medical adviser, Colonel (Sir Charles) Ryan to retire and live more quietly. He died unmarried on June 9, 1907, at his home in Smith Street, Collingworth and after a requiem Mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral was buried with military honours in Melbourne general cemetery.

6. Samuel Kelly the **largest Coal Importer in Belfast,** forbade his workers from joining a trade union. The workers went on strike. As a result Kelly conceded defeat and recognised the trade union led by James Larkin.

7. Thomas Kelly (address unknown) was a student at St. Munchin's College, Limerick from 1906 to 1907. [See 1859 (8), 1862 (9), 1864 (17), 1866 (12), 1869 (8), 1900 (7), 1905 (6).

8. Kellys who emigrated to the USA in 1907, using the services of Robert Kilkelly, Travel Agent, Main Street, Castlebar, Co. Mayo. Name of ship in brackets.

Delia Kelly (Cymric).
Ellen Kelly (Baltic).
Henry Kelly (Cymric).

1908

1. George "Con" O'Kelly, an Irishman competing for the Great Britain and Ireland, won a **Gold Medal, in the wrestling** in the super heavy weight division, in the **Olympic Games** held in London. O'Kelly had been defeated by fellow Irishman Edward Barrett for the British Heavyweight Crown, shortly before the games were held. He met Barrett in the third round this time and succeeded in reversing the previous result. It took him only two minutes and seventeen seconds to pin Barrett to the canvas. In the final he met a tougher customer in the mighty Norwegian Jacob Gundersen. The 221 pound Irishman found himself pitted against the giant Norseman. It was the Battle of Clontarf revisited. Like his famous ancestor, Teige Mór O'Kelly, King of Hy-Many, and Marshal of Connacht, who commanded a third of the great army of Brian Ború and defeated the Norsemen on Good Friday 1014, Con O'Kelly was victorious but unlike Teige he lived to enjoy the victory. It took O'Kelly 17 minutes to pin the powerful Norseman.

2. Frederick Septimus Kelly, Australia born son of an Irish born wool dealer, rowed for Leander one of the teams representing Great Britain, won a **gold medal** in the Coxed eights in the **Olympic Games** held in London. The race was held in Henley on Thames and they defeated Belgium by two lengths. Third place was a tie between Canada and the British second string represented by Cambridge University. [See 1916]

Con O'Kelly, an Irishman representing Great Britain and Ireland won the **Gold Medal in the Heavyweight Wrestling** event in the same games. [See 1909]

Daniel Kelly of the U.S.A. won a **silver medal** in the 110 meters hurdles in the same games.

3. Colonel Thomas Kelly (1833-1908), Fenian leader, died in the U.S.A. A forgotten hero of yesteryear. He was born in a house in the Square, Mountbellew, Co. Galway in 1833, and trained as a printer and emigrated to the USA 1851. Kelly was working as a printer in some city in Tennessee, either Memphis or Nashville when the Civil War broke out and he took part in the war, in the 10th Ohio Regiment and with the rank of Captain was on the staff of General Thomas up to the battle of Missionary Ridge. on the staff later he joined the Fenian Brotherhood. He returned to Ireland to urge James Stephens, head of the Irish Republican Brotherhood to organise a rebellion. Kelly became chief of staff of the I.R.B., and in December 1866 after the death of Stephens he succeeded him as head organiser for Ireland and England. After the failure of the insurrection in 1867 he went to England to get the movement up and running once more. He was captured in Manchester and with another Fenian prisoner Captain Timothy Deacy, was freed by the Fenians while being carried in a police van ("a blackmaria") on its way from Manchester to Salford jail on September 18, 1867. A police sergeant called Charles Brett was shot dead. The van was locked from the inside and to open the door one of the Fenians who was taking part in the springing of the prisoners shot the lock not realising that Brett had his eye to the keyhole. Three Irishmen were captured and convicted on flawed evidence. The three were William Philip Allen, Michael Larkin and Michael O'Brien. They became known as the Manchester Martyrs. The Chief Secretary's message in a message to the Fenians wrote *"you have released two Irishmen cleverly. Very well, we shall murder three Irishmen. If you care to release twenty Irish prisoners, we shall murder thirty Irishmen.* The execution was denounced all over the world, as a brutal act of political reprisal against Ireland and its people. Marches were held in the USA and in Australia. Kelly returned to the USA and finished his days as an Inspector at the Custom House, New

York.. [There is a commemorative plaque on the wall of the house he was born in the Square, Mountbellew. In former time Mountbellew was known as Creggán and there was an O'Kelly castle there. In the 19th century Joseph Kelly, younger brother of Judge Charles Kelly from Newtown House, Abbeyknockmoy, married Miss Bellew of Mountbellew House. They lived in the Dower House called Bellewsgrove. It was later a school.]

4. Hugh Kelly, (1858-1908), merchant, died in **New York City,** on 30th October, this year. He was born in Chicago, 24th September 1858, and graduated from the College of the City of New York. He started his business career, with three commission merchants, and a West Indian trading firm. He married Mary McCabe, in 1883, and was cofounder of a sugar importing company, which was started, in 1884. He was school commissioner, in 1895-98, state commerce commissioner, in 1898-1900, and served as a director of many economic, religious, social and cultural organizations.

5. Peter J. Kelly, (1843 -1908), farmer, President of the Gaelic Athletic Association was born in Grange Manor, Loughrea, Co. Galway, on a sixty acre farm.
The first meeting to discuss the founding of the G. A. A. was held at Sweeney's house, Loughrea on August 15, 1884. Cusack outlined his plans for the formation of what was to become the G.A.A. It was decided to approach Bishop Duignan who had strong nationalistic sympathies, for his support. The bishop who lived in Loughrea was supportive of the idea but due to being seventy one years of age and in poor heath he suggested that they might approach Archbishop Croke of Cashel. The Galway delegation included Pat Larkin and Peter J. Kelly a Loughrea farmer, both of whom were Irish Republican Brotherhood activists, a Fenian organisation. The G.A.A., was in effect taken over by the I.R.B. At the annual convention in Thurles in 1887 the anti I.R.B. Faction gained control and the I.R.B. Were ousted. Davin was president but the organisation had major financial difficulties. It had a debt of £500 pounds and it also owed £400 for a trip to the U.S.A. By David. There was a serious danger that the G.A.A. Would be wound up and that each county would have to take care of its own affairs. Davin resigned in 1889 and the sixteen county delegates voted for the appointment of Peter Kelly as President. The I.R.B were in the ascendancy once more. As a result the Protestant and Unionist members left the organisation and never returned. Kelly's photograph and physical details were on the files of the R.I.C. because of his I.R.B membership. Serious clerical criticism of the I.R.B involvement started to occur. One of these critics was Archbishop Logan (later Cardinal), of Armagh. Peter Kelly remained as President until 1895.
As a result of his subversive activities, he spent some time in jail, which affected the living standards of his family. When he died his widow, Sabina Conway had only one cow. Among their children were Anthony who died at the age of 22 years and James who inherited the farm. [In 2003, Anthony, son of James and his wife Mary Ida and their family run the farm. Peter is buried in Kilnadeema Cemetery and has a large Celtic Cross over his grave (erected by the G.A.A.). Peter Kelly's mother was a Taylor (a Protestant) from Ardrahan**.**
[Grange Manor is across the lake from the town of Loughrea next to the Bishops Palace. Kilnadeema is further on the same road.]

6. T. S. Kelly, won twelve international rugby caps for England. He played his club rugby for London Devonians, represented England, against Wales, Ireland, Scotland, France and South Africa in 1906, and against France, Wales, Ireland and Scotland in 1907. In 1908 he played against France, Ireland and Scotland.

7. Conor O'Kelly, M.P., from Claremorris, was Chairman of the Mayo County Council from 1899 to 1908. (This was the longest period as Chairman ever held by one individual from 1899-1999). (see 1899). At a council meeting in Castlebar, on February 22nd, 1908, the proceedings were interrupted by disorder. The cause of the disorder was the appointment of a returning officer for the forthcoming council elections. John Doris, brother of William Doris, M.P., was proposed by Pat O'Donnell of Newport. The opposition proposed T. S. Moclair. Moclair was perceived by the radical nationalist faction as "A kings address man." He had the support of the Archdeacon Kilkenny, who had previously had a row with O'Kelly over a local appointment in Claremorris and as a result there was a lot of "bad blood" between these two powerful men. The scene was set for the mother and father of a faction fight. The Chairman Conor O'Kelly, M. P., from Claremorris, warned the gallery that they were there on sufferance, and might be ejected. Indeed sticks were brandished by some in the gallery. The chairman, in the course of the debate showed an amazing partiality to the Doris supporters. He ruled only one candidate, "bona fide" nominated, and he declared Mr. Doris elected. Furthermore he refused to count the votes, thus throwing the entire proceedings into confusion. The chairman's brother, **Denis O'Kelly**, secretary of the council, reacted to J. McGarry, a supporter of Moclair, and snatching papers from his hands and throwing them on the desk. He was finally restrained, even William Doris was shocked and asked the chairman to reconsider. The meeting finally

ended. An appeal and protest, was lodged by Moclair's solicitor, to the Local Government Board against Conor O'Kelly's ruling, as it was claimed that Moclair had the majority of votes of those present at the meeting. The Local Government Board found in favour of Moclair. As a result, Conor O'Kelly, who had been a Member of Parliament at Westminster, Chairman of Mayo County Council, lost both positions, and the administration of the Council was investigated. His brother whom he had managed to have appointed secretary of the Council, lost his job as well as a cousin who was chief clerk. As a result of his ordeal, Conor died as a young man. **His family moved to Dublin after** this incident and Conor died as a young man having been driven out of public life, a sad ending for a polished and eloquent speaker.
[Valentine Blake P. Blake, Brookhill House, Claremorris (of the Towerhill family), who had been secretary of the Grand Jury for many years, retired as secretary of the County Council a short time after its formation. Conor O'Kelly, the chairman had his brother Denis O'Kelly of Claremorris appointed as his replacement but whose lack of experience made his tenure of office short. He was replaced by his first cousin John Clarke who had been a national school teacher. Mr. Clarke was also appointed first secretary to the County Committees of Agriculture and Technical Instruction. Mr. Clarke was not very successful at his jobs and his downfall came with that of Conor O'Kelly. **Mr T. J. Kelly**, who had been for some years **clerk of the Mental Hospital Committee replaced him.** Due to poor health he only held the position for a few years.]

8. Tom Kelly, was evicted from **Kiltormer,** and lived for some years in Cappataggle, before coming to Castlelambert, all in Co.. Galway, in 1908, to herd for the Lamberts..

9. Colonel Francis Henry Kelly, was honoured with the Orders of Knighthood 3rd class, Military Companion - C.B.

10. Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland in 1908

Fellows
Edward Festus Kelly, Hollington House Newbury, England. Member 1893, Fellow 1894.
George A. P. Kelly, M.A., BL, J.P., Cloonglassymore, Strokestown, Co. Roscommon. F. 1890, Fellows 1894.
William Edward Kelly, C.E., J.P., D.L., St. Helen's, Westport, Co. Mayo. F. 1888, (Vice-President 1900-02, 1905).
William P. Kelly, Solicitor, Shannon View, Athlone. M. 1889, F. 1890.

Members
Edmund Walsh Kelly, Bellavista, Tramore, Co. Waterford. M. 1888.
Ignatius S. Kelly, Bunnyconnellan, Myrtleville, Crosshaven, Co. Cork. M. 1885.
Rev. James Kelly, Adm., Doon, Clifden, Co. Galway. M. 1899.
Rev. Joseph Kelly, C.C. Episcopal Residence, Mullingar. M. 1905.
Very Rev. James J. Kelly, P.P., V.F., St. Peter's, Athlone. M. 1890.
Rev. John Kelly, C.C. Sandyford, Dublin. M. 1896.
Dr Joseph Dillon Kelly, J.P., 31 Earl Street, Mullingar, Co. Westmeath. 1898.
Richard J. Kelly, B.L., 10 Mountjoy Square, Dublin. M. 1891.
Thomas Aliaga Kelly, 1 Mountjoy Square, Dublin. M. 1891.

1909
1. John Forrest Kelly, USA, awarded the **John Scott Medal, Franklin Institute** for the electric playing piano in 1909. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland,

2. Edmond Kelly, (1851-1909), lawyer, political reformer and sociologist, was born at Blagnac, near Toulouse, France of American parents, Robert Edmond and Sara Kelly. After attending school at Shelborne, Dorset, England, he went with his parents to New York, in 1868, and attended Columbia College, graduating in 1870. Returning to England, he attended St.. John's College, Cambridge (B. A. 1875). Returning to the U. S. A., he studied law at Columbia
(LL.B., 1877). He started to work in the office of the Coudert Brothers in New York. After a few years he was sent to Paris by the firm. In 1883, he obtained a License en Droit from the Ecole de Droit and soon afterwards he opened an office of his own. He was very successful at his work and represented several American Corporations. Among his clients was the American Contract and Dredging Company, which was

working on the eastern side of the Panama Canal. He also acted as a council for the American Embassy. In 1892, Kelly met George Haven Putman, a critic of the corruption in the political set up in New York. Kelly took up a difficult fight, and was largely responsible for the cleansing of Tammany Hall, in 1894, cleaning out a number of corrupt politicians. He did this despite the indifference of most of the populace and without a lot of support from the press. He returned to Paris in 1899 and continued to work there until his death, on October 4th.

3. Captain James Alphonse Kelly, D.S.O., (1875-1909), of Newtown House, Abbeyknockmoy, Co.. Galway, died in Accra, on October 23rd. 1909. He was the only son of Judge Charles Kelly K. C., (died 1905), and his wife Berthe de Busseret (died 1880). James was educated at the Oratory School, London.. He joined the British army in 1895, and served in the South African war, 1899-1902. He was severely injured. He was mentioned in dispatches twice. He was awarded the **Queens Medal** with three clasps and the **Kings Medal** with two clasps. He was also awarded the **D.S.O.**
He married the widow of E. Blake Price.

4. Rev James Kelly (1862-1909), P.P. Ballycroy, north Mayo died. He was born in Screen Co. Sligo in 1862 and was ordained in 1884. He had been a curate in Belmullet from 1887 to 1889. From there he went to St.. Muredach's College as a Professor 1891 and 1892 and was then appointed President of the College. In 1895 he ministered in Enniscrone and was transferred to Dromard, where he remained until 1900. He became P.P. of Ballycroy, in north Mayo, that year.

4. **John Forrest Kelly, 284 W. Housatone-street, Pittsfield Mass. U. S. A.** was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland in 1909. He was proposed by Robert Cochrane F. S. A. *Fellow. As a fellow Fellow I was curious to know more about this man.*
Kelly was born in March 1859 near Carrick-on-Suir, Co Tipperary. He was the son of two Fenian Schoolteachers Jeremiah and Kate Forrest Kelly, who had eleven other children. John emigrated to the U.S.A. in 1873. He was educated at Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, New Jersey where he received the degree of B.L. in 1878 and a Ph.D. In 1881 at the age of 22.
His first position was that of assistant to Thomas A. Edison, in the Menlo Park laboratory where he worked mainly on the chemistry of rare earths. Late in 1879 Kelly became electrical engineer of the New York branch of the Western Electric Company. This was the time when the telephone was being generally introduced and when dynamos were first been used for telegraphic purposes. In 1882 he became laboratory assistant to Edward Weston, the chief electrician of the United States Electric Lighting Company. Some of the most important work such as the research which ended in the discovery of high resistance alloys of very low or even negative temperature coefficients, were carried out by Kelly under general directions from Mr. Weston, whom Kelly succeeded as chief electrician of the United States Electric Lighting Company. In 1892 Kelly resigned to join William Stanley in experimental work. With William Stanley and Cummings Chesney, he was partner in the Stanley Electrical Manufacturing Company which became the General Electric transformer plant in Pittsfield Massachusetts.

The work done by Kelly gave a great impetus to the alternating current business. The art of building transformers and generators of alternating currents was revolutionized and the work done by Kelly and his colleagues were the first to put polyphase motors into actual commercial service. The success naturally led to long-distance transmission work and the first long distance transmission plants in the world were undertaken on the instructions of Dr. Kelly. He was the first to make a hystereticaqlly stable steel which was even more important than his spectacular transmission work. He served as consulting engineer to the Stanley Electric Manufacturing Company until 1905, then helped found the Telelectric Piano Company in 1905.

After accumulating seventy patents, and a commercializing an electric player piano for which he was awarded the John Scott Medal, Franklin Institute in 1909. He also designed a food dehydration system, he spent his later life supporting the cause of Irish nationalism, primarily by writing articles and editorials for the Irish World. From 1916 to 1918 he was president of the Mass. State Council Friends of Irish Freedom. From July to December 1921 he promoted a nationwide boycott of British goods.

In 1892 he married Helen Fischer in New York City. They had two children Eoghan and

Domnall. He died on October 15, 1922 in Pittsfield, Massachusetts from Angina Pectoris at the age of 63.
[See John Eoghan Kelly 1954 (9). Domnall attended Mass. Institute of Tecnology (MIT). His Thesis for his B.S. in Engineering in 1922 was on the subject of "The Thermal surface resistance of air.".

6. Sister Mary Columba Kelly, Gort Co. Galway, died on October 24th, and was buried in the nun's cemetery, near the main cemetery in Gort.

7. George Colman Kelly (1858-1909), died in Australia. He was born in Denilville, in 1858, after his parents John and Mary Louisa Kelly moved to that town. He married Agnes Dalziel Wilson. He was survived by his children Mabel Louisa who married Sir Russel Grimwald, Charles Coleman, who married Gwendolen Affleck and Sir George Dalziel Kelly, who married Beryl McAdam. (See 1866, 1953).

8. Count Walter F. M. O'Kelly, The O'Kelly, (1844- 1909), was born at Gallagh, near Tuam, in 1844, and was the son of Count Cornelius Joseph O'Kelly, a landowner and Justice of the Peace, and his wife formerly Miss Joyce of Mervue in Galway. Count Walter had succeeded his nephew who died without issue in 1895. Count Walter F. M. was succeeded by his son Count Walter Joseph.

11. Edward Kelly, Friarstown, Co. Carlow, farmer. Exix. Surire statement of assets on P.R. 1909.

12. ***Poetry by Mary "Eva of the Nation" Kelly***, containing 80 selected poem, some patriotic, most about Ireland, was re-published this year. This work, which had first been published in the 1870's, had the introduction written by Seamus Mac Manus.

13. *Eithne*, **an Irish Legendary Grand Opera** in 3 Acts with music by Robert O'Dwyer. Liberetto, in Gaelic with English **translation by Rev. Thomas Kelly**.
The plot tells how Ceart, the eldest son of the High King of Erin, wins the love of Eithne, the daughter of the King of Tír na nÓg, and frees Queen Nuala, his foster mother, from a spell, that had banished her from the Fairy Kingdom. This Opera was first sung in Gaelic in the Rotunda, Dublin.

14. William Edward Kelly, JP. and **DL.** of St. Helens, Westport, Co.. Mayo and 32 Gardiner Place, Dublin, died. November 16, 1909. He was born on April 3, 1843, in Westport, and was son of John William Kelly J. P., Co.. Mayo. His grandfather William, had come to Westport, from the Grange, near Galway. William Edward was Deputy Lieutenant, for Co.. Mayo, and was High Sheriff, in 1898. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, in 1888, and was Vice-President of that society, for Connacht 1900-2 and 1905-8. His wife was Edith Cather, daughter of the Anglican Archdeacon of Tuam. They had two children, **Philip Edward and Dorothy**. [See 1884 (4)].

15. Con O'Kelly an Irishman who won the **Heavy Weigh Wrestling** event in the Olympic Games in 1908 at London, representing the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland turned professional after the event. O'Kelly a giant of a man who was six foot five inches tall and weighed 269 pounds had won a number of professional events. He was the new kid on the block and several would be champions tried to take his scalp. All of these side shows lead to the big show which took place on Christmas Day at the Coliseum in St. Louis, Missouri. The top of the bill that night was a boxing match between James J. Jeffries, the retired undefeated heavyweight boxing champion of the world. He won the world title by defeating Bob Fitzsimmons an Australian of Irish ancestry, by a knockout.
The next most important event on the programme was between Frank Gotch, the heavyweight wrestling champion of the world who was scheduled to do battle with the French champion, Raoul De Rouen. Also on the programme was the fames Dr. Benjamin Franklin Roller, who in his first professional match had held Gotch to a draw. Roller an eminent physician was to win the world title when Gotch retired. Roller was scheduled to wrestle with O'Kelly. O'Kelly saw what he took to be a short cut to becoming world champion. He with several prominent Irish politicians called on the promoter and persuaded him to have Roller wrestle the Frenchman and that O'Kelly would wrestle Gotch for the world title. O'Kelly pointed out that he had defeated De Rouen in New York recently and he volunteered that he would make it a

condition of the agreement was that if he defeated Gotch he would guarantee Gotch a rematch as soon as he wanted one. These negotiations took place on Christmas eve.

Word spread like wildfire that O'Kelly was to fight Gotch. The Coliseum was packed with a large number of the audience being composed of Irishmen. Gotch who was giving five inches in height to the Irishman was a shrewd operator. As the St. Louis Daily Globe reported. "Gotch played a mean trick on O'Kelly". He appeared in bright green tights and as one of the commentators afterwards said 'O'Kelly was unwilling to pin the green on the mat.'

At the beginning of the contest Gotch secured a flying mare and threw O'Kelly heavily on the floor and jumped on him but could not pin him to the canvas. O'Kelly put up a great show but in the end Gotch secured a double arm lock and the reverse back fall resulted in O'Kelly being pinned.

Gotch sprang to his feet and referee Mal Doyle declared Gotch the winner. When O'Kelly got to his feet he was greeted with a roar of applause by the crowd who realized he had put up a great show against Gotch who on that night would have defeated anyone in the world.

Con O'Kelly's son who was also called Con **represented Ireland in the Olympic Games as a heavyweight boxer in** 1924, in Paris. He was defeated on a split decision, by Richardo Bertazollo of Italy. Con Junior turned professional, and went to the USA and won most of his events by knockout. At the height of his success he retired from the ring and returned to Ireland where he entered a seminary and became a priest. [See Ireland's Own, Irish Wrestling Champion by Pat Leonard] [See 1908]

16. George Addison Kelly (1832-1909) furnished important material for the Confederacy as a manufacturer. He was born in Tennessee and came to Texas in 1852. He became an employee of the Stewart Iron Foundry. He **took over the foundry in 1858**. **During the Civil War**, the Confederacy asked Kelly to stay at his iron works and produce goods for the Confederacy. The foundry, renamed the Kelly Plow Company, **produced cast-iron cannon balls**. The original town name, Four-Mile Branch, eventually became Kellyville. After the war, he published a weekly journal from 1869 through 1871. The Kelly Plow Company lasted until the 1970's. He married and his family included three sons and four daughters. He was a Methodist and a Mason. (37)

.....In spite of heroic efforts on the part of the South's troops, the South eventually lost. However, Texas was providentially spared the destruction of its cities and railroads. Still, the adjustment was to prove quite difficult**.**

17. Two youths, **Thomas Kelly, 17**, and Laurence Curley, 16, in a spirit of play, started to throw potatoes at each other in a **Galway potato field**. The first named chanced to hit Curley on the back of the head, from the effects of which he died. Kelly, who was brought up at the Galway Assizes charged with his companion's death, was released by Judge Johnson after five minutes' detention. [Tuam Herald, April, 3, 1909]

18.We are especially pleased to see that Mr. **Michael Kelly, of the Estate Duty Office at the Custom House, Dublin, has been recently promoted** to a position of great trust and importance in that Department, thus proving the high opinion entertained of his capacity and efficiency and the value put upon his services. He is known to be an exceptionally able official and is certain of still further deserved promotion, Mr. Kelly is a Galway man, son of the late **Michael Kelly of Myre Hill ? Headford,** and his many county friends will hear of his advancement with pleasure we are sure. [Tuam Herald, April 17, 1909.] [Probably son of Michael Kelly, the Gentleman. J.M.K]

19. DEATH OF MR. RICHARD KELLY, ARDSKEABEG.

On Sunday last, after a lingering illness, departed to the deep regret of his relatives and acquaintances, Mr. Richard Kelly, of Ardskeabeg, parish of Cummer, in the 65th year of his age. The deceased had lived a quiet life. Always of a retiring disposition, he meddled not in public affairs nor in anybody's business but simply minded his own. He was respected and esteemed, as evinced

by the large cortege attending the burial.

The remains were removed to the Parish Church Coreun (?), on Monday, and there laid till next day when after Mass had been celebrated, the funeral left for Kilmoylan, where the interment too place.

Chief mourners: Rev. R. Canavan, C.C., Westport; Rev. B. Canavan, C. C., Aughagower; Robert Canavan, Patrick Canavan, Edward Canavan, Francis Canavan, and Stephen Canavan (nephews); Mrs. Ronaldson, (niece), John W. Ronaldson, (nephew-in-law), Dominick Ronaldson.

The funeral included - Rev W. J. McHugh, P.P., Cummer, Rev Michael Diskin, P.P., Milltown; Messrs. Martin Bodkin, J. P.; James McDonnell, C. T. C.; Thomas Browne, Patrick Rattery, Peter Hughes, James Nohilly, D.C.; Michael Shaughnessy, James J. Burke, Thomas Mullin, H. Daly, Thomas Leacy (?), John Cunningham, John Healy, J. Higgins, Michael O'Brien, John Stephens, M. C_____, Martin Shaughnessy, P. O'Donnell, N. T., Pat Hession, John Cunningham, F. Keane, T.C.; John Connelly, T.C.; P. Lyons, T.C.; P Byrne, T.C.; D. O' Malley, P. McHugh, P.E. Carroll, Thomas Nolan, Michael Corcoran, Ml. Nolan, M. Farrell, Pat Farrell, Edward Farrell, Daniel Butler, Bernard O'Connor, T. Hayden, M. O'Brien, Wm. _____, P. Cloonan, John McCabe, John Burke, Martin Murphy, D.C.; John Walsh, Richard Walsh, M Roland, etc.

Rev. Richard Canavan officiated at the graveside, assisted by Rev. Father McHugh. R.I.P.

19. Constable Mathew S. Kelly of the Royal Irish Constabulary (64940) was stationed in Killoughy Station in the Tullamore District in 1910 and was in Crinkle Station in the Birr District in 1911..[Policing in W. Offaly 1814-1922 by B. Ryan]

1910

1. Robert George Kelly, **(1822-1910),** Dublin born **painter**, **died** in Chester, England. He was born in Dublin on January 22, 1822 and was the **son of Commander Richard Nugent Kelly R. N.** and his wife Eliza Stringer. Robert was educated at Stranraer, Co. Antrim, the Royal Dublin Society, and the Royal Hibernian Academy, Dublin. In 1847, a portrait of his mother, attracted much attention, and marked him out as a young artist of promise. He contributed regularly to the Hibernian Academy, even though he spent most of his life in Birkenhead, England, as artist, teacher and manager of the School of Art there. He continued to exhibit at the Royal Hibernian Academy and occasionally at the Royal Academy, London. He was married to Mary Walker and they had **four sons and seven daughters**. His son **R. Talbot Kelly** was a well known **painter** (see 1934). **Another son Robert George Kelly, Junior**, exhibited in the R.H.A. Dublin in 1884. [See Strickland's *Dictionary of Irish Artists* and Stewarts's *Royal Hibernian Academy of Arts*].

2. Mary Anne Kelly, "Eva of the Nation", (1826-1910), Irish poetess, died in Australia. She was born in 1826 in Headford, Co. Galway, at the home of her maternal grandparents, the O'Flahertys at Lisdonagh House. Her father had was one of the Kellys of Kelly's Mill, Killeen, near Portumna, Co. Galway. She was educated privately, by governesses at her home in Killeen. Miss Gormelly was the best known of these. Mary Ann, wrote for the *Nation.* Her first poem for that paper, *The Banshee* appeared 28th December 1844, under her original signature "Fionnuala". Subsequently when she published *Lament for Davis,* she adopted the signature, "Eva" and she became known as "Eva of the Nation". Her poems were powerful patriotic verses. Eva was the most gifted of the three chief poetesses that appeared in that paper. The other two were "Mary", (Ellen Mary Patrick Doweling), and "Speranza", (Jane Elgee, afterwards Lady Wilde). Mary Anne also wrote for the nationalist papers the *Irish Tribune, Irish Felon,* and the *Irish People.* She was married to Kevin Isod O'Doherty, a medical student, who was charged with treason-felony for material that appeared in the *Irish Tribune.* He was sentenced to transportation for ten years to Van Diemens Land (Tasmania). In 1854 he was given a conditional pardon, which forbade him from England or Ireland. During this time he made a clandestine trip to Killeen to propose to Mary Anne. They married in St.. Mary Moorfields in London (the Pro-Cathedral), in 1854. They travelled to Paris, on their honeymoon. The

pardon was made unconditional in 1856. He graduated in 1857 from the Royal College of Surgeons and Royal College of Physicians , Ireland. He was appointed assistant Master at Coombe Maternity Hospital and was on the staff of St.. Vincent's Hospital. He was also a lecturer at the Royal College of Surgeons. He was elected M.P. For Meath but soon became disillusioned with politics in Ireland and in 1862, they emigrated to Sydney, Australia. He practiced there and was elected a member of both houses of parliament in Queensland. Mary Ann wrote for the *Sydney Freeman's Journal*
and also translated Beranger the French patriot. They fell on hard times, Kevin became blind and died in 1905. Rev. William Hickey, collected some of her poems which he had published in 1909. A public subscription was raised on her behalf in London. One of the organizers was Frances, the Kinvara born poet and song writer. Her health was poor and gradually deteriorated and she died of bronchitis and exhaustion on 21st May 1910, in Brisbane, and is buried beside her husband. A monument was placed over their graves at Toowong cemetery in Brisbane, and was paid for by public subscription.

3. Kelly's Handbook to the Titled, Landed and Official Classes was published,

4. Myra Kelly, (1875-1910), author was born in Dublin and emigrated to the U.S. as a child. She became a teacher in New York's East Side in 1899. She wrote stories based on her experience in the East Side. *Little Citizens* appeared in 1904, which was followed in 1907 by *The Isle of Dreams* and *Little Aliens* in 1910. She married Allan MacNaughton in 1905.

5. Peter Kelly, (-1910), Irish piper, Peter was **born in Galway City** and was **stricken with blindness** when only a few months old. He was taught the pipes by Martin O'Reilly. Kelly proved to be an excellent pupil, and a set of pipes forty years old were obtained for him from Liverpool. He played this instrument until his death. Peter was about thirty years of age when he **went to Glasgow** with a fiddler friend called John Craughwell. Kelly made it his permanent home .Kelly married there and they had a large family. In his early days in Glasgow the Irish pipes were very rare and Kelly was very successful. It was not unusual for him to make £1-10-0 ---£2, on a Saturday night. With the passage of time the novelty of the Irish harp passed and so times were not so rewarding. He took an occasional trip to Edinburgh and during the summer season he played at Portobello.
He was invited to Belfast in 1889, by Dr. Boyd, to play in a competition. He was placed third by the judges but the Lord Mayor chose him to play at the City Hall that evening.
In Glasgow his services were in demand by organizations such as The Ancient Order of Hibernians and the United Irish league. Kelly had a very large repertoire of music, all of which he played by ear. His favourite melodies were the *Colon* and *The Blackbird.* He was often accompanied by a blind man named Smith who played the flute. Both stood playing on the Albert Bridge on the Saturday four days before his death **in Scotland.** from pneumonia. He was survived by his widow and three of his nine children. His widow pawned his pipes after his death.

6. King George V, visited General Kelly-Kenny, at his home, Doolough, Co.. Clare, this year, and took part in fowling on the general's estate..

7. Rev. James Kelly (1869-1910), son of Thomas Kelly and his wife Ellen Cahill, Killenaule, Cashel diocese, was born on June 14, 1844. He attended Mount Mellery and entered All Hallows Seminary, Dublin in 1864 and was ordained for the **diocese of Bathurst** on June 24, 1869. He ministered in Wellington and Orange and was Parish Priest of **Carcoar** for 20 years. He died on May 21, 1910.

8. Catherine Kelly was born on 8 July 1804 at Lezayre, Isle of Man.[1] She was the daughter of John Kelly and Jane Corrin.[2] She married John Cannell, son of Patrick Cannell and Dorothy Crow, on 4 March 1826 at Patrick Parish Church, Patrick, Isle of Man.[1] She died on 27 May 1886 at age 81 at Orrisdale, Isle of Man.[1] Child of Catherine Kelly and John Cannell

9. A coloured-printed **membership card of the All For Ireland League, issued to C. P. Kelly of Castlebar,** undated, circa 1910; with a manuscript copy of the oath taken by members of the I.R.B. The All Ireland League was founded by William O'Brien of Cork to seek solutions to Irish problems through conciliation. [This item was included in the Auction held by Adam's and Mealy's, at the Adam's Sale Rooms on April 15, 2008. J.M.K.]

1911

1. Archbishop Michael Kelly, from New Ross, Co.. Wexford, was appointed R. C. Archbishop of Sydney, Australia [See 1940].

2. The following Kellys were **clergymen of the Church of Ireland, (Anglican).**
Rev. J. H. Kelly, A. M., Dunany (Armagh), Dunleer**.**
Rev. J. R. Kelly, B. A., Kilcronaghan (Derry), Tubbermore, Belfast.
Rev. D. A. Kelly, A. B., Scarva, (Dromore), Newry.
Rev. Thomas Kelly, B. A., Tamlagh O'Crilly, Lower Derrymore, Portglenone.
Rev. William Kelly, Ballyscullion, (Derry), Belaghy.

Presbyterian Ministers
Rev. George Kelly B.A., Portadown.

3. Cornelius Kelly, Randallstown, Co. Wicklow, a Dublin Metropolitan Police pensioner Grant of Probate 1911. T. 2474. N.A.

4. Denis Patrick Kelly, Mount St. Benedict, Gorey, was elected Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, Ireland, in July.

5. J. J. O'Kelly published in Dublin, ***Leabhar na Laoitheadh,*** **A collection** of Ossianic Poems edited with notes for Intermediate students.

6. Rev. Denis James Kelly (1858 - 1911), died on September 21, 1911. He was born on May 4, 1858 and was educated at Carlow College from 1879-84. He was ordained for Sioux city in 1884. He served in Fort Dodge from 1885-7. Eldora 1888-9. Parkersburg 1890-92; Wall Lake / Auburn 1894-1903 ; Barnum 1906-10; Duncombe 1910-11.

7. Faustina James Kelly, (1878-), Artist, of 5609 Washington Avenue**, Chicago, wife of John H. Kelly**, a member of Chicago A.S.L., flourished at this time. She was born in Dyersberg, Tenn., in 1876 and became a pupil at the A.I.C., Arts Academy, Chicago and the Chase in New York.

8. Rev Thomas D. Kelly and Rev George Kelly, B.A., of Portadown, were **Presbyterian ministers** in Ireland in 1911.

9. The **Law Directory** (Thoms, 1911)
Bernard Dowel O'Kelly, B.A., Fort Rose, **Tempeleogue**, Co. Dublin. He was elected in 1874.
George A. P. Kelly, 30 Blessington St., **Dublin and Roscommon**, elected in 1871.
Sir Henry Green Kelly, A.B., LL.B., member since 1884.
L. O'Brien Kelly, M.A. (T.C.D.), 12 Pembroke Road, Dublin and Cloonmacken House, Limerick. H. 1895.
Joseph Francis Kelly. H. 1892
Louis O'Sullivan Kelly, 32 Upper Baggot St., Dublin. T. 1903.
P. J. Kelly, LL.B., R.M., **Tulla, Co. Clare. M. 1886.**
Patrick Kelly, 62 Carysfort Avenue, Blackrock. H. 1895.
Richard J. Kelly, 10 Mountjoy Square, Dublin. E. 1886.

10. Public Officers (Thom's)
Malachy John Kelly, Chief Crown Solicitor for Ireland, Dublin Castle.
P. J. Kelly, Senior Inspector of National Schools, Belfast.
W. J. Kelly, Inspector of National Schools, Galway.
J. G. Kelly, Assistant Commissioner, Irish Land Commission.
Joseph T. Kelly, Secretary Mayo County Council.
Hugh Kelly, Sub Sheriff of Down.
Andrew Kelly, Clerk of Petty Sessions, Elphin, Co. Roscommon.
Bernard Kelly, Tulsk, Co. Roscommon, Clerk of Petty Sessions, Ballyjamesduff and Mountnugent.
David A. Kelly, Clerk of Petty Sessions, Maghera and Magherafelt.
E. G. Kelly, Valuation Officer.
E. W. Kelly, Clerk of Petty Sessions, Kilkenny.

James Kelly, Clerk of Union, Killala, Co. Mayo.

11. The Connacht Tribune published *Shamrock Sprays* **by Eleanor F. Kelly.**

12. John Kelly J. P., (1864-1935), Chadville, Cappaghwhite, Co. Tipperary, bred and owned the racehorse *Shanballymore*
That won the **Irish Derby in 1911** and raced under his own colours. [See 1922]

John Kelly 1863-1935
John Kelly was born to Denis Kelly and Kate O'Dwyer of Alleen, Donohill Co. Tipperary in the year 1863. He was the oldest of his family and he had brothers Dan who farmed in Alleen, Con who farmed in Shanballymore, Donohill, Tom who was a doctor in the First World War and Denis who was killed off a horse at his home in Alleen. His two sisters Margaret and Catherine (Kitty) married two Rafferty brothers. John was head of the family, who were progressive farmers . The Kellys expanded their farms and by 1911, owned land in Alleen, Gorteen, (Donohill) Shanballymore (Donohill) and Chadville in Cappawhite.
The Kellys of Alleen bought the mare in Dublin at Souls, which was the forerunner of Goff's now for £5. The mare Calyc was brought down to Dundrum station and the Kellys had a dispute as to which of them would keep her. John Kelly of Chadville also Alleen took her and said, *"I may breed a Derby winner out of her one day"*
Calyce, the dam was purchased by Mr. Kelly at the Dublin sales some years ago for £10. For some years before the vendor felt satisfied she was no loss as a brood mare, but she produced several foals after changing ownership.
On the sire's side a strange story must be told. Poffoff ---Mr. Maxwell's celebrated sire was original owned by a Mr. Ownes. As a 2 year old he gave promised of great things but was injured jumping a gate. After this he drifted on evil days. He was played "on the cards" for a miserable sum and a young farmer won him and led him home, his crippled steed. But there was a storm brewing, Popoff was driven away by the irate father of the luckless owner and left to his own device to eke out an existence on the roadside. Mr. Maxwell Scarrough heard that the young farmer was anxious to find somebody to take Popoff and give him a home. Indeed it is said that Mr. Maxwell gave more than was asked of him and that Popoff's price was something about 8**/-(***schillings***)** and from this strangely assorted pair, the winner of that years "Irish Derby "sprung
John Kelly named his horses after his farms- Kilmucklin, Shanballymore, Alleen, Chadville etc. Shanballymore after the Irish Derby win was sold for £3000 to an English man.
John Kelly married his 2nd. Cousin Mgt Kelly who died in 1915 and Madge Furlong in the 1920's. He had two children Denis and George and my father Denis Martin Kelly is the son of Denis and grandson of John Kelly.
He died in 1935. [Information given to me in 2012 by John Kelly, grandson of the above John Kelly]

FIFTH RACE 3.50p.m.

The Dubai Duty Free Irish Derby (Group 1) of €1,250,000

One Mile and Four Furlongs (2,400 metres) Howth Post

Colm McLoughlin, Managing Director of Dubai Duty Free, is joined by His Excellent Khalid Nasser Lootah, UAE Ambassador to Ireland, George Horan, Deputy Managing Director of Dubai Duty Free, Salah Tahlak Director of Corporate Communications Dubai Duty Free and Sinead El Sibai, Manager Events, Advertising and Media Relations Dubai Duty Free to present the Waterford Crystal Irish Derby trophy to the winning owner and trophies to the winning trainer, jockey, groom and breeder. **Starting from stalls. Value to winner: €725000; Second: €250000; Third: €125000; Fourth: €50000; Fifth: €37500; Sixth: €25000; Seventh: €12500; Eighth: €12500.**

(For Race Conditions see page 62)

Daily Double - Races 5 & 6.
PLAY THE DAILY DOUBLE NOW! TRIFECTA RACE

RACE 5

No Horse — Age st lb (lbs) Draw

1 * CARLTON HOUSE (USA) (22) — 3 9 0 (126) (7)
B c Street Cry - Talented (GB) — **R L Moore**
Owner: The Queen
Trainer: Sir Michael Stoute (in GB)
Breeder: Darley
Colours: PURPLE, gold braid, scarlet sleeves, black velvet cap, gold fringe
Form: 21-13 **Groom:** Jonathan Nolan

Unlucky in running when third in the Epsom Derby. Arrives here with a big reputation and claims
Carlton House (USA) 2 flat wins: €103,912.00 — Handicap Rating 118
Ryan Moore 9.0 hd 3/4L 3rd to Pour Moi 9.0 EPSOM DOW 4 JUN 13rn Group 1 1m 4f 10yds Gd /Frm
Ryan Moore 9.0 won 1 1/2L 2 1/2L from Seville (GER) 9.0 and Pisco Sour (USA) 9.0 YORK 12 MAY 6rn Group 2 1m 2f 88yds Gd 2min 13.4sec
Ryan Moore 9.3 won 9L 2L from Yaseer 9.3 and Estourah 9.3 NEWBURY 23 OCT 10 18rn mdn 1m Gd /Sft 1min 44.1sec

2 DUNBOYNE EXPRESS (36) — 3 9 0 (126) (2)
B c Shamardal (USA) - Love Excelling (FR) — **D P McDonogh**
Owner: J Connaughton
Trainer: Kevin Prendergast
Breeder: John Connaughton
Colours: LIME GREEN, purple sleeves, white cap
Form: 115-15 **Groom:** Brian Treanor

Solid juvenile form but has failed to live up to expectations in this class. Plenty to find here
Dunboyne Express 3 flat wins €78,700.00 C — Handicap Rating 111
3/1 HR114 D.P. McDonogh 9.0 5 3/4L 5th of 8 to Roderic O'Connor 9.0 here 21 MAY Group 1 1m Gd /Frm
5/4Fav HR114 D.P. McDonogh 9.0 won 1 3/4L nk from Exodus (GB) 9.0 and Whipless 9.0 LEP 27 MAR 4rn Group 3 1m Gd /Yld 1min 41.3sec
Declan McDonogh 9.0 5L 5th of 10 to Casamento 9.0 DONCASTER 23 OCT 10 Group 1 1m Gd

3 MEMPHIS TENNESSEE (22) — 3 9 0 (126) (3)
B c Hurricane Run - Hit The Sky — **J P O'Brien**
Owner: Mrs John Magnier & Michael Tabor & Derrick Smith
Trainer: A P O'Brien
Breeder: Kilfrush Stud
Colours: DARK BLUE
Form: 51-24 **Groom:** David Hickey

Consistent level of form this term, runner-up in Derrinstown Stud Derby Trial and Epsom Derby fourth
Memphis Tennessee 1 flat win €6,480.00— Handicap Rating 117
J.P. O'Brien 9.0 hd 3/4L 3/4L 4th to Pour Moi 9.0 EPSOM DOW 4 JUN 13rn Group 1 1m 4f 10yds Gd /Frm
25/1 HR94 J.P. O'Brien 9.1 1 1/2L 2nd to Recital (FR) 9.4 LEP 8 MAY 7rn Group 2 1m 2f Gd
11/10Fav J.P. O'Brien 8.12 won 1 1/2L 1/2L from Giants Serapis 9.3 and Sonapour (FR) 9.3 DUN 19 NOV 10 14rn mdn 1m Std 1min 37.8sec

4 NATIVE KHAN (FR) (22) — 3 9 0 (126) (5)
Gr c Azamour - Viva Maria (FR) — **J P Murtagh**
Owner: V I Araci
Trainer: Ed Dunlop (in GB)
Breeder: Aliette Forien and Gilles Forien
Colours: BLACK, white chevron, red sleeves, white stars, red cap, white star
Form: 114-135 **Groom:** Jane O'Donohoe

Question marks over stamina were allayed at Epsom when finishing a close fifth. Track will suit
Native Khan (FR) 3 flat wins: €69,056 — Handicap Rating 116
Johnny Murtagh 9.0 2L 5th of 13 to Pour Moi 9.0 EPSOM DOW 4 JUN Group 1 1m 4f 10yds Gd /Frm
Olivier Peslier 9.0 6L 1/2L 3rd to Frankel (GB) 9.0 NEWMARKET 30 APR 13rn Group 1 1m Gd /Frm
Kieren Fallon 8.12 won 2L hd from Libranno (GB) 9.1 and Yaseer 8.12 NEWMARKET 14 APR 6rn Group 3 1m Gd /Frm 1min 37.5sec

5 NOTABLE GRADUATE (17) — 3 9 0 (126) (4)
B c Galileo - Market Slide (USA) — **P J Smullen**
Owner: Moyglare Stud Farm
Trainer: D K Weld
Breeder: Moyglare Stud Farm Ltd
Colours: BLACK, white slvs, red cap, black star.
Form: 2-2112 **Groom:** Eddie Ryan

Form is solid and he looked to need this step up in trip at Leopardstown recently in the Nijinsky
Notable Graduate 2 flat wins €17,250.00 D — Handicap Rating 104
4/7Fav HR106 P.J. Smullen 9.1 s/hd 2nd to Laughing 8.12 LEP 9 JUN 9rn 1m 3f Gd /Yld
1/6Fav P.J. Smullen 9.0 won 3 1/2L 5L from Last Crusade 9.0 and Gort Na Mona (USA) 8.10 GOW 12 MAY 3rn 1m 4f Gd 2min 45sec
2/5Fav P.J. Smullen 9.5 won 2 1/2L 6L from Kasanka 9.0 and Minsk 9.5 TIPP 14 APR 12rn mdn 1m 4f Sft 2min 57.8sec

6 RODERIC O'CONNOR (21) — 3 9 0 (126) (6)
B c Galileo - Secret Garden — **W M Lordan**
Owner: Mrs John Magnier & Michael Tabor & Derrick Smith & Sangster Family
Trainer: A P O'Brien
Breeder: Swettenham Stud
Colours: PINK
Form: 121-018 **Groom:** Gerard Hoare

Irish 2,000 Guineas winner but disappointed in the French Derby. Well respected all the same
Roderic O'Connor 3 flat wins €345,609.50 C — Handicap Rating 119
Ryan Moore 9.2 6 3/4L 8th of 16 to Reliable Man (GB) 9.2 CHANTILLY 5 JUN Group 1 1m 2f 110yds Sft
7/2 HR119 J.P. O'Brien 9.0 won 3/4L 1/2L from Dubawi Gold (GB) 9.0 and Oracle 9.0 here 21 MAY 8rn Group 1 1m Gd /Frm 1min 37.8sec
R.L. Moore 9.0 38L 11th of 13 to Frankel (GB) 9.0 NEWMARKET 30 APR Group 1 1m Gd /Frm

7 SEVILLE (GER) (22) — 3 9 0 (126) (1)
B c Galileo - Silverskaya (USA) — **J A Heffernan**
Owner: Michael Tabor & Derrick Smith & Mrs John Magnier
Trainer: A P O'Brien
Breeder: Tattersalls Ltd/England
Colours: ROYAL BLUE, orange disc, striped sleeves & cap
Form: 212-20 **Groom:** Derek Walsh

Dante Stakes runner-up but needs to improve on Epsom Derby effort to be considered
Seville (GER) 1 flat win €12,075.00— Handicap Rating 115
C.Soumillon 9.0 31L 10th of 13 to Pour Moi 9.0 EPSOM DOW 4 JUN Group 1 1m 4f 10yds Gd /Frm
C.Soumillon 9.0 1 1/2L 2nd to Carlton House (USA) 9.0 YORK 12 MAY 6rn Group 2 1m 2f 88yds Gd
C.O'Donoghue 9.0 3/4L 2nd to Casamento 9.0 DONCASTER 23 OCT 10 10rn Group 1 1m Gd

8 TREASURE BEACH (GB) (22) — 3 9 0 (126) (8)
B c Galileo - Honorine — **C O'Donoghue**
Owner: Derrick Smith & Mrs John Magnier & Michael Tabor
Trainer: A P O'Brien
Breeder: Ashley House Stud
Colours: PURPLE, white seams, striped sleeves, purple cap
Form: 1123-12 **Groom:** Kieran O'Brien

Finished in front of Nathaniel at Chester and missed out on Epsom Derby glory by a head. Highly respected
Treasure Beach (GB) 3 flat wins €63,200.80— Handicap Rating 119
C.O'Donoghue 9.0 hd 2nd to Pour Moi 9.0 EPSOM DOW 4 JUN 13rn Group 1 1m 4f 10yds Gd /Frm
R.L. Moore 8.12 won hd 3L from Nathaniel 8.12 and Slumber (GB) 8.12 CHESTER 5 MAY 5rn Group 3 1m 4f 66yds Gd /Frm 2min 39.1sec
J.Murtagh 8.12 10L 3/4L 3rd to Frankel (GB) 8.12 ASCOT 25 SEP 10 5rn Group 2 1m Gd /Sft

* Denotes second entry

Probable Starting Prices - 5/4 Carlton House (USA), 3/1 Treasure Beach (GB), 6/1 Seville (GER), 8/1 Native Khan (FR), 10/1 Roderic O'Connor, 12/1 Memphis Tennessee, 25/1 Dunboyne Express, Notable Graduate

2010 - **1st** Cape Blanco **2nd** Midas Touch (GB) **3rd** Jan Vermeer (2 min. 28.6 sec.)

CURRAGH COMMENT....

TREASURE BEACH and Colm O'Donoghue were pipped on the line by **Pour Moi** in the Epsom Derby earlier this month but compensation could come their way today. The son of Galileo, hampered when third to Frankel in the Royal Lodge last term, beat subsequent King Edward VII winner Nathaniel on his seasonal bow in the Chester Vase and belied odds of 25/1 on the Epsom Downs, beating **Carlton House** (3rd), **Memphis Tennessee** (4th), **Native Khan** (5th) and **Seville** (10th) in the process. **Carlton House** had excuses having met trouble in running and lost a shoe close home, but there's a suspicion Sir Michael Stoute's York Dante winner might be better over 1m2f and this is likely to develop into quite a test. That would suit **Notable Graduate**, who has stacks to find on form and was beaten in his prep run, but is obviously held in the highest regard by Dermot Weld. **Native Khan** and **Roderic O'Connor** are respected, while **Dunboyne Express** has twice struggled in Group 1 company and has his stamina to prove.

WIN: TREASURE BEACH — EACH-WAY: CARLTON HOUSE

IRISH DERBY 1911

The Curragh Racecourse welcomes the family of John Kelly from Chadville House in County Tipperary. In 1911, Shanballymore, bred and owned by John Kelly, ridden by John Doyle and trained by John Dwyer, won two of the top twenty races in Ireland that year.

The Irish Derby was the third most valuable race that year and was worth £783. The distance was 1 1/2 miles for 3 year olds.

Shanballymore Irish Derby Winner 1911

[Information given to me in 2012 by John Kelly, grandson of above.]

13. May (Mary) Kelly (- 1911), writer and poet, died December 15, 1911, at **Kingstown (Dun Laoghaire**), Co. Dublin at an advanced age. She was the daughter of William Daniel Kelly of Castlepark, near Ballinasloe, Co. Roscommon. The following notice appeared in the Irish Book Lover, vol. III, No. 8, March 8, 1912, p.135, "May Gower, the widow of an old East India Company's Officer, was the authoress of a couple of volumes of verse, and a constant contributor of poems and stories for many years to Chamber's Journals and other periodicals. She was originally married to Major Gorges an officer in the East India Company. Her works include *A Twelfth Night King,* (London/Edinburgh: W. R. Chambers); Killarney, (London A. C. Black, 1912); *On Life's Journey, Poems and Ballads* (London W.G.: Wheeler 1916). [She must have married Gower later J.M.K.] [Helen Meagher in her *Roscommon Authors* says "I have not succeeded in tracing with any certainty the work of this writer. However there is an entry in B. M. Catalogue listed under May Kelly, as follows: *Time and Chance,* a novel, 3 vols. London, Hurst & Blackett, (1881), 1882. This could be her work, but I have not been able to establish it as a fact].

14. Kellys who emigrated to the USA in 1911, using the services of Robert Kilkelly, Travel Agent, Main Street, Castlebar, Co. Mayo. Name of ship in brackets.

Bridget Kelly (Arabic).

1912

1. Sydney Kelly, (-1912), dancer, one of the famous Kelly trio, made their first appearance with great success at the Empire Theatre, Dublin, in February. They then went on to Liverpool. After an extensive tour of Lancashire and Yorkshire, Sydney was afflicted with blood poisoning of the hand which resulted in the rest of the tour being cancelled.

2. Rev. James Davenport Kelly, M. A., (1828-1912), Senior Canon of Manchester, sub-dean, died on February, 26. He was born in Manchester, August 26, 1828, and was the son of the late James Kelly, Castle Douglas. Educated at Manchester Grammar School and won a scholarship to Wad ham College, Oxford. He was a Hoy Hebrew Exhibitioner and was Kennicott Hebrew Scholar, in 1852. He became Rural Dean of the Cathedral Deanery. He was Rector of St. Matthew's, Manchester from 1884, and was Proctor of the Cathedral Chapter in the Convocation of York, and was Vice-Principal of the Manchester Scholae Episcopi. He held the chairmanship of the Manchester School Board 1890-91. His publications included, *The Fragrance of Christian Service,* a sermon preached before the University of Oxford in 1875. He married to Margaret Eccles, of Mill Hill House, near Blackburn, and they had three sons and two daughters. They lived at Dalham Lodge, Mayfield Road, Whaley Range, Manchester (see 1950).

3. Catherine Kelly, Violet Cottage, Rue Dawescan, St. Servann, France. Orig. Adm. P.R. July 9, 1912 and draft schedule T. 17243 A & B. (N.A.)

4. Rev. Jerome Kelly, P.P., (-1912), a native of Old Connell, Newbridge, County Kildare, died on August 26. He was ordained in 1867 for the diocese of Kildare and Leighlin having attended Carlow College from 1860 to 1867 and was curate at Graiguenmanagh, Clonbullogue, Portarlington from 1867 to 1888 when he was appointed Parish Priest of Rhode where he remained until his death.

5. Henry Kelly 2nd., son of Henry Kelly, of the Knoll, Cheethorpes, Linconshire who was born in 1870 became **J.P. and administrator of Linconshire** in 1912. His home was The Knoll, Cheethorpes.

6. Frederick Kelly of the United States won the **gold medal in the 110 meters hurdles**, at the Olympic Games, held in Stockholm. His time was 15.1 seconds, just .1 of a second outside the world record which had been set by Forrest Smithson of the U.S.A. who set this record when winning the gold medal, at the Olympic Games in London in 1908.

7. On the night of April 14/15, 1912, the greatest maritime disasters in history occurred. The "unsinkable" *Titanic* hit an iceberg on her maiden voyage to the USA and sunk to the bottom of the ocean. Fifteen hundred of the two thousand members of the passengers and crew perished in the disaster. The ship had been built in Belfast by Harland and Wolfe to the highest specifications. No expenses had been spared in her construction. His decoration and fittings matched those of the highest quality hotel in the world. She was the pride and joy of her owners The White Star Line. The workers in Belfast took great pride in the construction of this floating palace. It was said that she was unsinkable

because she was divided into several compartments that could be shut off so that if a few were holed they could be closed and she would still be able to float. After extensive sea trials she was ready for her maiden voyage to the New World under the command of Captain E. J. Smith. She was attempting to win the Blue Riband for the fastest crossing of the Atlantic. She took the northern route which ran the risk of hitting an iceberg.

Among the passengers were several princes of commerce. Among these was Joseph Bruce Ismay of Liverpool who was aged forty nine and was Managing Director of the White Star Line who owned the Titanic and other ships. The Ismays and Liverpool had a symbiotic relationship. Thomas Henry Ismay, father of Bruce made a fortune in Liverpool from shipping. As a token of gratitude he had founded the Liverpool Seamen's Pension Fund.

On its passage to America the ship embarked from Southampton and called at Queenstown (previously the Cove of Cork, and later Cobh) where a few passengers who had embarked in Southampton disembarked. Among those was Fr. Francis Browne S.J. The great photographer's uncle was Bishop of Cloyne and lived in Queenstown (Cobh). Browne's superiors in the Jesuit order refused a request to proceed to the USA.

Among the 124 passengers who embarked at Queenstown were three Kellys all of whom were **travelling third class.** Perhaps this number would have been greater were it not for the fact that the ticket on the Titanic was more expensive than on other liners on the same route.

Annie Kate Kelly, age 20, a native of Cuilmullagh, Addergoole, Co. Mayo, was **daughter of John Kelly and his wife Ellen Flaherty.** She was **on her way to Chicago to join her cousins Anna and Mary Garvey**. Annie was one of a group of friends from the Castlebar area were on their way **to start a new exciting life in the land of plenty**. Little did they know that soon this little group would be decimated by a tragedy that was to befall them. After the catastrophe Annie Kelly was interviewed by the Chicago Record-Herald and her account was reproduced in May 1912 in the Irish Independent.

"The young girls would talk of what they would do in America before they were married. That is they would talk about it when they were not scurrying around the deck laughing and making friends here and there with everybody and joking with the stewards.

The weather was grand and the waves that washed against the great boat were smooth as smooth could be, and the night it happened was a grand night, with stars as bright as moons and the water as if it had been poured over it.

It was cold to be sure, but they were always warm because their heats were gay, dancing and singing. In that part of the boat everybody must be in bed early. There was a grand ball upstairs in the first cabin, and that was why when the call came so many of the women up there had their jewels on.

The call came to them, but late. I do not know how it was with the others, but Kate Burke could not sleep after the steward opened the door, nor could John her husband; nor Kate McGowan, nor Annie her niece nor Annie Kelly, nor nobody at all of those that came from Mayo, though they talked and talked and said it was nothing.

Then somebody said 'Let us tell the beads,' and they all got up and said the rosary and their fear fell from them, and they went to bed again. The steward came to them and said 'All hands on deck. For God's sake hurry if you would have a chance for your lives,' and then they went in their night gowns, just as they were. The first thing they saw was the people being held back from going up the stairs to the second deck.

You see, it was feared for excitement they would cause to the people up there who were getting away in the lifeboats, and they held them back to the last moment.

About half an hour before they went down they called the Burkes and the others from Mayo from their berths. And here it was that the steward to whom Annie Kelly had been talking so often saw her running with the Burkes and Mary Mannion and the others towards the ladder that went up to the second deck. For then they were not letting the steerage passengers up the stairway, and he screamed, 'Miss Kelly, here's a chance for your life,' and took her by the hand and ran up the stairs without anyone stopping him, because then they were letting all the people come up the stairs, and he called out to a boat that was just being sent away. 'Let this girl go with you. You've got room. Let her in,' and they shoved Annie Kelly on the boat, in her night gown and all as she was, and they would have taken Kate Burke and her sister-in-law, but Kate clung to her husband and said if he must die, she would die with him, and so did Mary say she would not go without her brother, and they pushed the little Flynn boy back, and cut away. It was a pity they would not let the boy stay on the lifeboat, and he only a child, and it not full.

Not a thing did Annie Kelly know when she was pulled over the side of the other boat, the Cartpathia*, at 5 o'clock*

In the morning, though they poured hot whiskey and raw brandy into her and buried her in blankets and hot water bottles, she was that frozen. It was noon before she came to herself and found herself in the

hospital, with Annie McGowan there too, though how Annie McGowan came to be saved, she herself could not tell. She was young and swift as a deer, and when the call came for all to go on deck, she ran among the first to see what was the matter, and thus was saved.

But poor John Burke and Kate, his wife, and jolly Kate McGowan and all the other light hearted lads and lasses that started that day from Castlebar, save Annie Kelly and Annie McGowan, there will never be more of them in the world, and may God rest their souls.

[Annie Kelly became a Dominican nun ***in 1922 and took the name Sister Patrick Joseph and taught school in St. Rita's and St. Mary of Mount in Chicago. She died on December 28, 1969 and is buried in the Dominican Convent Cemetery, Adrian.]***

James Kelly, age 45, a casual labourer from Leixlip, Co. Kildare, had found it difficult to get regular work at home and the offer by his daughter Margaret to pay his passage to America to get work in New Haven, Connecticut was accepted. He intended to bring his wife and the rest of the family to America to join him, when he had saved enough money.

His wife Catherine was 47 years old and they had **six children**. **Tom** the eldest son was a soldier with the Connaught Rangers was stationed in India at the time of the disaster. **Margaret** the eldest girl, age 20, had immigrated to the US in 1911 and had gathered enough money to pay for her father's passage to America. His other children were **Catherine**, age 18, a mill worker, **Mary**, age 16, **William** age 12, and **James** age 7.

James drowned in the disaster. His body was found and he was buried at sea. The family at home were destitute. After a detailed interview they were granted 4 shillings a week relief.

The American Red Cross acted as an honest broker and Margaret's employers in America volunteered to be responsible to the immigration authorities that the family would not become public charges and were admitted in June. Catherine and Mary got employment in the factory with their sister. The two boys went to school. The eldest son Thomas was a distinguished soldier in the famous Connaught Rangers. General Willcocks, G.O.C. Indian Corps., in his book *With the Indians in France* says "Lieutenant George, the Adjutant, was severely wounded as he rushed forward, but Lance-Corporal Thomas Kelly cleared the parapet, and in the face of very heavy fire, lifted his officer to carry him to safety; as he was doing so another bullet killed Lieutenant George in his arms. This was a splendid and from personal descriptions at the time, a far finer one than I can describe it, and I should have liked to have him get the Victoria Cross; but as it was he was awarded the D.C.M. (Distinguished Conduct Medal) and it was never better earned. He died of wounds on Sunday January 23, 1916."(Suffered in a battle in Mesopotamia and is commemorated on Panel 40-64 on Basra Memorial, Iraq.) [Had Kelly been an officer, no doubt he would have joined the other three Kellys (all officers) who won the Victoria Cross, the supreme award for bravery in war. Alas the powers that decided these things were snobs, and were very much influenced by class distinction. This was foremost in their decisions on these matters, and was based on the principal of "them and us". To make the son of a casual labourer a Victoria Cross holder went against the grain. J.M.K.]

Mary Kelly, age 22, from Castlepollard, Co. Westmeath, was on her way to New York to marry her fiancé John Heslin a former neighbour who had gone to America some months before. Mary became famous as the saviour of the Titanic Waifs, as the two French toddlers became known. Their father who was separated from his French wife had abducted the children from their mother and joined the Titanic on an assumed name. The children were handed to Mary Kelly who had succeeded in escaping from the steerage compartment of the sinking ship by the kindness of a crew member who showed her a way to the upper decks through a ventilation shaft. Now this girl who was no stranger to grief having lost **her father John Lawrence Kelly** a short time before her departure, was to play mother for a time to two children age two and three who had been snatched from their mother and had just lost their father to the ocean. Mary continued to care for the children in the life boat and later in the Carpathia until they reached New York. Mary married her sweetheart and they had six children. She died in her home in Brooklyn on December 26, 1950. She was sixty years old.

Among the crew of the Titanic were **two Kellys who both lost their lives.**
James Kelly, age 44, a greaser, was believed to be from Co. Meath and had an address in Southampton.

William Kelly, age 23, from 1 Claude Road, Drumcondra, Dublin, was an assistant electrician on the ship. William was born in Scotland to **William and Annie Kelly**, who had **originally** come **from Co. Tyrone** and had moved back to Ireland after many years in Scotland and had opened a tailors shop in 14 North Earl Street, Dublin. William Junior and his brother Peter were educated by the Christian Brothers and

were members of the choir of St. Saviour's Church, Dublin. He then served an apprenticeship with electrical engineering firm T. E. Bunker and Company, in Dublin. He moved to Belfast to work for Harland and Wolff working on the electrical fittings on the Titanic. When the ship was completed he accepted the position of electrician on the ship. William was lost in the disaster. He was survived by his parents both 51 years of age, his **brother Peter**, age 26, an electrical engineer, his **sister Rose** age 22, a clerk, a **sister Annie M. age 15 and brother, Adrian J.**

Violet Jessop, a twenty four year old **stewardess** on board the Titanic survived the disaster, **whose mother was Catherine Kelly from Dublin**. Violet had the unique distinction on **serving on all three sister ships of the White Star's Olympic class liners** when each of them came to grief. In September 1911 she was working on the Olympic when it was involved with a major collision with HMS Hawke. In 1916 she was on board the Britannic in the Aegean Sea when it suffered an explosion probably from a mine. Once more she survived the disaster. She died in Suffolk in 1971, age 83.

[Bruce Ismay was saved in the disaster, and took part in an enquiry in New York, after the event, and was unfairly criticized for the catastrophe. He purchased a fishing lodge in January 1913, in Costelloe, Connemara, Co. Galway and retired from the White Star Line. He divided his time between Costelloe Lodge and in his London home. He died in London, in October 1937, from a stroke. He had been suffering from arteriosclerosis (hardening of the arteries), which had resulted in one of his legs being amputated. He was survived by his wife Florence and two sons and two daughters. Costelloe Lodge changed hand several times and was purchased by retired businessman, sportsman, former racing driver, fisherman and Connemarplile, Jack Toohey and his wife Agnes purchased the property in the early 1980's. This wonderful house had been torched by the Republicans in the Civil War was rebuilt over the next three years. In the intervening years this once beautiful house with its once wonderful gardens which had been like an oasis in the lunar like landscape of south Connemara had fallen into a state of sad neglect. The Tooheys had with painstaking care, sensitivity of its former state and an acute awareness of its history had restored it to its former glory. No doubt the ghost of Bruce Ismay who had created this gem was very pleased and smiled with pleasure at the finished product. Jack Toohey, who had landed more salmon than most, was so affected by this nature reserve that that he had restored and as it were became guardian of, that he turned his back on fishing that was now at his back-door. He and Agnes befriended the birds in the garden, the foxes adopted them, and all types of flora and fauna became the Tooheys friends. Stay cats knew that they would be cared for. Ismays ghost must have been pleased with the Tooheys and what they had done to his beloved Costelloe Lodge and its arboretum.]

8. Joe Kennedy, son of Patrick and Mary Kennedy of Boston went to Harvard University. Normally the upwardly mobile Catholics went to either Boston College, run by the Jesuits or to Holy Cross as attendance at Harvard a bastion of Protestantism was discouraged by the Catholic Church and by the Archbishop, Cardinal William O'Connell. In Kennedy class was a sprinkling of Irish and a few Jews. Kennedy **became friendly with** other Irish students in his class and **varsity baseball player Arthur Kelly.**

9. List of Fellows and Members of the R.S.A.I., for the year 1912 included the following Kellys**.**
Fellows
Denis Patrick Joseph Kelly, Mount St. Benedict, Gorey, Co. Wexford. F. 1911.
Edward Festus Kelly, Hollington House, Newbury, England. M. 1893. F. 1894.
George A. P. Kelly, M.A., B.L., J.P., Cloonglasymore, Strokestown, Co. Roscommon. M. 1890. F. 1894.
John Forest Kelly, 284 West Housatonic Street, Pittsfield, Mass., USA. F. 1909.
William P. Kelly, Solicitor, The Park, Athlone. M. 1889. F. 1890.

Members
Edmund Walsh Kelly, Bellavista, Tramore. M. 1888.
Rev. James Kelly, Adm. Doon, Clifden. M. 1899.
Rev. Joseph Kelly, Episcopal Residence, Mullingar. M. 1905.
Very Rev. James J. Kelly, D.D., V.G., M.R.I.A., Dean of Elphin, St. Peters, Athlone. M. 1890.
Richard J. Kelly, BL., J.P., 45 Wellington Road, Dublin. M. 1891.
Thomas Aliaga Kelly, 1 Mountjoy Sq., Dublin. M. 1891.

1913
1. Oliver Hudson Kelley (1826-1913), American agricultural organizer, died. He was one of the original founders of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, known as the Grangers, He was born in Boston in 1826, and worked in Illinois and Iowa before moving to Minnesota in 1840 where he traded with Dakota Sioux and farmed. In 1864 he became clerk of the Bureau of Agriculture and on behalf of the

bureau he undertook a survey of the agriculture conditions in Minnesota in 1865. In 1867 he and six others founded the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry. Kelley became the secretary of the organization. By 1874 there were 20,000 Granges. In 1875 he moved his family to Louisville, Kentucky. In 1878 he resigned his office and became a land speculator in Florida, founding the town of Carraabelle. (See 1867). He was an eminent member of the Freemasons.

2. Alderman Thomas Kelly of Dublin, one of the strongest advocates of a Municipal Art Gallery was reported as saying "We'll have no bloody Dutchman building on the Liffey (river)". This referred to the plans drawn up by Sir Edward Lutyens to build a gallery over the river Liffey**,** not far from the halfpenny bridge, to house the promised bequest of the art collection of Sir Hugh Lane. Lane had agreed with the plans which were rejected by Dublin Corporation. Sir Hugh was so angered by the refusal that he changed his will bequeathing the works to the National Gallery, London. Later he changed his mind and wrote another will presenting the works to Ireland. Unfortunately this document was not witnessed and thus was not a legal document.

[Lane was lost at sea when the Lusitania was torpedoed and sunk off Kinsale, County Cork, in 1915. The dispute as to the ownership of the works of art was the source of a running sore between the Irish and the British Galleries for many years. Finally an agreement was reached, where some of the works are on display in Dublin and some in London. They are changed about periodically.]

3. A competition was held this year to plan a **revitalisation of the city of Dublin** run in conjunction with the 1913 Civics Exhibition in the city. The prize was won by a team composed of **Patrick Abercrombie, Arthur and Sydney Kelly, working in the school of architecture at the University of Liverpool.** The prize was £500 which was a substantial sum that in those days could have bought a decent sized house in the city.

The team had been very much influenced by Baron-Georges-Eugéne Haussmann who had made vast improvements to Paris in the 19th century. One of the key elements of the team's vision of Dublin was a new Roman Catholic Cathedral to replace the Pro-Cathedral. It was to be located at the site of the future Bolton Street Dublin Institute of Technology and was to have a glorious Florentine entrance. It would have faced down Capel Street towards the Liffey.

At the back of the cathedral the team designed a gigantic plaza, complete with a series of cenotaphs, honouring famous Irishmen. The whole edifice was to be linked to the King's Inns, while the statue of St. Patrick high above the roof would have been visible from many parts of the city. The plan envisaged to have Henrietta Street, with its 18th century houses, demolished to make way for the new cathedral.

The plans also included a new national theatre in Cavendish Row, near where the present Gate Theatre stands and it would close off the view at the top of O'Connell Street. Amiens Street railway station was to be extended down to the river, remove Butt Bridge, turn the Custom House into the new General Post Office and rebuild everything in the vicinity of the Custom House with new buildings in the new Beaux Arts style, all taller than the Custom House. They proposed down grading O'Connell Street to a secondary route. The plan also envisaged the old parliament buildings at College Green being turned into the new seat of government, with a new block for administration at the corner of Westmoreland Street and Ashton Quay.

On the north side of the river, between Capel Street and the Four Courts, they proposed a central railway station, linked to the Phoenix Park by a wide boulevard.

In the suburbs, they planned to create radial routes across the city, widening many streets in the process, such as Northumberland Road in Ballsbridge. They also suggested 14 neighbourhood parks and that 10 neighbourhood centres should be built. They felt that there was urgent need to rehouse 60,000 people living deplorable tenements.

The plan envisaged building a power house at the Pigeon House so that the coal could be converted to power at the point where it came into Dublin by ship.

[The plans were made public in October 1916 and were published in book form in December 1922, just as the new state was coming into being. The book called *Dublin of the Future* described the capital as a city of magnificent possibilities, marred by the juxta position of incongruities and squalor. The report was majestically designed and printed with an enormous amount of photographs and maps but was destined to sit on a shelf in Dublin Corporation for years.

Abercrombie was invited back again by the Irish Government just as another World War was about to commence. Between 1939 and 1941, he produced a second more modest plan with Sydney Kelly and Manning Robertson, a Dublin based town planner. This new plan moved the cathedral to the Ormond Quay area and placed a new civic centre to the immediate west of Parliament Street. They wanted a new central bus station on Aston Quay and a new bridge upstream and downstream from O'Connell's Bridge. They proposed that satellite towns be developed in place such as Clondalkin Lucan and Tallagh. Unfortunately

the second report met the same fate as the first. Abercrombie was Professor of civic design at Liverpool University from 1915 to 1935, when he went to London University as Professor of town planning. After the destruction of the second World War his large scale town planning was used in rebuilding of bombed out areas of London, Plymouth and other English cities. He was knighted in 1945 and is considered the father of town planning in Britain.]
[See An Irishman's Diary in the Irish Times February 5, 2003.]

4. Vincent Kelly emigrated to the USA in 1913 on board the Baltic, using the services of Robert Kilkelly, Travel Agent, Castlebar, Co. Mayo

1914
1. Edward Peter O'Kelly, Nationalist MP for West Wicklow, from 1910 to 1914, died. He was Justice of the Peace and Chairman of Wicklow Co. Council. He lived at St. Kevin's, Baltinglass, Co. Wicklow**.**

2. Seumas O'Kelly's play *The Bride,* a play in three acts, was published**.**

3. *C. J. Kickham Patriot and Poet.* An Illustrated Memoir by **R. J. Kelly** was published in Dublin, by Duffy.

4. George A(lexander) P(atrick) Kelly, M.A., B.L., J.P., of Cloonglasnmymore, near Strokestown, County Roscommon, died on April 10th, 1914, in a Dublin Private Hospital, of heart failure, after an illness of some months. He was the second son of the late John J. Kelly of Essex Lawn, Roscommon, who had moved from Creavy, near Seaforde, County Down, on being appointed County Surveyor for County Roscommon. His mother was Mary O'Connor, niece of the late Sligo merchant, Peter O'Connor. George was educated at Summerhill College, Athlone, and later at Trinity College, Dublin, where he was a brilliant student, (B.A., 1967; and M.A.. 1870). He was called to the Bar in 1871 and joined the Connacht Circuit. At the time of his death and for some years before he was father of the Connacht Bar. He was Crown Prosecutor for County Sligo and for the Post Office. He was elected a member of the Royal Society of Antiquaries in Ireland in 1890. He became honorary local secretary of the society in Roscommon in 1893. In 1894 he was elected a fellow of the society and became a member of the Council of the Society 1896-1900. He was an authority on Oliver Goldsmith and was the first to establish that Goldsmith was born in Elphin, County Roscommon, and not at either Lissoy or Pallas. His knowledge of Goldsmith was only surpassed by Dean J. J. Kelly, Parish Priest of Athlone. George was a great friend of Richard J. Kelly B.L., also a famous antiquarian.
At the time of his death he was in his 66th year and was unmarried.
George A. P. Kelly, Cloonglasnmymore, Strokestown, Co. Roscommon. Will date December 18, 1909, June 5, 1914

5. William Kelly, 1823- 1914, of the Plymouth Brethren, and Editor, died in Exeter. He was born in Millisle, Co. Down, in 1823. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He joined the Plymouth Brethren in 1841 and edited the thirty four volumes of J. N. Darby's works, as well as Bible Treasury. He left his library of fifteen thousand books to Middlesborough.

6. Lt. - General Sir William Freeman Kelly, K.C.B., C.B., (1847 - 1914), died, on March 27th. He was born in London, on September 25th. 1847, and was the eldest son, of the late W. R. Kelly, Walmer, Kent. He was educated privately and joined the 8th. King's Regiment in 1867. He became Captain of the 35th. Royal Sussex Regiment in 1880. In 1882, 1884, and 1885, he served in the Egyptian Campaigns, where he was mentioned in dispatches twice and was awarded 4 clasps, bronze star, and 4th. Class Medjidie. He was Brigade Major in Egypt 1884-87, and Assistant Military Secretary, South Africa 1888. Later in 1888, he was D.A.A.G., South Africa, and became A. A. G. in South Africa in 1890. He was appointed Deputy Adjutant General in Ireland, from 1894 to 1900. He was made Adjutant General Field Forces, South Africa, 1900-2, and was mentioned in despatches three times and was awarded the Queen's Medal, 4 clasps, King's Medal, 2 clasps, and the K.C.B. He was Maj.-General, commanding the Infantry Brigade at Malta, from 1903 to 1906. In 1889, he married Mary, daughter of Lt.-Col. Champion Russell, D.L., J.P., of Stubbers, North Ochendon, Essex. They lived at Bushy Hill, Petersfield, Hants.

7. General Sir Thomas Kelly-Kenny (- 1914), G.C.B., K.C.B., Mil. (1902), G.C.V.O., (1906), Grand Cross of the Red e

Eagle, Grand Cross of the Rising Sun, died on December 26, 1914. He was son of Matthew Kelly, D.L., (Matt the Manager), of Kilrush, Co. Clare, who in addition to his position as a bank manager was a large landowner. He assumed the additional surname, Kenny, after inheriting a lot of property, from his maternal uncle, whose name was Kenny. He entered the army, as an ensign, in 1858, and served in China in 1860, where he saw action, in Sinho, and was mentioned in despatches. He was involved in the taking of Tan Ku and Taku Forts, and was awarded a medal with clasp. In 1867-8 he commanded a division of The Transport Train, and was awarded a medal and was mentioned in despatches. He was Assistant Adjutant General in the Northern District, 1887-89, and the North Eastern District, 1889-92. He returned to Aldershot 1893-96, and commanded the Infantry Brigade there 1896-97. He was Inspector-General of Auxiliary Forces and Recruiting, 1897-99. From 1899 to 1901, he was Lt.-General on staff, in command of 6th. Division South African Field Force, and was mentioned in despatches twice. He was Adjutant.-General of the forces 1901-04, and retired to his home at Doolough, Co. Clare, in 1907. Here he entertained the King of England at his Irish home. He never married. He was considered by the local people to be a good landlord.

8. The commonest name in Butte, Montana, the most Irish city in the U.S.A., was Sullivan, Harrington, **Kelly,** Shea, and O'Neill.

9. Catherine Kelly, Newry, widow, Copy of Bel 1914 T. 4649. (N.A.)

10. In August 1914 World War 1 began. It pitted Germany, the Austro-Hungarian Empire and other nations against the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, France, Russia and their allies. Canada enlisted 625,000 military personnel by 1918. Most served in the Canadian Corps. One in seven died.

11. During the **Battle of the Messines in the Somme**. November 3 and 4 were quite days for the **Connaught Rangers**. During the evening of the 4th it was decided to make an attack at midnight and try to recover the advanced Gurka trenches held by the Germans and after capture it was decided to fill the trenches in. To distract the enemy the Royal Scots Fusiliers, of the 8th British Brigade on the right of the Rangers, opened a heavy fire on the enemy. Two platoons of A Company under Captain Hack, accompanied by Lieutenant George (Adjutant of the Rangers) and G. de M. Armstrong-Lushington-Tullock rushed forward and carried the advanced trench. Following this a digging party of C Company, under Captain Payne, quickly advanced, covered by the fire of A Company, and commenced to fill in the trench. Unfortunately, however, in a short while the fire of A Company practically ceased owing to the bolts of the rifles becoming jammed because of mud getting into the bolts or round the cartridges. The casualties began to mount due to superior numbers of the enemies and the mud and slippery conditions of the ground. Captain Hack and Lieutenants George and Armstrong-Lushington-Tulloch were killed in these attacks. Of the death of Lieutenant George, **General Willcocks, G.O.C. Of the Indian Corps**, in his book, *With the Indians in France* in p. 90 **says** this: "Lieutenant George, the Adjutant, was severely wounded as he rushed forward, but **Lance- Corporal T. Kelly** cleared the parapet, and in the face of very heavy fire, lifted his officer to carry him to safety; as he was doing so another bullet killed lieutenant George in his arms. This was a splendid act and from personal descriptions at the time a far finer one than I can describe it, **and I should have liked to have seen him get the Victoria Cross; but as it was he was awarded the D.C.M., and it was never better earned.** He died of wounds on January 23, 1916**".** [The **Distinguished Conduct Medal** was awarded at La Miquellerie to **Sergeants T. R. Kelly**, Brown, Caldwell and Privates Kennedy and Murray, on March 6th, 1915. **Kelly** was **presented with a medal ribbon** by Major- General Keary, at a ceremony at Le Gorgue on October 11th.]

12. The **Fethard on Sea lifeboat** the *Helen Blake* went to the assistance of the Norwegian schooner *Mexico* in a S.S.W. Gale and heavy ground sea on February 20, 1914. Nine of the volunteers lost their lives. Among the five who survived was **John Kelly**. They although injured managed to save the crew of the schooner and landed them safely on Keeragh Island. The five plus the Norwegians had to stay on the island for three days without food or water. When the weather improved they were rescued by the Dunmore and Wexford Harbour Lifeboats

13. The 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, known in the army as **'The Old Toughs'** arrived in Milton Barracks, Gravesend, England, on September 27, 1911, to begin a tour of duty. A local reporter wrote at the time; - 'The Old Toughs' arrive with a great reputation as soldiers and as Irishmen. They have a proud tradition and have been in the business of soldiering for three hundred years. We know of their great exploits in the South African War, particularly in the relief of Ladysmith. When Queen Victoria was told

that they lead the attack in the battle, she is reputed to have cried out 'Oh my brave Dublin Fusiliers'. The battalion left for Mons in August 1914 to take part in "The War to end all wars." Here they formed part of the 4th Division and the 16th Irish Division. Soon they were in the thick of the war and distinguished themselves in all the major battles in the Western Front. In the process they won many decorations and honours including two Victoria Crosses. In their ranks were **many Kellys.** A number of them gave the supreme sacrifice and are buried in many different cemeteries in Northern Europe far from their beloved Emerald Isle. [See 1915, 1916, 1917, and 1918.]

14. Some Kellys who died in the Great War, fighting for the British Empire, in 1914.

Private Arthur Kelley, 11087, 1st Bat., Coldstream Guards, died on Tuesday **December 22, 1914. He was son of William H. Kelley of 3 Barby Rd., Rugby.** He is commemorated on Panel 2 and 3 **Le Touret Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.**

Private Samuel Kelley, PO/3793, age 45, H.M.S. "Kent", Royal Marine Light Infantry, died on Tuesday **December 8, 1914.** He was **husband of Kate E. Kelly, 62 Chevening Road, Kensal Rise, London.** He was buried in grave 783 **Stanley Cemetery, Falkland Islands.**

Private W. Kelley, 13572, age 20, 3rd Bat., Sherwood Foresters (Notts. and Derby Regiment), died on Sunday **September 27.** He was **son of Mary Ann and the late John Kelley, 17 Prior Well Road, Worksop, Notts.** He was a native of Ranby, Retford, Notts. He is buried in Church C. 4651 **Plymouth (Efford) Cemetery, Devon.**

Private Thomas Kellie, 1990, age 20, 1st Bat., King's Own (Royal Lancashire Regiment), died on Tuesday **October 13, 1914. He was son of Mr and Mrs. James McRae Kellie, Charleston St., Walworth, London.** He is commemorated on Panel 2 **Ploegsteert Memorial, Comines-Warneton, Hainaut, Belgium.**

Private A. Kelly, 2888, 2nd Bat., Lancashire Fusiliers, died on Wednesday **August 26, 1914.** He is buried in 1. B. 9 **Fontaine-Au-Pire Communal Cemetery, Nord, France.**

Lance Corporal A. Kelly, 9127, age 22, Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment), died October 23, 1914.

Private A. Kelly, Scots Guards, died October 26, 1914.

Leading Seaman Arthur Kelly, 211500, age 29, (RFR/PO/IC/16) H.M.S. "Good Hope", Royal Navy (RN), died on Sunday **November 1, 1914** and is commemorated on Panel 1, **Portsmouth Naval Memorial, Hampshire, England.**

Private A. J. Kelly, L/9742, age 30, Middlesex Regiment, died on October 15, 1914.
Corporal B. Kelly, 6784, Scots Guards, died on October 26, 1914.

Private B. D. Kelly, 10839, 3rd Bat., Royal Irish Regiment, died on Wednesday **October 21, 1914 and is buried in Longuenesse (St. Omer) Souvenir Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France.** [St. Omer, a town 45 Km south east of Calais. On October 13, 1914 it became the General Headquarters of the British Expeditionary Force and remained so until March 1916. Lord Roberts died there in November 1914. It had a considerable hospital centre especially in 1918 and was raided by German planes in November 1917 and May 1918, with serious loss of life.]

Private Charles Kelly, 8984, 1st Bat., The King's (Liverpool Regiment), died on Wednesday **November 4, 1914.** He is commemorated on Panel 4 and 6 Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Leper, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.

Private C. Kelly, 8984, The King's (Liverpool Regiment), died on November 4, 1914.

Private Denis Kelly, 10732, 2nd Bat., Royal Irish Regiment, died of wounds, on Friday October 16, 1914 and is buried in Bethune Town Cemetery (1 D. 9.), Pas de Calais, France. He was born in **St. Marys, Clonmel, Co. Tipperary. [See Patrick Kelly, 6674, Leinster Regiment**, died on August 31, 1916]. [Bethune Cemetery contains 3,004 Commonwealth burials including 26 men of 1st/8th Manchester Regiment. Bethune was

comparatively free from bombardment and remained an important railway and hospital centre as well as corps and divisional headquarters. The 33rd Casualty and Clearing Station were in the town until the end of 1917. In early 1918 Bethune began to suffer from constant shell fire and in April 1918 German forces reached Locon, 5 Km to the north. The bombardment of May 21, 1918 did great damage to the town and it was not until October that pressure from the Germans relaxed. The Commonwealth part of the cemetery was designed by Sir Edward Lutyens.]

Bandsman David Kelly, 6999, age 29, 2nd Bat., Royal Irish Regiment, died on Monday **October 19, 1914 and** is commemorated on **Menin Gate Merial, Leper (Ypres), Belgium.** He was **husband of Catherine Kelly, Whitrigg Cottage, Kirkbride, Cumberland, England.**

Private David Kelly, 9540, 2nd Bat., Royal Scots Fusiliers, died on Saturday October 24, 1914. He is commemorated on Panel 19 and 33 Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Leper, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.

Private D. Kelly, 9437, age 46, Scots Guards, died on December 18, 1914.

Private E. Kelly, 9694, ALIAS, died October 18, 1914.

Private E. Kelly, 7617, 1st Bat., Royal Irish Fusiliers, died on Monday October 26, 1914 and is buried in Cite Bonjean Military Cemetery (grave IX. A. 42), Armentiers, Nord France.

Private Edward Kelly, 8440, age 24, 2nd Bat., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, died on Sunday**, November 1, 1914.**
He was **son of Matthew and Kathleen Kelly, and husband of Maggie Long Kelly.** He is commemorated on Panel 5, **Ploegsteert Memorial, Comines-Warneton, Hainaut, Belgium.**

Captain E. D. F. Kelly, 1st Life Guards, died on October 30, 1914.

Private F. Kelly, 4301, age 23, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, died on October 19.

Private Frances Kelly, 2777, 1st Bat., Irish Guards, died on Friday **November 6, 1914** and is commemorated on **Pane 11, Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial,, Leper, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.**

Private Francis Kelly, 11329, age 26, 1st Bat., Highland Light Infantry, died on Saturday **December 19, 1914.** He was **son of Michael and Janette Kelly (née Irving), 34 Parkhead Rows, Bellshill, Lanarkshire.** He is commemorated on Panel 37 and 38, **Le Touret Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.**

Private G. Kelly, CH/2399, age 47, Royal Marine Light Infantry, died September 22, 1914.
Private G. Kelly, 8408, East Lancashire Regiment, died November 2, 1914.
Private G. E. Kelly, 10928, ALIAS, died on October 20, 1914.
Lieutenant Colonel G. H. F. Kelly, age 44, 34th Sikh Pioneers, died November 23, 1914.

Cook's Mate Geoffrey William Kelly, M/2427, H.M.S Monmouth, Royal Navy, died on Sunday, November 1, 1914 and is commemorated on Plymouth Naval Memorial, Devon.

Ordinary Seaman H. Kelly, J/I6674, Royal Navy, died November 1, 1914.

Captain Harry Holdsworth Kelly, age 34, 38th Field Coy**., Royal Engineers, died** on Saturday **October 24, 1914** and is buried in grave VII. B. 32, **Ration Farm Military Cemetery, La Chapelle-D'Armentieres, Nord France.** He was **son of Lt. Colonel Henry Holdsworth Kelly and Elizabeth Eleanor Kelly (nee Column), 18 St. Andrew's Road, South Sea.** He was **brother** of the future **General Henry Theo Kelly,** died 1932**, Admiral Sir John D.** Kelly, died 1936 and **Admiral Sir Howard Kelly,** died 1952. He also had very eminent sisters. [See Genealogy of For Admirals and a General]

Private I. Kelly, Royal Marine Light Infantry, died August 6, 1914.

Private James Kelly, 1888, age 30, No 5 Coy. 1st Bat., Irish Guards, died on Monday **September 14, 1914 and is commemorated on La Ferte-Sous-Jouarre Memorial, Seine-et-Marne, France.** He was **son of Peter and Mary Kelly, 34 Convent Road, Dun Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.** He was **brother of**

Private William Kelly, Irish Guards, who died on November 9, 1914 (See Below).

Lance Corporal J. Kelly, 8686, 1st Bat., Royal Scots Fusiliers, died on Sunday **September 27, 1914.** He is buried in 1. B. 7 **Vailly British Cemetery, Aisne, France.**

Private J. Kelly, 6625, 1st Bat., Royal Irish Fusiliers, died on Sunday October 18, 1914 and is buried in Cite Bonjean Military Cemetery, Armentieres, Nord, France.

Private J. Kelly, 5877, age 34, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, died on October 18, 1914.

Private Joseph Kelly, 7894, 2nd Bat., Leinster Regiment, died on Tuesday October 20, 1914, and is commemorated on panel 10, **Ploegsteert Memorial, Comines-Warneton, Hainaut**, Belgium.

Private James Kelly, 10436, 2nd Bat., Royal Scots Fusiliers, died on Friday October 23, 1914. He is commemorated on Panel 19 and 33 Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Leper, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.

Rifleman James Kelly, 6780, 2nd Bat., Royal Irish Rifles, died on Tuesday **October 27, 1914** and is **commemorated on Le Touret Memorial, Pas de Calais,** France.

Private J. Kelly, 1854, age 23, King's Own (Royal Lancashire Regiment, died on October 27, 1914.

Corporal J. Kelly, 1697, 1st Bat., Irish Guards, died on Friday **November 6, 1914** and is buried in **Poperinghe Old Military Cemetery (Grave 1. L. 24), West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.**

Private J. Kelly, 7274, Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), died on November 10, 1914.

Private Joseph Kelly, 3/9283, 2nd Bat., Durham Light Infantry, died on Monday, November 23, 1914, and is commemorated on panel 8 and 9, Ploegsteert Memorial, Comines-Warneton, Hainaut, Belgium.

Able Seaman Joseph Kelly, 230985, H.M.S. Bulkwak, Royal Navy, died on Thursday, November 26, 1914. He was **brother of Mrs Mary Ann Clough, 10 Charlton Street, Collyhurst St., Rochdale Rd., Manchester.** He is commemorated on Portsmouth Naval Memorial, Hampshire, Panel 2.

Private J. Kelly, 10261, 1st Bat., Highland Light Infantry, died on Saturday **December 19, 1914.** He is buried in IV. F. 19, **Guards Cemetery, Windy Corner, Cuinchy, Pas de Calais, France.**

Private John Kelly, 11934, 1st Bat., Highland Light Infantry, died on Monday **December 21, 1914.** He is commemorated on Panel 37 and 38 **Le Touret Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.**

Private J. H. Kelly, 11175, Border Regiment, died September 19, 1914.
Driver J. M. Kelly, T1/2134, age 24, Army Service Corps, died November 16, 1914.

Private Mark Kelly, 5870, 2nd Bat., Royal Irish Regiment, died on Monday October 19, 1914. He is commemorated on the **Le Touret Memorial, Pas de Calais**, France.

Private Michael Kelly, 5177, age 26, 2nd Bat., Royal Irish Regiment, died on October 19. He was **son of Michael and Nora Kelly, Long Lane, Carrick-on-Suir,** Co. Tipperary, and was **husband of Ellen Kelly, Rackham St., Carrick-on-Suir.** He is commemorated on the **Le Touret Memorial** Pas de Calais.

Private Michael Kelly, 10711, 2nd Bat., Royal Irish Regiment, died on October 19. He is commemorated on the **Le Touret Memorial, Pas de Calais**, France.

Private Martin Kelly, 4312, age 24, 2nd Bat., Connaught Rangers, killed in action on Friday **October 23, 1914** and is commemorated on **Panel 42, Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Leper, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium. Born in Creagh, Ballinasloe,** he was **son of Mr and Mrs Andrew Kelly, Harbour St., Ballinasloe, Co. Galway. Decoration, Mons Star.**

Private M. Kelly, 9323, age 24, 1st Bat., Connaught Rangers, died on Thursday **November 5, 1914** and is buried in grave 111. C. 17, **Aubers Ridge British Cemetery, Aubers, Nord France.**

Lance Corporal Michael Kelly, 1936, 1st Bat., Irish Guards, died on Friday **November 6, 1914** and is commemorated on Panel 11, **Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Leper, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.**

Private M. Kelly, 9386, age 25, North Staffordshire Regiment, died on November 7, 1914.
Private M. Kelly, 6071, South Staffordshire Regiment, died on November 12, 1914.

Private P. Kelly, 1402, Royal Scots, died October 15, 1914.

Private Patrick Kelly, 5532, age 40, 2nd Bat., Royal Irish Regiment, died on October 19, 1914. He was **son of the late Pat and Bridget Kelly. He served in the Tirah Campaign (1897-8).** He is commemorated on the **Le Touret Memorial, Pas de Calais, France**.

Private Patrick Kelly (served as Considine), 6205, age 35, 2nd Bat., Leinster Regiment, died on Tuesday **October 20, 1914** and is commemorated on **Ploegsteet Memorial, Comines-Warneton, Hainaut, Belgium.** He was **son of Patrick Kelly of Lifford, Ennis, Co. Clare.**

Private Patrick Kelly, 4305, 2nd Bat., Connaught Rangers, died of wounds on Tuesday **November 3, 1914** and is buried in grave 1. L. 45 in **Poperinghe Old Military Cemetery, Poperinge, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium. He was born in Kilclooney, Ballinasloe, Co. Galway.**

Private P. Kelly, 6303, 1st Bat., Royal Irish Fusiliers, died Monday November, 9, 1914 and is **buried in Strand Military Cemetery, Comines-Warneton, Hainaut, Belgium.**

Lance Corporal Peter Kelly, 9238, 1st Bat., Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), died on Wednesday **November 11, 1914.** He is commemorated on Panel 36 **Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Leper, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.**

Private Patrick Kelly, 10273, age 21, 1st Bat., Connaught Rangers, died on Monday **November 23, 1914** and is buried in **Arras Road Cemetery, Roclincourt, Pas de Calais, France.** He was **son of John and Hannagh (nee O'Brien) Kelly, 9 Blarney St., Cork.**

Private Patrick William Kelly, 7591, 2nd Bat., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, died on Saturday, **October 21, 1914**, and is commemorated on Panel 5, **Ploegsteer Memorial, Comines-Warneton, Hainaut, Belgium**.

Private Robert Kelly, 9338, 2nd Bat., Highland Light Infantry, died on Thursday **September 17, 1914.** He is commemorated on **La-Ferte-Sous-Jouarre Memorial, Seine-et-Marne, France.**

Private S. Kelly, 8695, Hampshire Regiment, died on August 25, 1914.

Stoker 1st Class Thomas Kelly, 302040, (RFR/PO/B/3286), H.M.S. *Good Hope*, Royal Navy, died Sunday, on November 1, 1914 and is commemorated on **Portsmouth Naval Memorial**, Hampshire, Panel 4.

Private Thomas Kelly, 1889, age 32, 1st Bat., Irish Guards, died on Monday **November 9, 1914** and is buried in grave 1. L. 17, **Poperinghe Old Military Cemetery, Poperinge, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.** He was **son of Peter and Mary Kelly,** 34 Convent Road, Dun Laoghaire**, Co. Dublin. He was brother of Private James Kelly, Irish Guards who died on September 14, 1914 (See above).**

Private T. Kelly, 9450, 2nd Bat., Lancashire Fusiliers, died on Wednesday November 18, 1914. He is buried in C. 24 Bailleul Communal Cemetery (Nord), Nord, France.

Private T. Kelly, 7300, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, died on November 21, 1914.

Sergeant Thomas Kelly, 3096, age 37, 3rd Bat., Connaught Rangers, died of wounds, at home, on

Friday, December 25, 1914, and is **buried in Ballinasloe (Creagh) New Cemetery,** Co. Galway**. Born in Kilclooney, Ballinasloe. Awarded the 1914 star. Enlisted in Oranmore. Was formerly of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers.**
[See Private Patrick Kelly, 4305, who died Nov. 3. 1914].

Private T. A. Kelly, 10547, age 24, The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, died on September 14, 1914.

Private W. Kelly, 793, 2nd Bat., Lancashire Fusiliers, died on Wednesday **August 26, 1914.** He is buried in 1. **Esnes Communal Cemetery, Nord, France.**

Private William Kelly, 2903, 1st Bat., Irish Guards, died on Tuesday September 22, 1914 and is **commemorated on La Ferte-Sous-Jouarre Memorial, Seine-et Marne, France.**

Private William Kelly, 9846, 2nd Bat., Leinster Regiment, who died on Tuesday **October 20, 1914** and is commemorated on Panel 10**, Ploegsteet Memorial Comines-Warneton, Hainaut, Belgium.**

Private R. O'Kelley, 3/13552, 2nd Bat., South Wales Borderers, died on Tuesday **August 24, 1915.** He is buried in 11. H. 138 **East Mudros Military Cemetery, Lemnos, Greece.**

15. Rev. Edward Kelly, son of Patrick Kelly and Bridget Tully, Clonmellon, Co. Meath was born on August 13, 1852. He was educated at St. Mary's Mullingar before entering All Hallows Seminary in 1875. He was ordained for Liverpool diocese on August 12, 1883 by Bishop O'Reilly. He became the **first Rector** of Our Lady of the Rosary, **Dalton-in-Furness** where he ministered from 1893 until his death on February 19, 1914.

16. At a meeting of the Governing Body of **University College Galway** on June 25, 1914, it was proposed that a **Professor of History,** with special reference to Irish History be appointed. The candidates were Mary J. Donovan, **Bryan A. Kelly** and Miss Moncton Jones. Miss Donovan was successful.

17. Norah O'Kelly, an artist from Tempeleogue, Co. Dublin had a fine pictorial plaque titled 'An Aesop Fable' was one of only a small number of Irish works selected to be shown at the exhibition of British arts and crafts at the Louvre in 1914. It had previously been shown at the arts and crafts **Society** of Ireland in 1910 along with a handsome enamelled silver beaker and cover by O'Kelly. [The Arts and Crafts Movement in Ireland by Paul Lamour, 1992] [See Main Hy-Many Family Tree. Nora Dowel O'Kelly (44) was born c. 1885 and was daughter of Bernard Dowel O'Kelly (43), and his wife Norah Barrett and grand-daughter of Tobias Kelly, of Clondoyle, Glenamaddy, Co. Galway, and his wife A. M. Dowel.]

18. Major Harvey Kelly (44), of Number 2. Squadron of the **British Air Corps** was the pilot to land on the Continent of Europe after the outbreak of war. He flew a BE2A with a 70 hp Renault engine. [A photograph of the bi-plane is shown as 5. Of pictures in Field Marshal Lord Carvers *British Army in the 20th Century*] [He is of the family of the O'Kellys of Athleague, Cargins, Kellybrook etc. See Main O'Kelly Family Tree]

19. Frank Kelly immigrated to the USA in 1914 on board the *Cymric*, using the services of Robert Kilkelly, Travel Agent, Castlebar, Co. Mayo.

1915
1. Dr. Thomas J(ames) Kelly was presented the **Arnott Medal** for bravery, by the President of the Irish Medical Schools and Graduates Association. Kelly who had graduated from Trinity College, Dublin, in June 1913 was working in the Richmond Hospital. A catastrophe took place in Church Street, near the hospital. Two large old-fashioned tenement houses, occupied by a large number of people, collapsed. The following is an extract of a letter written to the medical staff, of the Richmond Hospital, by a priest, who was present. "Allow me to acknowledge the invaluable assistance rendered by one of your members, Dr. T. J. Kelly, on the night of the awful Church St. disaster. Rushing to the scene on the first intimation of danger, he worked incessantly, from 8 p.m. until 5.30 in the morning, and his zeal never flagged. To his prompt and his effective efforts, several whose names are mentioned, owe their lives, and I cannot give him too much credit, for prolonging the lives, of three others, until they received the last rites, of their Church. Twice he risked his own life: first in rescuing some, too zealous helpers, from a fresh fall of overhanging masonry, which also enveloped him; the second, in trying to apply restoratives to a poor fellow buried beneath tons

of debris, whose strength was fast failing, but Dr. Kelly's zeal surmounted all obstacles. With the aid of willing hands, he forced his body, until he got within reach of the sufferer. In doing so, however he found he had gone too far, and he himself had to be rescued from his perilous position, not a moment too soon; but he had gained his object and preserved the poor fellow's life". The writer goes on to say "Dr. Kelly is a stranger to me, and has apparently kept very much in the background, all through; however I think it only fair to him, to make these remarks, in order that the noble work he did, may not go unnoticed. Having worked with him all through the night, I take this opportunity of acknowledging the noble assistance he rendered. Signed, P. Kennedy, (Catholic Curate)."

2. Dr. Thomas Kelly, Gorthletila, Glenamoy, Ballina, Co. Mayo graduated MB. BCh., B.A.O .in Medicine at University College Dublin. He was a Gold Medallist in Surgery. He was son of Michael Kelly and his wife Rose Garvin**.** (See 1971)

3. Sean Ua Ceallaigh, published his *Beatha Breandain* (the life of St. Brendan).

4. On May 7th. a German U-boat torpedoed the British passenger liner the ***Lusitania*** off Kinsale, Co. Cork, sending it to the bottom of the sea, with a great loss of life. Among those who perished and whose bodies were never found was **Annie Kelly**, who was described as a "pretty nineteen-year old Irish girl", was a native of New Inn, near Ballygar in Co. Galway.
She was engaged to be married, to William Murphy, who had emigrated to the U.S.A., a short time before. Annie had sailed to America in the *Lusitania* to join her fiancé. As an emigrant she was obliged to undergo a medical examination before entering the U.S. She was found to have a heart defect which precluded her from entry because it might limit her ability to earn a living. She was interned in Ellis Island to await deportation. The ship that brought Annie to the U.S. was obliged to return her at their expense. When her brother Johnnie Kelly heard about her plight, he went to Boston and petitioned the Mayor. Her brother said that he would personally assume all responsibility and would care for Annie in the event that her health prevented her from working. After many frustrating delays, he eventually was granted an exemption. Armed with his piece of paper which he had worked so hard to obtain, he rushed to New York, only to discover that the *Lusitania* had sailed a half an hour earlier. She lost her life off Kinsale Head, and her body was never discovered.

5. O'Donovan Rossa, Fenian Leader, was laid to rest, in Glasnevin cemetery. His body had been handed over by the British authorities, after he died from maltreatment in an English jail. Little did the authorities realize that that sending O'Donovan Rossa to an early grave they were also sending the British Empire into a terminal decline resulting in the formation of an Irish Free State? This set an example for many other countries to gain their independence over the next half century. Rossa's funeral was one of the largest ever seen in Ireland. On the Funeral Committee, was: **Councillor Sean T. O'Kelly, J. J. O'Kelly (Squealing), Joseph Kelly, Lieutenant E. J. O'Kelly and Alderman Thomas Kelly**. The rest of was composed of many famous names like Patrick Pearse, Eamon Ceannt, Major John McBride, Professor Eoin McNeill, Commandant Eamon de Valera, Commandant Joseph Plunkett, Commandant The O'Rahilly, James Connolly, Thomas Clarke, Sean McDermott and many others. [All of the above and many others were to play a prominent role in the Easter Rising in 1916].
Patrick Pearse's oration at the graveside was eloquent and powerful and mesmerized those who attended. It was the catalyst that cemented the different strands to rise up to try to free themselves, from a far superior force.

6. A volunteer force was established in **Feakle,** in east of County Clare, by **Thady Kelly.** [War in Clare by M. Brennan]

7. Lieut.-Col. William Davenport Crawley Kelly, son of Surgeon-General William Pierce Kelly, of Madras Army, who was born on September 1, 1877, and was educated at Dublin University and graduated M.B., BCh., in 1901 and was a lieutenant in the Royal Army Medical Corps in 1902 and was promoted Captain in 106 and Major in 1914 was married in 1916 to Honoria Violet Bessie Wolseley, in Marlybone, on February 2, 1915.

8. Second Lieutenant I. J. Kelly of the Connaught Rangers was attached to the Tunnelling Company of the Royal Engineers.

9. Lance Corporal Patrick F. Kelly, from Liverpool, of the **Royal Dublin Fusiliers**, was killed in action at St. Julien. He is commemorated on the Ypres Menin Gate Memorial.

10. Private Owen Kelly, age 40, from Dublin, a member of the **Royal Dublin Fusiliers**, died on May 3, 1915, from wounds received at St. Julien. He rests in the Military Cemetery at Seine-Maritime.

11. Private Aidan Kelly, from Dublin, 2nd Battalion **Royal Dublin Fusiliers**, 'The Old Toughs', was killed in action on May 10, 1915 near Wieltje, France, His name is inscribed on the Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium.

12. Private Patrick Kelly, of Dublin, a member of the **Royal Dublin Fusiliers,** died on May 25, 1915, of wounds and gas poising received at Mouse Trap Farm, Belgium, and is buried at Bailleul Communal Cemetery.

13. Private Henry Kelly, from Kilkenny, a member of 'The Old Toughs' lost his life on June 6th, from his wounds, and rests in Roulers Communal Cemetery. On the same day **Private John Kelly from Dublin** who was also a member of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers died of his wounds, which he had received at Mouse Trap Farm, Belgium and is buried in the same cemetery.

14. Private Patrick Kelly, of Blackrock, Co. Dublin, and formerly from Naas, Co. Kildare, a member of the **Royal Dublin Fusiliers**, died of wounds, in a German Prisoner of War Camp, on September 4, 1915.

15. Constable Michael Grady took over charge of Valley Station, Achill, on the 5th June, from **Constable Kelly who** was **transferred to Mulranny.**
In July, Constable Carroll was transferred from Valley P.P., to Newport. He was **replaced by Constable Kelly from** Mulranny. Few men volunteer for the Valley Hut, as it is a lonely one, but they are relieved every three months.
[The Valley was the location of the home of Mrs McDonnell, who had purchased the estate from the Dowager, Lady Cavan, and was allegedly killed in a fire by Lynchecaun. It was close to the colony, a Protestant settlement established by the Rev. Edward Nangle, in 1831, which cause much controversy in the area, in the 19th century.]]

16. An eight month campaign was fought in **Gallipoli, Turkey, by the British Commonwealth and French forces** in an attempt to force Turkey out of the war, to relieve the deadlock on the Western Front in France and Belgium and to open a supply route to Russia through the Dardanelles and the Black Sea. The Allies landed on the peninsula on April 25-26, 1915, the 29th Division at Cape Helles in the south and the Australian and New Zealand Corps north at GABA Tepe on the west coast.
On April 28, 1915 following the landings at Helles, the first attack was mounted towards Achi Baba, the ridge that dominated the southern part of the peninsula. Fatigue soon brought the assault to a halt some kilometres short of the objective, near the village of Krithia. Turkish counter attacks followed but were repulsed and during the period 6th to the 8th of May, the 29th Division and French Divisions, reinforced by the Australian and New Zealand Brigades, carried out renewed attacks on Krithia making some gains but suffering heavy casualties. Between May 1 and the beginning of June, the 29th Indian Infantry Brigade and the 42nd (East Lancashire) Division landed on the peninsula. With these reinforcements, the Allied Forces at Helles pushed forward once more on June 4, but once more with little effect. A further attack on June 28 and July 5 at Gully Ravine inflicted heavy casualties on the Turks, but despite local gains there was no breakthrough. By July 13, the advance at Helles was effectively over and the position remained unchanged until the evacuation in January 1916. There are 2,027 servicemen buried or commemorated in Redoubt Cemetery so called because of a chain of Forts built by the Turks across the southern end of the peninsula. 1393 of the burials are unidentified but special memorials commemorate 349 casualties known or believed to be buried among them**. As can be seen later many Kellys were among the dead.**

17. A large number of British, Australian, New Zealand soldiers took part in the war this year **in Gallipoli**. The "British" contingent included many Irish who were not British but at that time belonged to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland took part in this bloody campaign. Included in the Australian, New Zealand and "British" were many Kellys. As will be seen below **many Kellys fought and many died**, in what was one of the bloodiest chapters in the war, the invasion of attempt in Gallipoli, to force the Turks out of the war. The campaign was to prove a failure. [In a letter to the Irish Times commenting on an article by Kevin Myers, Gerard Morgan FTCD, wrote Kevin Myers tribute to Alex Maskey (1st Sinn Fein

Mayor of Belfast) in commemorating the Irish dead of the Somme (including no doubt the Tyneside Irish Brigade wiped out in advance on Contalmaison) is fitting and well-timed (An Irishman's Diary, July 16th). But the time is surely also at hand for the British Government (and perhaps also the Australian and New Zealand governments) to display a similar generosity by acknowledging in some suitable fashion the heroism of the Irish dead at Gallipoli.

The assault on Gallipoli was spearheaded by 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers and the 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers of the 29th Division, and they were annihilated at Cape Helles on V Beach, on the collier the *River Clyde* and in the village and castle of Sedd-el-Bahr on **April 25th and 26th 1915**. *The Times History of the War* (London 1915) records that "the glorious annals of British Army present no example of a position carried against more dreadful odds".

Even more disastrous from Irelands point of view was the destruction of the 10th (Irish) Division of Kitchener's First New Army at Suvla Bay in **August and September 1915**.

With the tragic and monumental sacrifice of Irish youth men (mostly well educated); the cause of Irish Home Rule and peace in Ireland was doomed."]

18. Bandsman P. Kelly of the **Royal Irish Rifles was Mentioned in Despatches** on June 22, 1915. [The 1st Royal Irish Rifles in the Great War, by James Taylor (2002)]

19. <u>Some Kelley, Kelly and O'Kelly Servicemen who died in the Great War during 1915</u>.

Corporal Fred Kelley, 2012, age 33, 1st/5th Bat., West Yorkshire Regiment (Prince of Wales's Own), died on Thursday July 15, 1915. He was son of John Thomas and Isabel Kelley, Ottley, Yorks. and husband of Annie Kelley, Harrowgate. He is buried in VIII. B. 61 Boulogne Eastern Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France.

Private J. Kelley, S/5030, 2nd Bat., Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), died on Monday **May 10, 1915.** He is buried in XVII. A. 8 **Cabaret Rouge British Cemetery, Souchez, Pas de Calais, France.**

Private William Kelley, 406563, 1st Bat., Canadian Infantry (Western Ontario Regiment), died on Wednesday **October 13, 1915.** He was buried in 1. C. 22 **St. Quentin Cabaret Military Cemetery, Heuvelland, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.**

Private W. J. Kelley, 406563, Canadian Infantry (Ontario Regiment), died on October 13, 1915.
Stoker 1st Class W. L. Kelley, K/9685, age 22, Royal Navy, died on March 27, 1915.

Corporal David Kellie, 13500, age 34, 6th Bat., East Yorkshire Regiment, died on Monday **August 9, 1915. He was son of John and Elizabeth Kellie, and husband of Mary Ann Charleton Kellie, 6 Bloomfield Terrace, Pelton Fell, Co. Durham.** He is commemorated on Panel 51 to 54 **Helles Memorial, Turkey.**

Second Lieutenant Esmonde Lawrence Kellie, age 20, Bedfordshire Regiment, died on Monday **April 19, 1915.** He was **son of Lawrence and Gertrude Kellie, 191 Potsdown Road, Maida Vale, London.** He is commemorated on Panel 31 and 33 **Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Leper, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.**

Seaman A. Kelly, 874X, age 24, Newfoundland Royal Naval Reserve, died January 13, 1915.
Private A. Kelly, 9401, King's Own (Lancashire Regiment), died February 20, 1915.
Lance Corporal A. Kelly, 1454, age 26, Army Cyclist Corps, died March 25, 1915.

Private Aiden Kelly, 8032, 2nd Bat., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, died on Monday May 10, 1915 and is commemorated on panel 44 and 46 on Menin Gate Memorial , Ypres, Leper, Belgium.

Gunner A. Kelly, 339, Royal Garrison Artillery, died on May 24, 1915.

Private Alfred Kelly, 1647, Australian Infantry A.I.F., died July 6, 1915, and is buried in Pieta Military Cemetery, Malta.

Company Sergeant Major Alexander Kelly, 199, age 40, 1st/8th Bat., Manchester Regiment, died on Tuesday August 10, 1915 and is commemorated on panel 158 to 170 on Helles Memorial, Turkey. He

was son of the late John and Mary Kelly and husband of Jane Kelly, 25 Ambush St., Higher Openshaw, Manchester.

Private Austin Kelly, 13826, age 18, "C" Coy. 7th Bat., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, died on Monday August 16, 1915 and is commemorated on panel 190-196 on Helles Memorial, Turkey. He was born on November 12, 1896 to John and Annie Kelly, Clonmellon, Co. Westmeath. He was uncle of Oisin Kelly who was to become a famous sculptor. See Oisin Kelly family tree.

Private A. Kelly, 2767, 9th (Glasgow Hds.) Bat., Highland Light Infantry, died on Sunday **September 12, 1915.**
He is buried in 1. D. 2**, Guards Cemetery, Windy Corner, Cuinchy, Pas de Calais, France.**

Private Anthony Kelly, 12321, age 20, 2nd Bat., Highland Light Infantry, died on Saturday September 25, 1915. He was son of Anthony and Mary Ann Kelly, 22 Argyle St., Motherwell, Lanarkshire. He is commemorated on Panel 108 to 112 Loos Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.

Private A. Kelly, 14959, Royal Scots, died September 26, 1915.

Private Albert Kelly, 71275, age 19, 27th Bat., Canadian Infantry (Manitoba Regiment), died on Saturday **October 9, 1915.** He was **son of Frederick John and Louise Kelly, Hulton, St. Vital, Manitoba.** He is commemorated on Panel 24 -26 - 28 - 30 **Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Leper, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.**

Staff Sergeant A. Kelly, 5176, age 19, Australian Army Services Corps, died on November 22, 1915.

Staff Sergeant Albert Kelly, 5176, age 19, 12th Coy., Australian Army Service Corp, son of William Francis and Louisa Kelly, Herald Office, Melbourne, Australia, **died on November 22, 1915**, and is **buried in** Addolorata Cemetery, nr the village of Paola, **Malta.**

Waiter Alfred Aloysius Kelly, age 20, Mercantile Marine, died May 7, 1915. Commemorated on Tower Hill Memorial, London. On board the SS "Lusitania" torpedoed off Kinsale, Co. Cork.
Son of John Kelly, of 97, Juvenal St. Dwellings, Liverpool, and the late Elizabeth Kelly. He was born at Seaforth.

Private Alfred Edward Kelly, 8113, age 38, Canadian Infantry (Eastern Ontario Regiment), died on Thursday **April 22, 1915. He was son of Mathew Kelly.** He is commemorated on Panel 10 - 26 - 28 **Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Leper, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.**

Private Alexander Campbell Kelly, S/3230, age 19, Seaforth Highlanders, died August 20, 1915. Buried in grave IV. A. 17 Lillers Communal Cemetery.
Son of Robert and Agnes Campbell Kelly, of "Brooklinn," 3, Greenock Avenue, Old Cathcart, Glasgow.
Native of Renfrew
Lillers is a small town about 15 kilometres west-north-west of Bethune and the Communal Cemetery and Extension lie to the north of the town. From the Marie in the centre of the town, head north on the D182, after 500 metres turn right onto Rue St Venant. The cemetery is a further 200 metres on the left hand side. Within the Communal Cemetery the Commonwealth war graves are situated on the right hand side half way up the cemetery central path, and the Extension is at the far right end of the Communal Cemetery. Both cemeteries are signposted.
Lillers was used for billets and headquarter offices from the autumn of 1914 to April 1918. At that time it was a hospital centre with the 6th, 9th, 18th, 32nd, 49th and 58th Casualty Clearing Stations in the town at one time or another. These units buried their dead on the right of the central path of the communal cemetery, working back from Plot I. In April 1918, the Germans advanced as far as Robecq; Lillers came under shell-fire, and the units holding this front continued to bury beyond the cemetery boundary, in the extension. The COMMUNAL CEMETERY contains 894 Commonwealth burials of the First World War, 67 of which are unidentified. There are also 15 German graves in the Commonwealth plots. The EXTENSION contains 71 Commonwealth burials of the First World War, six of them unidentified. No. of Identified Casualties: 841

Rifleman A. G. Kelly, 3044, age 35, 3rd Bat., Rifle Brigade, died on Tuesday **February 16, 1915.** He was **son of Thomas Kelly and served in the South African Campaign.** He is buried in K. 12. 10 **Portsmouth (Eastney or Highland Road) Cemetery, Hampshire.**

Sapper B. Kelly, 82636, age 37, 173rd Tunnelling Coy**., Royal Engineers, died** on Tuesday **July 6, 1915** and is buried in Sp. Mem. 13.**, Rue-de Bois Military Cemetery, Fleurbaix, Pas de Calais, France.** He was **husband of Mary Kelly,** 22 Chantrell St., York Road**, Leeds,** England.

Private Bernard Kelly, 8238, age 33, 10th Bat., Highland Light Infantry, died on Saturday **September 25, 1915. He was nephew of Mrs. Mary Kelly, 51 Leper St., Belfast. He had previously served in the South African Campaign. He had eight years service in the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers**. He is commemorated on Panel 108 to 112 **Loos Memorial, Pas de Calais.**

Private C. Kelly, 3434, age 25, 2nd Bat., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, died on Thursday, May 6, 1915. He was son of Michael McAnaw Kelly and Mary Jane Kelly, and husband of Madge McAnaw Kelly, Lettermore, Drumkeen, Stranorlar Co. Donegal. He is buried in 11. C. 3, **Cluinchy Communal Cemetery**, Pas de Calais, France.

Trooper Charles Kelly, 130, 8th Australian Light Horse, joined the service on September 10, 1914 died of wounds on August 8, 1915, and is commemorated in **Lone Pine Memorial, Turkey.**

Private C. H. Kelly, 580, Royal Canadian Dragoons, died on June 18, 1915. Buried in grave II. C. 42, **Lillers Communal Cemetery.**

Lance Corporal Charles Oswald Kelly, 868, 4th Bat., Australian Infantry A.I.F., son of Joseph and Emma Kelly, 5 Leichhardt St., Glebe, **N.S.W**., **died on May 31, 1915**, and is commemorated in Lone Pine Memorial, Turkey.

Private C. Kelly, 11104, West Yorkshire Regiment (Prince of Wales's Own), died on August 9, 1915. Commemorated on Panel 47 to 51 Helles Memorial, Turkey.

Private Charles Patrick Kelly, CH/10360, age 41, Royal Marine Light Infantry, died on May 5, 1915. Commemorated on Panel 13, Chatam Naval Memorial, London.
Husband of Rosa Kelly, of 43, Ashbury Rd., Battersea, London

Private D. Kelly, 8104, Yorkshire Regiment, died on March 4, 1915.

Private D. Kelly, 11967, age 33, Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment), died on May 5, 1915.

Private D. Kelly, 1864, 4th Bat., Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), died on Tuesday **June 29, 1915.** He is buried in XVII. D. 25 **Caberet-Rouge British Cemetery, Souchez, Pas de Calais, France.**

Sergeant D. Kelly, 7655, 2nd Bat., Leinster Regiment, died on Monday **August 16, 1915** and is buried in grave 1. G. 11, **Poperinghe New Military Cemetery, Poperinge, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.**

Corporal Daniel Kelly, 12861, 10th Bat., Highland Light Infantry, died on Saturday **September 25, 1915.** He is commemorated on Panel 108 to 112 **Loos Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.**

Sergeant D. Kelly, S/1745, Gordon Highlanders, died on September 25, 1915.
Corporal D. Kelly, 12861, Highland Light Infantry, died on September 25, 1915.

Private H. Kelly, 11053, age 18, 3rd Bat., King's Own (Liverpool Regiment), died on Thursday **October 7, 1915. He was son of John and Mary Kelly.** He is buried in AD. 1158 **Liverpool (Roman Catholic) Cemetery, Lancashire.**

Stoker 1st Class David Joseph Kelly, SS/107070, (RFD/DEV/B/5713), H.M.S. Goliath, Royal Navy, **died** on Thursday **May 13, 1915**. He is commemorated on **Plymouth Naval Memorial**, Devon, Pane 6.

Able Seaman D. J. Kelly, Bristol Z/291, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, died on December 27, 1915.
Able Seaman D. J. Kelly, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, died December 27, 1915.

Private E. Kelly, 2418, age 23, King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment), died on February 23, 1915.

Private Edward Kelly, 10270, age 23, 1st Bat., Royal Irish Regiment, died on Monday **March 15, 1915** and is commemorated on **Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres,** leper, Belgium. He was **son of Edward and Rose Kelly, 135 Townsend St., Dublin.**

Private Ernest Kelly, 1250, 5th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., died on April 27, 1915, and is commemorated on **Lone Pine, Memorial, Turkey**.

Rifleman Edward Kelly, 771, 1st Bat., Royal Irish Rifles, died on Sunday **May 9, 1915** and is commemorated on panel 9, **Ploegsteert Memorial, Comines-Warneton, Hainaut, Belgium.** [186 members of the R.I.R., killed on May 15, 1915]

Lance Corporal E. Kelly, 12504, 9th Bat., Royal Scots Fusiliers, died on Friday **May 28, 1915.** He is buried in A. 119, **Dundonald (Shewalton) Cemetery, Ayrshire, Scotland.**

Sergeant E. Kelly, 7398, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, died on May 18, 1915.
Lance Corporal E. Kelly, 12504, Royal Scots Fusiliers, died on May 25, 1915.
Private E. Kelly, 10008, Royal Berkshire Regiment, died on June 29, 1915.

Private E. Kelly, 9702, age 31, 2nd Bat., Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), died on Sunday **July 4, 1915. He was husband of Mary Kelly, 48 Orchard St., Oatlands, Glasgow.** He is buried in 1. G. 9 **St. Vaast Post Military Cemetery, Richenbourg-L'Avoue, Pas de Calais, France.**

Deckhand E. Kelly, age 54, Mercantile Marine, died July 7, 1915.

Private Edward Kelly, 1922, age 19, 1st/9th Bat., Manchester Regiment, died on Monday **July 12, 1915** and is **buried in Redoubt Cemetery** (Grave X11, Helles**, Turkey.** He was **son of John and Louisa Kelly, 7 Water St., Dento, Manchester.**

Private E. Kelly, 17229, Hampshire Regiment, died on August 6, 1915.
Private E. Kelly, 9692, age 24, Border Regiment, died on August 21.

Private E. Kelly, 18166, 2nd Bat., Lancashire Fusiliers, died on Tuesday **August 24, 1915.** He is buried in 1. B. 8, **Auchonvillers Military Cemetery, Somme, France.**

Engineman E. Kelly, 170ES, age 32, Royal Naval Reserve, died on August 26, 1915.

Private Edward Kelly, 350, 5th Bat., Connaught Rangers, died on Saturday **August 28, 1915** and is commemorated on Panel 181 to 183, **Helles Memorial, Turkey.**

Captain E. D. F. Kelly, 1st Life Guards, died April 30, 1915.

Private Eugene Daniel Kelly, 2389, age 20, 1st/5th Bat., Manchester Regiment, died on Friday June 4, 1915 and is buried in Redoubt Cemetery, Helles, Turkey. He was son of Daniel and Jane Kelly, 6 Springfield St., Wigan, Lancashire. [See 1915 (16) above].

Private E. H. Kelly, East Surrey Regiment, died April 2, 1915.
Second Lieutenant E. R. Kelly, age 17, Border Regiment, died on July 7, 1915.

Major E. T. Kelly, 4th Bat., Canadian Infantry (Central Ontario Regiment), died on Saturday **April 24, 1915.** He is commemorated on Panel 18 - 24 - 26 - 30 **Ypres (Menin Gate), Leper, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.**

Lance Corporal Francis Kelly, 8952, age 33, 1st Bat., Leinster Regiment, died on Thursday **February 11, 1915** and is buried in grave 5, **Dickebush Old Military Cemetery, Leper, West-Vlaanderen,**

Belgium. He was **son of Francis and Nellie Kelly, Water Lane, Granard, Co. Longford.**

Private Frank Kelly, 1384, 1st Bat., Lancashire Fusiliers, died on Sunday **April 25, 1915.** He is commemorated on Panel 58 to 72 or 218 to 219 **Helles Memorial, Turkey.**

Private Frederick Kelly, 749, age 21, 3rd Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., son of Thomas Joseph and Mary Jane Kelly, Kildarun, Singleton, N.S.W., and a native of Coonamble, N.S.W., **died on August 7, 1915,** and is commemorated on **Lone Pine Memorial, Turkey**.

Sergeant F. Kelly, 13380, South Staffordshire Regiment, died August 19, 1915.
Leading Seaman F. A. Kelly, Wales Z/4, age 26, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, died on December 18, 1915.

Private Frederick George Kelly, 2735, age 18, 3rd Bat**., London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers), died** on Sunday **November 28, 1915** and is commemorated on Panel 196, **Helles Memorial, Turkey.** He was **son of Mrs Louisa S. A. Kelly, 97 Benwell Road, Holloway, London.**

Yeoman of Signals Fitzgerald Wilkinson Kelly, 204918, age 32, H.M.S. Queen Elizabeth, Royal Navy, died on Friday, May 7, 1915. He was **husband of Hilda Phyllis Kelly, 53 Timpson Road, Church Road, Portsmouth.** He is commemorated on **Portsmouth Naval Memorial**, Hampshire. Panel 8.

Private G. Kelly, S/2406, Seaforth Highlanders, died on May 9, 1915.

Private G. Kelly, 9231, 1st Bat., Highland Light Infantry, died on Sunday **February 21, 1915.** He is buried in 11. F. 5 **Le Touret Military Cemetery, Richebourg-L'Avoue, Pas de Calais, France.**

Trimmer G. E. Kelly, age 20, Mercantile Marine Reserve, died on August 8, 1915.

Second Lieutenant George Edward Eccleston. Kelly, 2nd Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., died on April 25, 1915, and is commemorated on **Lone Pine Memorial, Turkey.**

Private George James Kelly, 38, age 35, 21st Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., son of George and Kate Newman Kelly, and husband of M. F. Kelly, 25 Toward St., Murrumbeena, Victoria. George was born in Melbourne and **died on September 30, 1915,** and is buried in **Alexandria** (Chatby) Military and War Memorial Cemetery, **Egypt**.

Private G. R. Kelly, S/39, age 34, Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment), died on January 27, 1915.

Private H. Kelly, 4945, age 18, Border Regiment, died on February 16, 1915.
Private H. Kelly, 13901, Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), died on March 10, 1915.
Private H. Kelly, 12020, age 30, Middlesex Regiment, died on May 11, 1915.

Private Hugh Kelly, 4685, 2nd Bat., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, died on Sunday, May 16, 1915. He is commemorated on Panel 16 and 17, Le Touret Memorial, Pas de Calais.

Private H. Kelly, 5627, 2nd Bn., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, died on Sunday June 6, 1915, buried in **Roeselare Communal Cemetery, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium** (20 Km. North east of Leper town centre).

Private Herbert Kelly, 158, age 22, 15th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., son of Francis Charles and Johanna I. L. Kelly, "Melrose", Standring, St., Toowong, Brisbane, **a native of Brixton, London**, England, died on **August 8,** 1915, and is commemorated on **Lone Pine Memorial, Turkey**.

Private H. Kelly, 10601, South Staffordshire Regiment, died on August 8, 1915.

Private H. Kelly, 18448, 1st Bn., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, died on October 11, 1915, **buried in** Addolorata Cemetery, **Malta** (on the outskirts of the village of Paola, 5 Km. From Valetta).

Private H. Kelly, 11053, age 18, The King's (Liverpool Regiment), died on October 7, 1915.

Private H. J. Kelly, G/6343, Middlesex Regiment, died on March 14, 1915.
Major H. N. Kelly, age 45, 33rd Punjabis, died on September 25, 1915.

Drummer Henry Stewart Ullyett Kelly, 1674, age 20, 1st/7th Bat., Manchester Regiment, died on Saturday **May 29, 1915** and is **buried in Redoubt Cemetery, Helles, Turkey.** He was **son of William Henry and Mary Kelly (nee Stewart), 8 Mackworth St., Bangor Street, Stretford Road, Hulme, Manchester.**

Stoker John Kelly, 1966T, age 34, Royal Naval Reserve, died on January, 1, 1915. He is commemorated on Chatam Naval Memorial, ref., 14.
Son of Patrick and Catherine Misset Kelly, of Hartlepool.

Private J. Kelly, 8152, 1st Bat., Highland Light Infantry, died on Saturday **January 16, 1915.** He is buried in V. B. 5. **Pont-du-Hem Military Cemetery, La Gorguen, Nord, France.**

Private John Kelly, 9356, Scots Guards, died on January 25, 1915. Commemerated on Panel 3 & 4 Le Touret Memorial. The Memorial in Le Touret Military Cemetery, Richebourg-l'Avoue, is one of those erected by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission to record the names of the officers and men who fell in the Great War and whose graves are not known. It serves the area enclosed on the North by the river Lys and a line drawn from Estaires to Fournes, and on the South by the old Southern boundary of the First Army about Grenay; and it covers the period from the arrival of the II Corps in Flanders in 1914 to the eve of the Battle of Loos. It does not include the names of officers and men of Canadian or Indian regiments; they are found on the Memorials at Vimy and Neuve-Chapelle. No. of Identified Casualties: 13369

Corporal J. Kelly, 6846, age 32, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, died on February 4, 1915.
Son of Samuel and Margaret Kelly, of 30A, Queen Anne St., St. Anne St., Liverpool. Buried in B. 4. :
BOIS-GRENIER COMMUNAL CEMETERY
Bois-Grenier is a village in the department of the Nord, 3.5 kilometres south of Armentieres. The Communal Cemetery is at the southern end of the village. From the church take the D22 towards Fromelles/La Bassee
Bois-Grenier remained in British hands, though close to the front line, from October 1914 to April 1918, and the earliest British burials were made in the Communal Cemetery. There are now 121 Commonwealth burials of the 1914-18 war commemorated in this site. Of these, 8 are unidentified; three in Row K, were brought in after the Armistice, from the North side of the village. There are also 4 unidentified French burials here. The British plots cover an area of 431 square metres. No. of Identified Casualties: 113

Seaman J. Kelly, 3854/A, Royal Naval Reserve, died on February 20, 1915. He is buried in grave S. D. 434 Ardrosan Cemetery. He was on HMS "Thorn".

Private J. Kelly, 10915, 2nd Bat., Royal Irish Fusiliers, died on Monday **February 22, 1915,** and is **buried in Bailleul Communal Cemetery,** (Nord) (Grave J. 4), **Nord France.**

Rifleman J. Kelly, 10399, age 20, 2nd Bat., Royal Irish Rifles, died on Monday, **March 1, 1915**, **son of William Kelly, 3 Frederick Lane, Belfast**, and is buried in **Loker Churchyard**, Heuvelland, West-Vlaanderen, **Belgium.**

Fireman J. Kelly, Mercantile Marine Reserve, died on March 11, 1915.
Private J. Kelly, S/8140, age 43, Gordon Highlanders, died on March 11, 1915.

Rifleman James Kelly, 9813, 1st Bn., Royal Irish Rifles, died on Saturday, **March 13, 1915**, and is buried in Le Touret Memorial, Pas de Calais, France. [He with seven of his R.I.R colleagues died that day]

Rifleman James Kelly, 5287, 2nd Bat., Rifle Brigade, died on Sunday **March 14, 1915.** He is commemorated on Panel 44 **Le Touret Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.**

Rifleman Joseph Kelly, Z/963, age 28, 2nd Bat., Rifle Brigade, died on Sunday **March 14, 1915. He was husband of Ellen Kelly, 54 Cannon St., Salford, Manchester.** He is commemorated on Panel 44 **Le Touret Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.**

Private J. Kelly, 8337, 1st Bat., Highland Light Infantry, died on Monday **March 15, 1915.** He is buried in 1. A. 59, **Longuenesse (St. Omer) Souvenir Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France.**

Private J. Kelly, 9834, 1st Bat., Cheshire Regiment, died on Saturday**, April 17, 1915.** He is buried in **Tuileries British Cemetery, Leper, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.**

Private J. Kelly, 3558, age 23, 2nd Bat., Manchester Regiment, died on Thursday **April 29, 1915 and is buried in Divisional Cemetery, Leper, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.** He as **husband of Mrs Ellen McLoughlin (formerly Kelly), 39 Duncan Street, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire.**

Private James Kelly, 7161, age 40, 1st Bat., Canadian Infantry (Western Ontario Regiment), died on Friday **April 30, 1915.** He was **son of William and Mary Kelly and husband of Mary Lilian Todd (formerly Kelly), 70 St. Catherine's St., St. Thomas, Ontario.** He is commemorated on Panel 10 - 26 - 28 **Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Leper, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.**

Private Joseph Kelly, 9372, 1st Bat., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, died on Friday April 30, 1915 and is commemorated on Special Memorial B. 9., V Beach Cemetery, Turkey.

Private James Kelly, 3330, age 19, 10th Bat., The King's (Liverpool Regiment), died on Tuesday May 4, 1915. He was **son of James Davenport Kelly and Annie Francis Kelly, 74 Saxony Rd., Kensington, Liverpool**. He is buried in1. D. 8 **Bailleul Communal Cemetery Extension, (Nord), Nord, France**. [See Rev. James Davenport Kelly, 1912 (2) and 1950 (4)? Relationship]

Sergeant James Kelly, 6176, age 33, 2nd Bat., East Yorkshire Regiment, brother-in-law of Mrs E. Dobbin, 12 Ferguson's Lane, English St., Carlisle, died on **May 7, 1915**, and is commemorated on plate 21 and 31, Ypres (**Menin Gate) Memorial**, Leper, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.

Fireman John Kelly, age 36, Mercantile Marine, died on May 7, 1915. He is commemorated on Tower Hill Memorial, London. He was a seaman on the SS "Lusitania", sunk by a German submarine off Kinsale, Co. Cork. Son of Margaret and the late John Kelly, of 53, Latham St., Stanley Rd., Kirkdale, Liverpool. Born at Govan, Glasgow.

Private John Kelly, 2403, 4th Bat., East Yorkshire Regiment, husband of Florence Alice Bunham (formerly Kelly), 13 Ivy Grove, Pullman St., Springbank West, Hull, died on Saturday, **May 8, 1915**, and is buried in Hazerbrouck Communal Cemetery, Nord, France. Hazerbrouck is 56 Km., south-east of Calais**.**

Private Joseph Kelly, 10764, age 44, 2nd Bat., Cheshire Regiment, died on Saturday**, May 8, 1915.** He was **son of the late Patrick and Jessie Kelly.** He is commemorated on **Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Leper, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.**

Corporal James Kelly, 8761, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, died on May 8, 1915. He is commemorated on Panel 47, Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Leper, Belgium.

Private John Kelly, 1601, age 34, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry (Easter Ontario Regiment), died on May 8, 1915. He is commemorated on Panel 10, Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial. Son of John Kelly, of 9, Riversdale St., **Belfast, Ireland**.

Private John Kelly, 4651, The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, died on May 9, 1915. He is commemorated Panel 27 & 28 Le Touret Memorial
Le Touret Memorial is located at the east end of Le Touret Military Cemetery, on the south side of the Bethune-Armentieres main road. From Bethune follow the signs for Armentieres until you are on the D171. Continue on this road through Essars and Le Touret village. Approximately 1 kilometre after Le Touret

village and about 5 kilometres before you reach the intersection with the D947, Estaires to La Bassee road, the Cemetery lies on the right hand side of the road.

Lance Sergeant Joseph Kelly, 8697, age 30, ALIAS, died on May 12, 1915. He is commemorated on Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial. No Panel given.
See "BROPHY," the true family name

Stoker 1st Class Joseph Kelly, 284755, age 37, H.M.S. Goliath, Royal Navy, died on Thursday, May 13, 1915. He was **son of Richard and Jane Kelly, Lanreagh, Cornwall.** He is commemorated on Plymouth Naval Memorial, on panel 6.

Private James Kelly, 9389, 2nd Bat., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, died on Sunday**, May 16, 1915.** He is commemorated on Panel 16 and 17 **Le Touret Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.**

Private James Kelly, 128, 1st Bat., Highland Light Infantry, died on Monday **May 17, 1915.** He is commemorated on Panel 27 and 38 **Le Touret Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.**

Lance Corporal James Kelly, 5346, age 22, 1st Bat., Irish Guards, died on Tuesday **May 18, 1915** and is commemorated on panel 4, **Le Touret Memorial, Pas de Calais,** France. He was **son of Thomas and Catherine Agnes Kelly, Cloonfad, Frenchpark, Co. Roscommon.**

Burgher J. Kelly, 63, Mounted Commandos South African Forces, died on May 20, 1915. He is buried in Usakos Cemetery, Namibia. The cemetery, which is owned by the municipality, is situated on the outskirts of town. Follow the main road in the direction of Karibib, turn right at the abattoir, and the cemetery is 0.5 km further on.
The eight war graves were brought in after the armistice. No. of Identified Casualties: 11

Private J. Kelly, 3636, age 20, Leinster Regiment, son of John and Mary Kelly, 4 Chapel Lane, Athy, Co. Kildare died on Sunday **May 23, 1915**, and is buried in **Netley Military Cemetery, Hampshire**, England.

Private John Kelly, 10311, age 21, 1st Bat., Connaught Rangers, died of wounds on Tuesday, **May 25, 1915**, and is buried in **Cabaret-Rouge Cemetery, Souchez**, (3.5 Km north of Arras, on the main road to Bethune), **Pas de Calais**, France. He enlisted in Galway. John was **born in Cummer, Tuam, Co. Galway.**

Assistant Steward J. Kelly, 764661, age 26, Mercantile Marine Reserve, died on May 27, 1915.

Private James Kelly, 1663, 1st/10th Bat., Manchester Regiment, died on Friday June 4, 1915 and is commemorated on Helles Memorial, Turkey. The obelisk stands on the tip of the Gallipoli Peninsula.

Private John Kelly, 2026, age 20, 1st/7th Bat., Manchester Regiment, died on Friday **June 4, 1915** and is commemorated on the **Helles Memorial, Turkey.** The obelisk is situated on the tip of the Gallipoli peninsula**. He was son of Mrs Annie Kelly, 33 Clifford St., Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester.**

Private J. Kelly, 2203, 8th Bat., Manchester Regiment, died on Sunday June 6, 1915 and is buried in Lancashire Landing Cemetery, Turkey (1 Kmwest of Sedd el Bahr village. It stands on a small ridge named Karaja Oghul Tepe, 110 meters above the sea and overlooking "W" Beach).

Private John Kelly, L/14853, Royal Fusiliers, died on June 6, 1915. He is commemorated on Panel 37 to 41 or 328 Helles Memorial. The Helles Memorial stands on the tip of the Gallipoli Peninsula. It takes the form of an obelisk over 30 metres high that can be seen by ships passing through the Dardanelles.
The eight month campaign in Gallipoli was fought by Commonwealth and French forces in an attempt to force Turkey out of the war, to relieve the deadlock of the Western Front in France and Belgium, and to open a supply route to Russia through the Dardanelles and the Black Sea. The Allies landed on the peninsula on 25-26 April 1915; the 29th Division at Cape Helles in the south and the Australian and New Zealand Corps north of Gaba Tepe on the west coast, an area soon known as Anzac. On 6 August, further

landings were made at Suvla, just north of Anzac, and the climax of the campaign came in early August when simultaneous assaults were launched on all three fronts. However, the difficult terrain and stiff Turkish resistance soon led to the stalemate of trench warfare. From the end of August, no further serious action was fought and the lines remained unchanged. The peninsula was successfully evacuated in December and early January 1916. The Helles Memorial serves the dual function of Commonwealth battle memorial for the whole Gallipoli campaign and place of commemoration for many of those Commonwealth servicemen who died there and have no known grave. The United Kingdom and Indian forces named on the memorial died in operations throughout the peninsula, the Australians at Helles. There are also panels for those who died or were buried at sea in Gallipoli waters. The memorial bears more than 21,000 names. There are four other Memorials to the Missing at Gallipoli. The Lone Pine, Hill 60, and Chunuk Bair Memorials commemorate Australian and New Zealanders at Anzac. The Twelve Tree Copse Memorial commemorates the New Zealanders at Helles. Naval casualties of the United Kingdom lost or buried at sea are recorded on their respective Memorials at Portsmouth, Plymouth and Chatham, in the United Kingdom. No. of Identified Casualties: 20835

Private J. Kelly, 9515, 2nd Bat., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, died on Sunday June 6, 1915 and is buried in Roeselare Communal Cemetery (Grave 111. C. 3), Roeselare, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.

Private John Kelly, 11830, South Wales Borderers, died on June 7, 1915. He is commemorated on Panel 14 & 15 Le Touret Memorial
The Memorial takes the form of a loggia surrounding an open rectangular court. The court is enclosed by three solid walls and on the eastern side by a colonnade. East of the colonnade is a wall and the colonnade and wall are prolonged northwards (to the road) and southwards, forming a long gallery. Small pavilions mark the ends of the gallery and the western corners of the court. The names of those commemorated are listed on panels set into the walls of the court and the gallery, arranged by Regiment, Rank and alphabetically by surname within the rank. Over 13,000 names are listed on the memorial of men who fell in this area before 25 September 1915 and who have no known grave.
The Memorial in Le Touret Military Cemetery, Richebourg-l'Avoue, is one of those erected by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission to record the names of the officers and men who fell in the Great War and whose graves are not known. It serves the area enclosed on the North by the river Lys and a line drawn from Estaires to Fournes, and on the South by the old Southern boundary of the First Army about Grenay; and it covers the period from the arrival of the II Corps in Flanders in 1914 to the eve of the Battle of Loos. It does not include the names of officers and men of Canadian or Indian regiments; they are found on the Memorials at Vimy and Neuve-Chapelle. No. of Identified Casualties: 13369

Private J. Kelly, 7404, 5th Bat., Royal Scots Fusiliers, died on Thursday **June 10, 1915.** He is buried in XII. B. 10 **Redoubt Cemetery, Helles, Turkey.**

Private J. Kelly, 2643, 7th Bat., Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), died on Sunday **July, 4, 1915.** He was **brother of Miss. M. A. Kelly, 143 Albert Rd., Dalston, London.** He is buried in 111. M. 2 **Merville Communal Cemetery, Nord, France.**

Private J. Kelly, 11506, 1st Bat., Royal Irish Fusiliers, died on Tuesday July 6, 1915 and is buried in Artillery Wood Cemetery (Grave 111. D. 9), Leper, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.

Private J. Kelly, 6784, 1st Bat., East Yorkshire Regiment, died on Thursday, **July 8,** 1915, and is buried in **La Brique Military Cemetery, No. 1, Leper**, West- Vlaanderen, Belgium.

Private J. Kelly, 8576, East Lancashire Regiment, died on July 17, 1915. He is buried in grave II B. 22A Estaples Military Cemetery. Etaples is a town about 27 kilometres south of Boulogne.
The Military Cemetery is to the north of the town, on the west side of the road to Boulogne.
During the First World War, the area around Etaples was the scene of immense concentrations of Commonwealth reinforcement camps and hospitals. It was remote from attack, except from aircraft, and accessible by railway from both the northern and the southern battlefields. In 1917, 100,000 troops were camped among the sand dunes and the hospitals, which included eleven general, one stationary, four Red Cross hospitals and a convalescent depot, could deal with 22,000 wounded or sick. In September 1919, ten months after the Armistice, three hospitals and the Q.M.A.A.C. convalescent depot remained. The cemetery

contains 10,773 Commonwealth burials of the First World War, the earliest dating from May 1915. 35 of these burials are unidentified. Hospitals were again stationed at Etaples during the Second World War and the cemetery was used for burials from January 1940 until the evacuation at the end of May 1940. After the war, a number of graves were brought into the cemetery from other French burial grounds. Of the 119 Second World War burials, 38 are unidentified. Etaples Military Cemetery also contains 658 German burials and a few war graves of other nationalities. The cemetery, the largest Commission cemetery in France, was designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens. No. of Identified Casualties: 11479

Private J. Kelly, 7767, 1st Bat., Royal Irish Regiment, attd. 32nd Signal Corps, Royal Engineers, died on Saturday **August 7, 1915** and is buried in Grave V. B. 12, **Basra War Cemetery, Iraq.**

Rifleman John Kelly, 10489, 6th Bat., Royal Irish Rifles, died on Tuesday, **August 10**, 1915, and is commemorated on **Helles Memorial**, on the **tip of the Gallipoli Peninsula, Turkey**. The memorial takes the form of an obelisk, over 30 meters high and can be seen by ships passing through the Dardanelles. The 8 months campaign was fought by the Commonwealth and French in an attempt to force Turkey out of the war.

Private J. Kelly, 12906, South Wales Borders, died on August 10, 1915. He is buried in Sp. Men. 41 Embankment Pier Cemetery. The Anzac and Suvla cemeteries are first signposted from the left hand junction of the Eceabat- Bigali Road. From this junction travel into the main Anzac area. After 12.8kms the cemetery will be found on the left. Embarkation Pier is on the north side of the mouth of Chailak Dere, at the north end of Ocean Beach (or North Beach). The cemetery is a little way inland, between the beach and the road from Anzac to Suvla. No. of Identified Casualties: 282

Private J. Kelly, 5708, age 25, 1st Bat., Royal Munster Fusiliers, died on Saturday **August 21, 1915 and is** commemorated on panel 185 to 190 on **Helles Memorial, Turkey.** He was **son of Mrs Honoria Kelly, Jamestown, Piltown, Co. Kilkenny, and the late Constable J. Kelly of the Royal Irish Constabulary.**

Private James Kelly, 333, 14th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., died on **August 27, 1915**, and is commemorated on **Lone Pine Memorial, Turkey**.

Corporal James Kelly, 13822, age 18, 7th Bat., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, died on Monday **September 20, 1915 and** is commemorated on Special Memorial D. 5., in **Green Hill Cemetery, Turkey.** He was **son of James and Edith Kelly, Tower Avenue, Rathgar, Dublin.** The cemetery about 52 meters above sea level rises almost from the eastern shore of Salt Lake. The cemetery lies on the east side of the Anzac-Suvla Road and can be seen from Anzac and Suvla.

Private John Kelly, 8048, 1st/4th Bat., Royal Scots Fusiliers, died on Monday **September 20, 1915.** He is commemorated on Panel 72 to 75 **Helles Memorial, Turkey.**

Private James Kelly, 12951, Royal Scots, died September 25, 1915. He is commemorated on Panel 10 to 13 **Loos Memorial.** The Loos Memorial forms the side and back of Dud Corner Cemetery, and commemorates over 20,000 officers and men who have no known grave, who fell in the area from the River Lys to the old southern boundary of the First Army, east and west of Grenay. Loos-en-Gohelle is a village 5 kilometres north-west of Lens, and Dud Corner Cemetery is located about 1 kilometre west of the village, to the north-east of the N43 the main Lens to Bethune road.
Dud Corner Cemetery stands almost on the site of a German strong point, the Lens Road Redoubt, captured by the 15th (Scottish) Division on the first day of the battle. The name "Dud Corner" is believed to be due to the large number of unexploded enemy shells found in the neighbourhood after the Armistice. On either side of the cemetery is a wall 15 feet high, to which are fixed tablets on which are carved the names of those commemorated. At the back are four small circular courts, open to the sky, in which the lines of tablets are continued, and between these courts are three semicircular walls or apses, two of which carry tablets, while on the centre apse is erected the Cross of Sacrifice. No. of Identified Casualties: 20581

Rifleman James Kelly, 8478, age 27, 1st Bat., Royal Irish Rifles, died on Saturday, **September 25, 1915**, was the **son of James Kelly**, and is commemorated on panel 9, **Ploegsteert Memorial, Comines-Warneton, Hainaut, Belgium**.. [16 R.I.R men killed on September 25, 1915]

Lance Sergeant John Kelly, 9132, age 21, South Staffordshire Regiment, died on September 25, 1915. He is commemorated on Panel 73 to 76 **Loos Memorial.**
Son of the late Michael and Mary Kelly. No address given.

Private J. Kelly, 4619, 2nd Battalion, Leinster Regiment, died on Saturday, **September 25, 1915**, and is buried in grave Bl. 1, **Potijze Burial Ground Cemetery, Leper**, West-Vlaanderen, **Belgium.**

Private John Kelly, 8048, Royal Scots Fusiliers, died on September 25, 1915. Panel 72 to 75 Helles Memorial. The Helles Memorial stands on the tip of the Gallipoli Peninsula. It takes the form of an obelisk over 30 metres high that can be seen by ships passing through the Dardanelles.

Gunner J. Kelly, 13141, Royal Garrison Artillery, 61 st Trench Mortar Bty., died on September 25, 1915. Buried in grave IV. E. 3. Merville Communal Cemetery.
Merville is a town 15 kilometres north of Bethune and about 20 kilometres south-west of Armentieres. The Communal Cemetery is on the north-east side of the town to the north of the D38 road to Neuf-Berquin Merville was the scene of fighting between the Germans and French and British cavalry early in October 1914 but from the 9th of that month to 11 April 1918, it remained in Allied hands. In October 1914, and in the autumn of 1915, the town was the headquarters of the Indian Corps. It was a railhead until May 1915, and a billeting and hospital centre from 1915-1918. The 6th and Lahore Casualty Clearing Stations were there from the autumn of 1914 to the autumn of 1915; the 7th from December 1914, to April 1917; the 54th (1st/2nd London) from August 1915 to March 1918, and the 51st (Highland) from May 1917 to April 1918. On the evening of 11 April 1918, in the Battles of the Lys, the Germans forced their way into Merville and the town was not retaken until 19 August. The cemeteries were not used again until the concentration of battlefield burials into the Extension began, after the Armistice. During the Second World War the river Lys was the southern end of a deep but narrow area held by British forces at the end of May 1940. Merville is on the territory over which were fought desperate rearguard actions during the withdrawal of the British Expeditionary Force to the coast, for evacuation from Dunkirk. MERVILLE COMMUNAL CEMETERY was used by French troops (chiefly cavalry) in October 1914, and for Commonwealth burials from that date until August 1916 (in the case of officers, to March 1918). It now contains 1,268 Commonwealth burials of the First World War, and 12 French war graves. There is also 1 non war burial. MERVILLE COMMUNAL CEMETERY EXTENSION was opened in August 1916, and used by Commonwealth and Portuguese hospitals until April 1918. It was enlarged after the Armistice when graves were brought in from the battlefields immediately north and east of Merville and from Caudescure Halte Cemetery, Morbecque. The Extension now contains 920 Commonwealth burials of the First World War, 345 of them unidentified. The 92 Second World War burials (18 of them unidentified) occurred mostly during the fighting in May 1940 and are interspersed among the First World War graves. The Extension also contains 19 war graves of other nationalities. The Extension was designed by Sir Herbert Baker. No. of Identified Casualties: 1283

Gunner John Kelly, 66339, 105 Bty., **Royal Field Artillery, died** on Saturday **September 25, 1915** and is commemorated on Panel 3, **Loos Memorial, Pas de Calais, France..**

Private John Kelly, S/4062, 9th Bat., BlackWatch (Royal Highlanders), died on Saturday **September 25, 1915.** He is commemorated on Panel 78 to 83 **Loos Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.**

Private John Kelly, S/7334, age 24, 9th Bat., Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), died on Saturday **September 25, 1915.** He was **son of Charles M. Kelly and Helen Kelly, 68 Mungo St., Glasgow.** He is commemorated on Panel 78 to 83 **Loos Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.**

Private John Kelly, 17668, age 21, The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, died on September 25, 1915. Commemorated Panel 89 to 91 Loos Memorial.
Son of Thomas and Mary Alice Kelly, of 88, Mason St., Bolton.

Private J. Kelly, 4281, age 17, 12th Bat., Highland Light Infantry, died on Saturday **September 25,**

1915. He was son of Stephen and Margaret Kelly, 4 Graham St., Bridgeton, Glasgow. He is commemorated on Panel 108 to 112 **Loos Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.**

Private James Kelly, 13447, Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), died on September 25, 1915. Commemorated Panel 57 to 59 **Loos Memorial.**

Private James Kelly, 2038, 1st/7th Bat., The King's (Liverpool Regiment), died on Saturday **September 25, 1915.** He is commemorated on Panel 27 to 30 **Loos Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.**

Private John Kelly, S/6400, age 17, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, died on September 27, 1915. Commemorated on Panel 125 to 127 **Loos Memorial.**

Private Joseph Kelly, 13388, age 28, C. Coy., 7th Bat., Royal Scots Fusiliers, died on Thursday **September 30, 1915. He was son of John and Maryann Kelly, Springburn.** He is buried in Plot 1. Roe K. Grave 8 A**. Le Treport Military Cemetery, Seine-Maritime, France.**

Private J. Kelly, 10167, age 20, 1st Bat., Connaught Rangers, son of John and Mary Kelly, Mary's Lane, Monasterevin, Co. Kildare, died on Saturday, **October 2, 1915**, and is buried in St**. Vaas Post Military Cemetery**, Richebourg-L'Avoue, (9 Km north-east of Bethune), **Pas de Calais**, France.

Private J. Kelly, 10224, 5th Bat., Connaught Rangers, son of John and Margaret Kelly, Longford, and husband of Catherine Kelly, 136 Married Quarters, Bordon, Hants, died on Tuesday, **December 7, 1915**, and is commemorated on **Doiran Memorial, Greece**. This situated near Doiran Military Cemetery, in the **north of Greece,** near **Yugoslavia.**

Able Seaman J. Kelly, Clyde Z/1085, Royal Navy, died on December 8, 1915. Buried in grave XI. D. 11. Redoub**t Cemetery, Helles.**

Able Seaman John Kelly, SS/2699, H.M.S. Pembroke, Royal Navy, died on Wednesday, December 8, 1915. He was **son of Mrs. F. Kelly, 28 Grosvenor Road, Derry.** He is buried in **Ford Park Cemetery** (Formerly Plymouth Old Cemetery), (Pennycomequick), Devon. Church S. 3. 12.

Private J. Kelly, 1925, 5th Bat., Highland Light Infantry, died on Sunday December 19, 1915. He is buried in 111. C. 6. Pink Farm Cemetery, Helles, Turkey.

Sergeant J. A. Kelly, DCM 16393, age 45, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, died on November 8, 1915. He was son of William and Mary Kelly, Castlerock, Co. Derry, and wife of Clara Eleanor Tinsley (formerly Kelly), Cobalt, Ontario, Canada. He is buried in Q. 176614, Brookwood Cemetery Surrey.

Private Joseph Fleming Kelly, S/5030, age 23, 2nd Bat., Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), died on Monday **May 10, 1915. He was husband of Jessie Bradley (formerly Reilly), 10 Silver St., Kincardie, Fife, Scotland**. He is commemorated on Panels 24 to 26 **Le Touret Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.**

Private J. F. Kelly, 10781, age 22, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, died on May 18, 1915.
Private J. F. Kelly, 9887, age 19, Hampshire Regiment, died on July 9, 1915.

Sapper J. H. Kelly, 47206, 90th Field Coy., **Royal Engineers, died** on Sunday **August 8, 1915** and is buried in grave 11. A. 26, **Le Touret Military Cemetery, Richebourg-L'Avoue, Pas de Calais, France.**

Private J. J. Kelly, 17879, King's Own Scottish Borderers, died on August 13, 1915.

Private John Joseph Kelly, 4876, age 26, 1st Bat., Irish Guards, died on Thursday **February 25, 1915** and is buried in Grave IV. A. 28 **Bethune Town Cemetery, Pas de Calais,** France. He was **brother of James Kelly, 67 St. Columb's Wells, Derry.**

Petty Officer John Mathias Kelly, 1898D, age 34, Royal Naval Reserve, died on March 11, 1915. He is commemorated on Panel 10 Portsmouth Naval Memorial. Was on the HMS "Bayano".

Son of Matthias Kelly, of Peel, Isle of Man; husband of Lena McCall Beattie Alexander (formerly Kelly), of 40, Dalmarnock Rd., Glasgow.

Sergeant James Patrick Kelly, 8173, age 32, 1st Bat., Royal Irish Fusiliers, died on Wednesday **March 31, 1915 and is buried in Boulogne Eastern Cemetery** (Grave 111. D. 72), **Pas de Calais.** He was **son of Patrick and Jane Kelly.**

Private J. P. Kelly, 1959, Australian Infantry, A.I.F., died on August 26, 1915. Buried in grave II. H. 11., Haidar Pasha Cemetery. Haidar Pasha is a suburb of Istanbul between Scutari (Uskudar) and Kadikoy on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus. The cemetery is on high ground behind the Haida Pasha pier head and railway station. By ferry from the Golden Horn, Istanbul: Take the ferry from Karakoy, near the Galata Bridge, to Haidar Pasha pier head and railway station. Go around to the right (south) side of the main station building and follow the road east approximately 400 metres. Close to the mosque with twin minarets there are steps up to the Kadikoy Rimtimi Cad Road. Turn left (northwards) along this road (passing over the railway lines) and continues for approximately 700 metres and then at the traffic lights turn left down towards the entrance to the cemetery - just past the military hospital main gate.
HAIDAR PASHA CEMETERY was first established for Crimean war burials and was used during the First World War by the Turks for the burial of Commonwealth prisoners of war. After the Armistice, when Istanbul was occupied, further burials were made mainly from No 82 General Hospital and graves were brought in from other civil cemeteries in the area. During the Second World War, Turkey retained her neutrality and those Commonwealth servicemen buried there were mainly men taken prisoner during operations in the Aegean, who died while attempting to escape from camps where they awaited transport to Germany and Italy, and whose bodies were washed up on the Turkish coast. The war graves plot contains 405 Commonwealth burials of the First World War, 60 of them unidentified. Second World War burials number 39, 14 of them unidentified. Also within the cemetery, which the Commission maintains as a whole, are about 6,000 Crimean graves, mostly unmarked, and numerous non war military and civilian graves and memorials. Within the war graves plot stands the HAIDAR PASHA CREMATION MEMORIAL, which commemorates 122 soldiers of the Indian Army who died in 1919 and 1920 who were originally commemorated at Mashiak and Osmanieh Cemeteries. In 1961 when these cemeteries could no longer be maintained, the ashes of the Hindus, whose remains were cremated in accordance with their faith, were scattered near this memorial, while the remains of their comrades of the Muslim faith were brought here and re-interred. The war graves plot also contains the HAIDAR PASHA MEMORIAL, which was erected to commemorate more than 30 Commonwealth servicemen of the First World War who died fighting in South Russia, Georgia and Azerbaijan, and in post Armistice operations in Russia and Transcaucasia, whose graves are not known. An Addenda panel was later added to commemorate over 170 Commonwealth casualties who are buried in cemeteries in South Russia and Transcaucasia whose graves can no longer be maintained. No. of Identified Casualties: 451

Lance Corporal John Sullivan Kelly, 10277, age 21, Leinster Regiment, died on Tuesday May 4, 1915, and is commemorated in the **Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial**, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium. He was son of **Patrick and Anne Kelly, Boughton, Chester,** England.

Private John Thomas Henry Kelly, 1391, 13th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., died on August 15, 1915, and is commemorated on **Lone Pine Memorial, Turkey**.

Private Lawrence Kelly, 10167, age 23, 1st Bat., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, died on Sunday **April 25, 1915** and is **commemorated on V. Beach Cemetery (Special Memorial B. 10), Turkey.** He was **son of James Kelly and his wife Kate Lawlor, Chapel Hill, Athy, Co. Kildare.**

Private L. Kelly, 11883, age 24, Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment), died on Monday **May 6, 1915** and is buried in **Ypres Town Cemetery Extension, Leper, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.** He was **son of Anne Kelly, 77 Silver St., Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, and the late Timothy Kelly.**

Private M. Kelly, 11167, Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), died on January 14, 1915.

Private Michael Kelly, 3800, age 24, 1st Bat., Irish Guards, died on Thursday **January 14, 1915** and is buried in **Pont-Du-Hem Military Cemetery** (Grave V. G. 31), **La Gorgue, Nord France.** He was **son of**

Mrs Johanna Kelly, 7 Keeffe St., Athlone, Co. Westmeath.

Private M. Kelly, 8862, age 25, Northamptonshire Regiment, died on March 16. Buried in grave III. H. 3. Estaires Communal Cemetery and Extension.
Son of Sarah E. Waywood (formerly Kelly), of 418, Gladstone St., Peterborough, and the late M. Kelly. Born at Ramsey, Hunts
Estaires is a town and commune in the Department of the Nord, about 11 kilometres west of Armentieres. The Cemetery is on the eastern outskirts of the town and on the east side of the road to Bailleul.
Estaire town was occupied by French cavalry on the 15th October, 1914, and passed at once into British hands. On the 10th April, 1918 it was captured by the enemy, after an obstinate defence by the 50th (Northumbrian) Division; and it was finally retaken by British troops at the beginning of September, 1918. The town was a Field Ambulance centre as early as November, 1914, and later the 1st Australian Casualty Clearing Station was posted in it. It was later "adopted" by the County Borough of Plymouth. Estaires Communal Cemetery was used for British burials from the early days of November, 1914 to June, 1917, and two burials of September, 1918 are in Plot II, Row P. Estaires Communal Cemetery Extension was used from April, 1917 to April, 1918, and again in September-November, 1918. The Plots are numbered IV and V, in continuation of the numbering for the Communal Cemetery. The Portuguese graves of June-August, 1917 and two French graves were removed after the Armistice. A German Plot of 63 graves, made on the North side during the enemy occupation in 1918, has been removed. There are a total of 875 Commonwealth burials of the 1914-1918 war here, 63 of which are unidentified. There are 9 Commonwealth burials of the 1939-45 War, killed during the withdrawal of the British Expeditionary Force to Dunkirk at the end of May 1940. There are also 14 Non Commonwealth burials in C.W.G.C. care. The five Plots cover an area of 3,336 square metres. No. of Identified Casualties: 835

Private M. Kelly, S/2421, Argyll and Southern Highlanders, died on April 1, 1915. Buried in grave R. 306 Aldershot Military Cemetery.
During both wars, numerous regimental and corps depots were based in and around Aldershot. At the outbreak of The First World War, if was the headquarters of the Aldershot Command and of the 1st and 2nd Divisions, and the Depot of the Royal Army Medical Corps. The North and South Camps, divided by the Basingstoke Canal, remained in full activity throughout the War. During the Second World War, some 400,000 Canadian servicemen were trained there. Aldershot Military Cemetery is a permanent military cemetery, the property of the Ministry of Defence. The Commission is responsible for the care of graves of both world wars within the cemetery. There are 690 First World War graves in the cemetery, the earliest bears the date 5th August 1914, and the latest 11th August 1921. Many of these graves are in plot AF. The 129 Second World War graves are in groups in various plots, the largest group in plot A containing 86 graves. No. of Identified Casualties: 855

Lance Corporal Michael Kelly, 1723, age 65, 5th Bat., Royal Irish Regiment, died on April 18, 1915. He is buried in Newtown Forbes Old Graveyard, Co. Longford. (close to the south boundary).

Private M. Kelly, 9558, age 24, Leinster Regiment, died on died on April 19, 1915.
[In *Biographical Dictionary of Tipperary* by Martin O'Dwyer (1999), he refers to Private Martin Kelly, 16667, 1st Leinster Regiment, killed in action in France, April 19, 1915 who was born in **Kilcommon, Co. Tipperary**].

Sergeant Michael Kelly, 3434, age 27, Royal Irish Regiment, died on April 26, 1915. He was **son of the late Joseph and Mary Kelly, Kilkenny, and husband of Bridget West (formerly Kelly, nee Saunders), Maudlin St., Kilkenny.** He is commemorated on the Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium.

Private Michael Kelly, 7851, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, died on April 30, 1915. Commemorated on the Special Memorial, V Beach Memorial.
The Anzac and Sulva cemeteries are first signposted from the left hand junction of the Eceabat - Bigali Road. From this junction you travel into the main Anzac area. Follow the road to Helles opposite the Kabatepe Museum. After 14.2 km's, take a right turn at the 'T' junction and after 14.3 km's take the left fork. After a total of 23.8 km's you will find a short track to the cemetery which is on the beach. The Cemetery is at the bottom of the grassy slope that rises to the cliff edge between Sedd el Bahr village and Cape Helles.

Lance Corporal Mathew Kelly, 10999, age 21, 1st Bat., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, died on Thursday May 6, 1915 and is commemorated on Helles Memorial (Panel 190-196), Turkey. He was son of

Patrick and Elizabeth Kelly, Hazelbrook Cottage, Malahide.

Private M. Kelly, 51285, Princess Patrica's Canadian Light Infantry (Eastern Ontario Regiment), died on May 8, 1915.

Able Seaman Michael Kelly, 99942, H.M.S. "Goliath", Royal Navy, died on Thursday, May 13, 1915. He was **husband of Catherine Kelly, 39 Chapel St., Aberdeen and was a native of Plymouth.** He is commemorated on Plymouth Naval Memorial, Devon, Panel S.

Lance Corporal M. Kelly, 1723, age 65, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, died on May 15, 1915.

Private Michael Kelly, 4218, age 20, 2nd Bat., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, died on Sunday, May 16, 1915. He was son of Pat and Susan Kelly, Derryherk, Ballyshannon, Co. Donegal. He is commemorated on Panel 16 and 17 Le Touret Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.

Private Michael Kelly, 10160, 1st Bat., The King's (Liverpool Regiment), died on Sunday **May 16, 1915.** He is commemorated on Panel 6 to 8 **Le Touret Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.**

Private M. Kelly, 12789, age 21, South Wales Borderers, died in August 9, 1915.
Sergeant M. Kelly, 11058, age 32, Yorkshire Regiment, died on August 22, 1915.

Private Malachy Kelly, 7628, 1st Bat., The King's (Liverpool Regiment), died on Monday **September 27, 1915.** He is commemorated on Panel 27 to 30 **Loos Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.**

Private Mark Kelly, 12139, age 39, 2nd Bat., Cheshire Regiment, died on Sunday, October 3, 1915. He was son of the late Mr and Mrs. Luke Kelly. He is commemorated on Panel 49 and 50 Loos Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.

Able Seaman M. Kelly, KW/10, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, died on November 14, 1915.
Stoker M. Kelly, 3413S, age 25, Royal Naval Reserve, died on December 30, 1915.

Private M. J. Kelly, 1483, Australian Infantry, A.I.F., died on May 5, 1915.
Private M. J. Kelly, 1657, Australian Infantry, A.I.F., died on May 18, 1915.

Private N. Kelly, 10389, age 38, 1st Bat., Cheshire Regiment, died on Wednesday, May 5, 1915. He was son of John and Rachel Kelly, 11 Stafford St., Dublin. He had served in the South African campaign. He is buried in Bailleul Communal Cemetery Extension (Nord), Mord, France.

Private Norman Kelly, 3424, age 30, 1st/14th Bn., **London Regiment (London Scottish), died** on Tuesday **October 12, 1915** and is commemorated on Panel 132, **Loos Memorial, Pas de Calais,** France. He was **son of the late John William and Emily Kelly.**

Private Owen Kelly, 6273, age 40, 2nd Bat., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, died on Monday May 3, 1915 and is buried in Le Treport Military Cemetery (Plot 2. Row B. Grave 5.), Seine-Marime, France. He was son of Owen and Ellen Kelly, Dublin.

Private Owen Kelly, 9176, "B" Coy. 2nd Bat., Leinster Regiment, died on Sunday **August 1, 1915** and is buried in grave VI. E. 27 A. **Etables Military Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France.** He was **son of Owen and Bessie Kelly, Mullingar, Co. Westmeath.**

Private P. Kelly, 10115, 2nd Bat., Royal Munster Fusiliers, died on Friday January 29, 1915 and is buried in Chocques Military Cemetery (Grave 1. A. 9), Pas de Calais, France.

Private Patrick Kelly, 3422, age 23, 1st Bat., Leinster Regiment, died on Sunday **February 14, 1915** and is commemorated on Panel 44 on **Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Leper, West- Vlaanderen, Belgium.** He was **son of William and Rose Kelly, Edenderry, King's County (Co. Offaly).**

Private P. Kelly, 24955, age 32, 13th Bat., Canadian Infantry (Quebec Regiment), died on Saturday

April 24, 1915. He was son of the late Peter and Ciss Kelly, Zion House, Mallow, Co. Cork. He is commemorated on Panel 24 - 26 - 28 - 30 Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Leper, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.

Private Patrick Kelly, 11056, age 22, 1st Bat., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, died on Friday **April 30, 1915** and is commemorated on **Helles Memorial (Panel 190-196), Turkey. He was son of Peter and Bridget Kelly, Kilmurry, Kilbride, Co. Wicklow.**

Private P. Kelly, 13172, age 34, York and Lancaster Regiment, died on May 4, 1915.

Sergeant Peter Kelly, 1408, 2nd Bat., Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), died on Monday **May 17, 1915**. He is commemorated on Panel 24 to 28 **Le Touret Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.**

Private P. Kelly, 5702, 3rd Bat., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, died on Tuesday May 25, 1915 and is buried in Bailleul Community Cemetery Extension (Nord) (Grave 1. F. 106), Nord France.

Private Patrick Kelly, 12654, 1st Bat., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, died on Saturday, May 29, 1915. He is commemorated on Panel 97 to 101, Helles Memorial, Turkey.

Private P. Kelly, 8354, North Staffordshire Regiment, died on June 11, 1915.

Rifleman P. Kelly, 23453, 2nd/5th Bat., The King's (Liverpool Regiment), died on Saturday **June 12, 1915.** He is buried in H. 87 **Douglas Cemetery, Isle of Man.**

Private P. Kelly, 114520, age 28, Welsh Regiment, died on June 20, 1915.

Private Philip Kelly, 1185, 1st Bat., Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), died on Monday **June 21, 1915.** He is commemorated on Panel 24 to 26 **Le Toouret Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.**

Private P. Kelly, 6302, age 22, 1st Bat., Royal Munster Fusiliers, died on Friday June 25, 1915 and is buried in Twelve Tree Copse Cemetery (Grave VII. A. 6), Turkey. He was son of John and Mary Kelly, Tullamore, Listowel, Co. Kerry. [Twelve Tree Copse Cemetery is in the Helles area, about 11 Km south-west of the village of Krithia]

Private P. Kelly, 10812, ALIAS, died on July 14, 1915.
Gunner P. Kelly, 17692, Royal Garrison Artillery, died on August 4, 1915.
Private P. Kelly, 1382, age 25, Australian Infantry, A.I.F., died on August 7, 1915.
Private P. Kelly, 1968, age 36, Australian Infantry, A.I.F., died on August 8, 1915.

Private P. Kelly, 8269, 2nd Bat., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, died on Saturday September 4, 1915 and is buried in **Niederzwehren Cemetery (Grave 111. J. 16), Kassel, Hessen, Germany.**

Rifleman P. Kelly, A/2255, age 36, King's Royal Rifle Corps, died on September 25, 1915.
Gunner P. Kelly, 48527, age 25, Royal Garrison Artillery, died on October 18, 1915.

Private Peter Kelly, 3129, age 21, 9th Bat., Lancashire Fusiliers, died on Saturday **November 27, 1915. He was son of Mrs. M. Crosdale, 7 Greystokes St., Stockport.** He is commemorated on Panel 58 to 72 or 218 to 219 **Helles Memorial, Turkey.**

Private P. Kelly, 5364, 5th Bat., Connaught Rangers, died on Tuesday December 7, 1915 and is commemorated on Doiran Memorial, Greece.

Private Patrick Kelly, 4932, age 41, 5th Bat., Connaught Rangers, died on Monday **December 13, 1915** and is commemorated on **Doiran Memorial, Greece.** He was **son of James and Margaret Kelly, Goff St., Roscommon, Ireland.**

Second Lieutenant P. E. Kelly, age 23, Middlesex Regiment, died on April 27, 1915.

Lance Corporal Patrick Francis Kelly, 16757, 2nd Bat., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, died on Monday

April 26, 1915 and is commemorated on Menin Gate Memorial (Panel 44 and 46), Leper (Ypres), Belgium.

Private P. J. Kelly, 2339, Coldstream Guards, died on May 28, 1915.
Able Seaman P. J. Kelly, Mersey Z/235, age 18, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, died on June 4, 1915.

Private P. J. Kelly, 1679, age 20, 3rd Lowland Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps, died on Monday **July 5, 1915** and is commemorated on Panel E. 177 on **Alexandria (Chatby) Military and War Memorial Cemetery, Egypt.**

Private Patrick Joseph Kelly, 612, 15th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., joined 18/9/14, killed in action on August 8, 1915.

Corporal P. J. Kelly, 6/1200, Canterbury Regiment, N.Z.E.F., died on October 2, 1915.
Private R. Kelly, 7095, age 33, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, died on April 25, 1915.
Corporal R. Kelly, 8/1390, Otago Regiment, N.Z.E.F., died on August 6, 1915.

Corporal Robert Kelly, 7951, 8th Bat., Highland Light Infantry, died on Wednesday November 24, 1915. He is commemorated on Panel 173 to 177 Helles Memorial Turkey.

Lance Sergeant Richard Kelly, 503, age 21, 5th Bat., Connaught Rangers, died on Friday **August 13, 1915** and is commemorated on Panel 181 to 183 on **Helles Memorial, Turkey.**

Private R. Kelly, 2429, Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, died on July 12, 1915.
Private R. Kelly, 13888, age 48, South Wales Borderers, died on January 17, 1915.

Airman 1st Class Robert Edward Kelly, 464, age 27, 4th Squadron, Royal Flying Corps, died on Sunday **February 20, 1915** and is buried in 1. A. 42 in **Longuenesse (St. Omer) Souvenir Cemetery, Pas de Calais. He was son of Edward and Lucy Kelly, 35 Seafort Avenue, Sandymount, Dublin.**

Lieutenant Colonel Robert G. C. Kelly, age 44, 149th Bat., Canadian Infantry (Quebec Regiment), died on Sunday December 12, 1915. He was son of the late George and Mary Kelly and husband of Susanne F. Kelly of Watford, Ontario. He is buried in Watford (St. James's Church) Cemetery, Ontario.

Private R. O. Kelly, 9258, age 33, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, died on May 22, 1915.

Stoker 2nd Class S. Kelly, K/23437,age 22, H.M.S. Magpie, Royal Navy, died on Friday, April 9, 1915. He is buried in Stoke-on-Trent (Tunstall) Cemetery, Staffordshire. GG. R.C. 14.

Private Stephen Kelly, 1476, age 20, 1st/8th Bat., Lancashire Regiment, died on Thursday **June 3, 1915. He was son of Charles and Margaret Ann Kelly, 60 Greengate, Salford, Manchester.** He is commemorated on Panel 58 to 72 or 218 to 219 **Helles Memorial, Turkey.**

Private Stephen Kelly, 4933, 2nd Bat., Lancashire Fusiliers, died on Tuesday **June 15, 1915. He was husband of Nellie Kelly, 29 Smith St., Higher Openshaw, Manchester.** He is commemorated on Panel 33 **Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Leper, West-Vlanderen, Belgium.**

Lance Corporal S. Kelly, 10181, age 19, Devonshire Regiment, died on September 25, 1915.
Fifth Engineer Officer S. C. Kelly, age 27, Mercantile Marine, died on May 7, 1915.

Lance Corporal T. Kelly, 5904, 2nd Bat., Royal Irish Regiment, died on January 4, 1915. He is buried in Mons Communal Cemetery, Hainaut, Belgium.

Private T. Kelly, SS/5236, Army Service Corps, died on March 3, 1915.

Private Thomas Kelly, 10665, age 25, 4th Bat., Canadian Infantry (Central Ontario Reg.), died on Friday April 23, 1915. He was son of Thomas H. Kelly. He is commemorated on Panel 18 -24 -26 - 30

Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Leper, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.

Fireman T. Kelly, age 26, Mercantile Marine, died on May 7, 1915.

Private T. Kelly, 17577, age 17, 2nd Bat., Royal Irish Fusiliers, died on Monday May 10, 1915, and is buried in Hooge Crater Cemetery (Grave XVII. A. 16), Leper (Ypres), Belgium. He was son of Robert Millar Kelly, and Elizabeth Kelly, 89 Sunnybank St., Bridgeton, Glasgow.

Private Thomas Kelly, 5943, 2nd Bat., Royal Irish Regiment, died on May 24, 1915. He is commemorated on the **Menin Gate Memorial**, Ypres, Belgium.

Private Thomas Kelly, 2065, age 27, 1st/5th Bat., Lancashire Fusiliers, died on Friday **June 4, 1915. He was son of the late Thomas and Rachel Kelly and husband of Florence Hulton (formerly Kelly) Claremont Lodge, Tottington, Bury.** He is commemorated on Panel 58 to 72 or 218 to 219 **Helles Memorial, Turkey.**

Private Thomas Kelly, 1194, age 21, "D" Coy. 1st/5th Bat., Manchester Regiment, died on Saturday June 5, 1915 and is commemorated on Helles Memorial, Turkey (Panel 158-170). The memorial is at the tip of the Gallipolli Peninsula and takes the form of an obelisk over 30 meters high and can be seen by ships passing through the Dardanelles**. He was son of Edward and Jane Kelly, 35 Kay's House, Wigan, Lancashire.**

Private T. Kelly, 16872, 1st Bat., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, died on Tuesday June 29, 1915 and is buried in Lancashire Landing Cemetery, Turkey. It stands on a small ridge Karaja Oghul Tepe, 110 meters above the sea and overlooking "W" Beach.

Lance Corporal Thomas Kelly, 2289, age 27, 7th Bat., Highland Light Infantry, died on Monday **July 12, 1915.**
He was **son of Thomas and Mary Alice Hayes Kelly, Caledonian Brick Works, Polmadie Road, Glasgow. He was born in Northampton.** He is commemorated on Panel 173 to 177 **Helles Memorial, Turkey.**

Fireman T. Kelly, Mercantile Marine Reserve, died on August 8, 1915.
Private T. Kelly, 6/1894, age 42, Canterbury Regiment, N.Z.E.F., died on August 10, 1915.
Lance Corporal T. Kelly, 21573, age 26, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, died on August 15. 1915.

Corporal Thomas Kelly, 3694, age 19, 1st Bat., Lancashire Fusiliers, died on Saturday August 21, 1915. He was son of Elizabeth Kelly, 3 Livingston St., Bolton and the late Thomas Kelly. He is commemorated on Panel 58 to 72 or 218 to 219 Helles Memorial, Turkey.

Private T. Kelly, 5747, 1st Bat., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, died on Friday August 27, 1915 and is buried in Hill 10 Cemetery, Turkey. Hill 10 is a low isolated mound on the north side of the Salt Lake, close to the sea shore, **inland from Suvla Bay.**

Sergeant Thomas Kelly, 7047, 5th Bat., Connaught Rangers, died on Saturday, **August 28, 1915**, and is commemorated on panel 181-183, **Helles Memorial** (on the tip of the Gallipoli Peninsula, **Turkey.**

Private T. Kelly, 17390, age 22, Leicestershire Regiment, died on September 25, 1915.

Private Thomas Kelly, 17012, age 27, 8th Bat., East Yorkshire Regiment, died on Sunday **September 26, 1915.**
He was **son of Thomas and Elizabeth Kelly, 107 Beaumont Terrace., Westerhope and husband of Mabel Ann Kelly, 2 Beaumont Terrace. Dinnington Colliery, Newcastle-on-Tyne.** He is commemorated on Panel 40 and 41 **Loos Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.**

Private T. Kelly, 17771, 12th Bat., Highland Light Infantry, died on Sunday **September 26, 1915.** He is buried in 111. C. 3 **Dud Corner Cemetery, Loos, Pas de Calais, France.**

Private T. Kelly, 12993, age 29, King's Own Scottish Borderers, died on September 26, 1915.

Private Thomas Kelly, 4084, age 22, 2nd Bat., Irish Guards, killed in action on Tuesday **September 28, 1915** and is commemorated on **Loos Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.** He was **son of Mrs Elizabeth Kelly, Woodlands, Castledermot, Co. Kildare.**

Private Thomas Kelly, 2138, age 29, 5th Bat., Royal Irish Regiment, died on October 23, 1915. He was **son of Thomas and Norah Kelly and husband of Julia Kelly, Chapel St., Nenagh, Co. Tipperary.** He is commemorated on the **Doiran Memorial, Greece.**

Private T. Kelly, 5834, 5th Bat., Connaught Rangers, died on Tuesday, **December 7, 1915**, and is commemorated on the **Doiran Memorial**, **Greece.**

Steward T. Kelly, age 31, Mercantile Marine, died on December 20, 1915.

Private T. E. Kelly, 10665, age 25, Canadian Infantry (Central Ontario Regiment), died on April 23, 1915.
Trimmer T. E. Kelly, age 20, Mercantile Marine, died on May 7, 1915.

Private Timothy Francis Kelly, Australian Infantry, Base Depot, died on July 14, 1915, and is buried in Rookwood Necropolis, Sydney, Australia.

Private T. F. Kelly, 3/10019, Durham Light Infantry, died on August 9, 1915.

Private Thomas James Kelly, 2233, age 28, 16th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., son of Ann Kelly, 96 Maran St., Boulder City, Western Australia, a native of Freemantle, Western Australia, died on August 7, 1915.

Rifleman T. W. Kelly, 2259, age 24, Monmouthshire Regiment, died on April 28, 1915.

Private V. Kelly, 12689, Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment), died on October 31, 1915.

Private William Kelly, 132, 10th Bat., Australian Infantry, died on April 25, 1915, and is commemorated on **Lone Pine Memorial, Turkey.**

Private William Kelly, 17165, age 18, 1st Bat., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, died on Tuesday **June 29, 1915** and is commemorated on **Helles Memorial** (Panel 190 to 196), **Turkey.** He was **son of Florence Susan and Peter Kelly, Kilburn, London.**

Private W. Kelly, 7884, 2nd Bat., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, died on Sunday, July 4, 1915. He is buried in 111. L. 5, Niederzwehren Cemetery, Kassel, Hessen, Germany.

Private William Kelly, DCM, 1577, 4th Bat., Australian Infantry, died on **August 11, 1915** and is commemorated on **Lone Pine Memorial, Turkey.**

Sapper W. Kelly, 6901, No 1 Siege Coy., Royal Anglesey, **Royal Engineers, died** on Friday **August 13, 1915** and is buried in grave 11. D. 67, **East Mudros Military Cemetery, Lemnos, Greece.**

Private William Kelly, 7405, age 21, 2nd Bat., Irish Guards, killed in action on Thursday **September 30, 1915** and is commemorated on panel 9 and 10 **Loos Memorial**, Pas de Calais, France. He was **son of Thomas and Bridget Kelly, Lisdockey, Drumsna, Co. Leitrim.**

Private W. Kelly, 3759, 11th Bat., Highland Light Infantry, died on **Thursday November 11, 1915**. He is buried in VI. D. 40 **Ypres Reservoir Cemetery, Leper**, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.

Rifleman William Edward Kelly, 3402, 1st Bat., Rifle Brigade, died on Monday **April 26, 1915.** He is commemorated on Panel 46 - 48 and 50 **Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Leper, West-Vlaanderen,**

Belgium.

Private W. M. Kelly, 1943, age 25, 2nd Bat., Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), died on Monday **March 15, 1915. He was son of Samuel Kelly, 29 South Wellington St., Dundee.** He is buried in 1. A. 48 **Chocques Military Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France.**

Captain Henry Arundel de Pentheny O'Kelly, age 45, 18th (Queen Mary's Own) Hussars, died on Tuesday May 18, 1915. He was son of Lt. Col. De Pentheny O'Kelly, La Retraite, Weston-Super-Mare. He served in the South African Campaign. He is buried in 1. D. 5 Vlamertinghe Military Cemetery, Leper, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium. [See Peter de Pentheny O'Kelly, Barretstown House, Co. Kildare in Annals of O'Kellys 1858 (2)]

17. Father Bernard (Brian) Kelly (1857-1915), died in Rathcroghan House, Strokestown, Co. Roscommon, on April 16, 1915. He was son of James and Sarah Kelly, Elphin Parish. He was educated at Summerhill, Athlone. Bernard was ordained in Rathgar for All Hallows, Community on October 19, 1884. He had been a student in All Hallows from 1879. He taught in All Hallows mainly in the Junior House and became assistant bursar to Fr Henry Bedford. He is listed as 36 in the list of Directors of All Hallows.

When a new administration took over in 1892 he retired to his family home, Rathcroghan House, Strokestown. He died on April 16, 1915, and is buried in Kilcorkey**. [A brother Fr John Kelly S.J. was ordained in the Irish College, Paris** in 1876. He became a Jesuit and died in Limerick on July 11, 1930, and is buried in the grounds of Mungret College.] [The Missionary College of All Hallows 1842-1891 by Kevin Condon, 1986]

1916

1. James O'Kelly (1845-1916), blacksmith, soldier, war correspondent, politician and polygamist, died in London on December 22, 1916. Following his death his remains were brought to Dublin and placed in St. Kevin's Chapel in the Pro-Cathedral. His remains were visited by many people who included several former comrades from the Fenian movement. He was buried in Glasnevin Cemetery in Dublin on December 29, 1916. O'Kelly's passing brought to a close, an amazing man who in his lifetime had more adventures than most men of his time.

James Joseph O'Kelly was born in Dublin in 1845 and was the son of John O'Kelly, a blacksmith, who was reputed to be "a man of great physical strength and one of his feats was to cut in two, with one slash of a sabre, an iron bar hung from a wire from the ceiling". John Devoy said he only knew one other man whom he knew who could carry out this feat was Martin Hogan of the Fifth Dragoon Guards. John Kelly's parents came from Roscommon. There was a Kelly family associated with the trade of blacksmiths in the Ballinaboy area in the parish of Kilteevan. One was a smith in Ballinaboy in 1837 (O'Donovan Ordinance Survey Letters). Other Kelly blacksmiths believed to be members of the same family had smithy business in Killeenboy, Derrane road and Roscommon town.

John O'Kelly was an O'Connellite while his wife's people the Lawlors were Young Irelanders.

James was educated locally and for a time worked as a blacksmith, in his father's business in Dublin. He was reputed to have spent some time at Dublin University. His father, who had a blacksmith's shop and draymaking establishment in Peterson's Lane in Dublin, and was the owner of Cumberland cottages in a small street near Westland Row railway station, wanted James to follow in the blacksmith business but his mother whose brother John Lawlor, was a prominent sculptor, in London, wished him to become an artist and set him to London when very young and where he remained for two years. This gave him a sort of English accent which he never lost. His father insisted on taking him back to Dublin and set him to work in the forge. While working there he made several pikes with the assistance of his boyhood friend John Devoy and his cousin Michael Lawlor whose family were in the cabinet business in Dublin. Michael Lawlor was an all-round athlete and during their free time James O'Kelly, Michael Lawlor and John Devoy spent many hours on Sundays heaving stones and wrestling in the Phoenix Park, in Dublin.

Devoy said that when he went to France in 1861 to join the Zouaves, James O'Kelly was one of those who saw him off on the London steamer. He said on his first visit to London he visited the Lawlors and as he looked for the house he came on two boys involved in a street fight. The victor happened to be Aloysius O'Kelly, James's youngest brother.

O'Kelly's two other brothers, Charles and Stephen, were also artists. Their mother, a splendid and very intellectual woman, was in bad heath when her husband died in 1861 and had to keep Stephen away from school (Julia, her only daughter had married Charles Hooper), and John Devoy volunteered to act as Stephen's tutor. Mrs. O'Kelly gladly accepted the offer and John Devoy became a favourite with her. John's

eldest sister also visited Mrs. O'Kelly and gave all the help that she could. That cemented the friendship between James O'Kelly and Devoy and influenced their relationship for the rest of their lives. After the death of his father they sold their business much to the relief of James who hated the blacksmithing. After the sale of the business James went to London.

In 1863 O'Kelly was elected Captain of the London Irish Volunteers but his uncle refused to give him the £7 necessary to buy a uniform, so he left his uncles house in a pique and went to Paris where he enlisted in the French Foreign Legion, although he had been told by John Devoy, when he visited Naas a little earlier, what he would have to face in Algeria and that the regiment would probably be sent to Mexico to help in making the Archduke Emperor of a country that was then a Republic. Devoy told O'Kelly that the Napoleon's Third Mexican adventure was most unpopular in the French army.

O'Kelly took part in several battles and met two friends of Devoy, Frank McAlevey from Scarva, Co. Down and the much decorated Patrick Moriarty, a seasoned veteran of the Crimean War and of the Austro-Italian War of 1859 and was severely wounded in the chest at Solferino and was awarded the Medaille Militaire and was later killed at Gravelotte. McAlevy became a sergeant and returned to Scarva after his four year service expired. On the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War, he returned to France and joined the Franc-tireurs. He was a crack shot and within a few days he picked off a Prussian Captain, then a Major and after that a Colonel and He was promoted Lieutenant. O'Kelly met him again in France and had him slated for Captain in Irish Brigade he was authorised to organize, but Paris surrendered while he was recruiting in Ireland and O'Kelly's hope of rivalling the glorious deeds of O'Brien's Dillons and Lallys were dashed.

When Stephens made the announcement in 1864, "we'll fight next year", Devoy wrote to O'Kelly and told him. The French were faring badly at the hands of Juarez, Milano and the guerrillas, so his letter chased him over half of Mexico and took six months to reach him. He took the first chance of deserting and made for the northern frontier on foot. He had only sufficient money to buy a cheap suit of clothes and was not many days out when he was captured by a band of guerrillas. He still wore the military shirt so he was easily recognised as a French officer. He had picked up a little Spanish and explained to his captors that he was a deserter. They invited him to join them, but he told them that he wanted to get to Ireland to fight the English. They knew nothing of Ireland or England and that excuse made no appeal to them. He was exhausted and fell asleep on the floor of the hut into which they had taken him. He was awakened by loud talk and found they were discussing cutting his throat. There was an old woman present, the mother of some of them and she was pleading for his life while he was still pretending to be asleep. She opened his shirt and stroked his white breast, saying his poor mother would be grieving for her dear boy, and her appeal at last was successful. That night she helped him escape and advised him the road to take to safety. He got to Matamoros half dead, starving, clad in rags and from there worked his passage on a coasting vessel to Galveston. There he wrote to his uncle John Lawlor, and asked him to send him, to the Poste Restante in Baltimore, the price of his passage home. He had secured passage as a deck hand to Baltimore and a few days after his arrival there received $75 from his uncle, which enabled him to get to London, where the old artist received him as a prodigal son.

He was just in time to be present at a meeting to discuss the projected Rising in 1867 and voted against it, arguing that it was madness on account of the utter lack of arms. He took no part in the Rising, but set about reorganizing London at once. Soon after his arrival Michael Breslin was sent over by the Roberts (Senate) Wing of the Fenian Brotherhood in America and a Provisional Supreme Council was started with a skeleton organization based on the plan of the United Irishmen, with Provincial, County and Parish representation that corrected the chief fault of the old movement, with its one man leadership. Joseph Clarke and James Clancy gave him considerable help, but O'Kelly was the chief driving force in the reorganized movement. Clancy had during O'Kelly's absence enlisted in the Royal Engineers in order to get military training but deserted as soon as he learnt of the projected insurrection. He went around London pretty freely and a Scotland Yard detective, who recognised him from the description sent out by the military authorities, attempted to arrest him. Clancy shot the detective; before he could get away a uniformed policeman ran up and knocked him down with a blow of his baton on the head, and he was arrested. He was sentenced to imprisonment for life for attempted murder and there was no mention of Fenianism in the indictment. On that account Devoy and O'Kelly had a difficult task years later to get his name put on the list of political prisoners when Isaac Butt, George Henry Moore and John Nolan who were leading the agitation for an Amnesty. The Fenians were classed as "Treason-Felony" prisoners, but O'Kelly eventually succeeded, through Isaac Butt, in securing Clancy's recognition as a Fenian and he was released after ten years. T. P. O'Connor got him a job on an English weekly paper, he married the editor's sister and went to New York and after a brilliant career on the *Herald* and correspondent of the Berlin *Tageblatt,* he became Devoy's chief assistant on the *Gaelic American.*

Almost simultaneously with the reorganization in London a convention met in Manchester representing

a much larger number of old members, including many from Ireland, and reorganization was affected. The chief persons in the movement was Colonel Thomas J. Kelly, (a native of Mountbellew, Co. Galway who had taken part in the American Civil War) and Rick Burke and it was this section who a few months later carried out the rescue of Kelly and Deacy from a prison van, in Manchester. There was some friction between some men in London and those in Manchester, especially between James O'Kelly and Burke, but the rescue and the subsequent arrest of Burke left the Manchester wing without leaders and an amalgamation was before long effected which lasted till Easter Week, 1916.

O'Kelly's first experience of journalism was as London correspondent of the Dublin *Irishman.* John F. O'Donnell, the poet, was London correspondent before O'Kelly but Pigott failed to pay the salary of the two regularly because he was always in poor financial straits.

In 1870 O'Kelly visited Devoy in Chatham Prison. He had a project to rescue them with inside help, and wanted to get a look at the prison. He managed to convey the news to Devoy in veiled language and was told that there was a hint that Gladstone intended to release them and that the attempt would not be worth the risk. After he returned to London he got confirmation of the release and the plan was dropped. Before he left Devoy he asked him to tell Ric. Burke that all differences were forgotten, which gratified Burke.

Sometime after the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War O'Kelly went to Paris and offered to organize an Irish Brigade, but was forestalled by an adventurer whom nobody knew called McAdaras. McAdaras called on Palikao, the Minister of War, and told him he represented the then Lord Mayor of Dublin, P. J. Smith, A. M. Sullivan and the others who were organizing the Ambulance Corps, of which the French knew through the newspapers. He asked Palikao to obtain an audience for him with the Empress Eugenie, so that he could obtain from her an autograph letter authorizing an Irish Brigade. The French disasters had begun and they were grasping at any straw to get help. Palikao (General Montauban) introduced him to the Empress and she gave him the letter. Eugenie was very popular in Ireland, and her letter was the introduction of McAdaras to the men he claimed to represent. He returned to Paris with letters from them and the French appointed him a General. As he was lame from wounds he received in India, where he told them he had been an officer in the British army, he was unfit for active service, he was appointed Inspector of Camps with the pay of a General. James O'Kelly accounted for his own departure from the French Foreign Legion by telling them he was captured by Mexican Guerrillas. They accepted his explanation, appointed him a Colonel and authorised him to go to Ireland to recruit the Brigade.

The first definite information received by any Irishman about McAdaras came to Dr. Constantine J. MacGuire who had gone to France as second in command of the Irish Ambulance Corps and was then a surgeon in the French Army. He had an appointment with McAdaras in a cafe and while waiting for him found the Paris correspondent of the London *Standard,* an ex-Captain of Cavalry in the British Army, whom he knew sitting at a table. He sat down beside him and while they were chatting the door opened and McAdaras limped in. As soon as he saw the Captain he turned on his heel and went out again. The Captain stood up and glared after him and McGuire said: "I see you know my friend General McAdaras." "General be damned," replied the Englishman; "that fellow was sergeant-major of my troop and he's the damnnest scoundrel from here to hell."

McAdaras had a great facility for picking up a smattering of foreign languages, but what he knew of them he spoke glibly and he was eking out a living by acting as an interpreter for American tourists who spoke only English, until he played the successful confidence game on the French Minister for War.

After the end of the war, McAdaras for several years posed as the representative of the Irish Revolutionaries, which he was not, and the title of General in the French army enabled him to deceive the Russians and other foreigners. He went to America and married an American widow in St. Louis who had $400,000 and took her carriage across on trips to Europe. He was the most successful of all the fakers who traded on the Irish movement, but he never got into it.

The surrender of Paris and the opening of peace negotiations ended the Irish Brigade project and O'Kelly returned to Paris only to find that his pay had already been drawn and spent by McAraras, so he went back to London and had to borrow the money to go to New York a few weeks after the arrival of the released Fenians. When he called to see Devoy he was in a sorry plight. His clothes were fairly good, but he had not a clean shirt or the money to buy one. Devoy's shirts fitted him and he gave him one and a little money. In two days Joe Clarke got him a job as a reporter "on space" on the *Herald.* On July 12, the week after he started the so called "Orange riots" occurred and Mike Kelly, the city editor assigned him to the job. There was no real riot. The Orangemen decided to hold a parade and got a permit to march up Broadway. The Hibernians protested and some of them made threats, so "handsome Johnny Hoffman", the Governor decided to ride at the head of the procession "to vindicate the right of public meeting" and so gave fictitious importance to what would have otherwise been a very small incident. There was a large crowd in the street to see the Irish scrimmage (that did not come off) and the National Guard was turned out. Some fellow on

the roof fired a pistol in the air which of course hit nobody, and Jim Fisk's Ninth Regiment, which was lined up on Broadway in front of that particular house, immediately levelled their rifles and without orders, fired on the crowd, broke ranks and fell back in disorder to the side walk. Pat Lennon, the man who commanded the Fenians at Stepaside and Glencullen and who had served as a Lieutenant in a New York cavalry regiment in the last two years of the Civil War happened to be standing by and told Devoy that evening that the Ninth men were in panic and that three men with revolvers could have routed the whole cowardly pack. One company of the Eighty-fourth Regiment, N. Y. National Guard, also fired in panic and without orders, and a number of men, women, and children were killed and others wounded.

That was the only "riot" there was, but the newspapers next day and for several days after were filled with sensational reports of the "riot" that had not taken place. It was a great week for the "space" men, and O'Kelly cleaned up $106 - $8 a column of non pareil. Both the Ninth and the Eighty-fourth Regiments went out of existence soon after and Jim Fisk was shot a year later by Ed Stokes in a quarrel over a woman named Josie Mansfield.

One of O'Kelly's earliest feats on the *Herald* was on the occasion of the escape of Henri Rocheford from New Caledonia. He was sent by James Gordon Bennett (the owner of the paper and father of Gordon Bennett who organized the first motor car race in Ireland, as motor racing was not then allowed in Britain) to meet the famous Frenchman in Chicago and found him on the station platform surrounded by a group of reporters (including John F. Finnerty, then on the staff of the *Chicago Times*) trying to interview him. None of them spoke French and Rocheford spoke no English, so there was no chance of getting the interview. O'Kelly elbowed his way to Rocheford and told him in French that if he gave an exclusive interview to the *Herald* the paper would give him all the space he wanted and print every word of it. Rocheford accepted the offer and O'Kelly called a cab, as the other reporters vainly protested and O'Kelly took him to a hotel, where he gave orders that nobody be allowed to see him, as he was taking a bath. The two took the next train for New York and O'Kelly interviewed him all the way, wiring the copy to the *Herald in* instalments as the train sped eastward. He tipped the conductor who stopped the train at 125th Street long enough to permit the two of them to alight. O'Kelly then drove Rocheford to the old Grand Central Hotel, where he gave similar orders. The other reporters including Devoy were waiting at the Grand Central Station, as the train was not due to stop at 125th Street, and all had to return to their various offices disappointed. In the *Herald everyman* who knew French was on the job translating the portion of the statement that had come by wire when about nine o'clock Rocheford and O'Kelly walked in. The Frenchman stared at once to correct the proofs and the paper went to press at the usual time of half past two, with two pages one in French and the other in English, in which Rocheford got square with all his enemies, from Thiers down in the spiciest way. It was a great "scoop" and the other papers were only able to report that Rocheford had arrived in New York and fill up with sketches of him. This was typical of New York journalism of that time.

O'Kelly rose rapidly on the *Herald.* He had superabundant energy and was a tireless worker. Tom Connery the Managing Editor, quickly realized his talents and made him Dramatic Critic and soon afterwards he took the job as Art Editor, filling both positions at the same time and receiving $50 a week - at that period a very good salary. He also made some money by dealing in paintings, which he kept on exhibition at Goupils Art Gallery at 5th Avenue.

In 1875 O'Kelly's personal life went into a nose dive. This year he married Edith Gertrude Bowes who was young and had a son by him. For some reason he had sent her to Paris where she was cared for by his brother Aloysius the artist. Some months later he married Harriet Clarke a sister of a fellow journalist at the *New York Herald.* When it became known that he was already married Harriet sued for divorce. Because of the fact that O'Kelly was so well known the divorce proceedings received wide newspaper coverage. The experience would have finished the career of a lesser individual but O'Kelly was made of sterner stuff and bounced back.

In 1878 O'Kelly was sent at his own request to Cuba to get into the insurgent lines and report on the conditions there, with the view of arousing the sympathy of the American people with the cause of Cuban Independence. The *Herald* at that time made a feature of foreign news and its despatches were sent to the papers all over the country by their New York correspondents. On the day of his departure He spent several hours with O'Kelly and they drank a toast "A Cuba Libre" in a glass of Burgundy.

The Insurgent leaders were informed by their friends in New York of his mission and he was received with open arms by their agents in Havana. He had letters of introduction to Ceballos the Spanish Governor General, and asked him for a permit to enter the rebel lines, which request was politely, but haughtily refused. That did not increase the vigilance of the Spaniards, and as the rebels had a perfect system for eluding the Spanish outposts, he was safely smuggled in during the night.

He had acquired a good smattering of Spanish during his stay with the Foreign Legion in Mexico, but he asked James Gordon Bennett to allow him to take "General" Millen along because the latter had spent ten years in Mexico and knew Spanish well. It was an unfortunate choice, for Millen started to undermine O'Kelly with the Cubans from the start when he got back to New York after having done nothing of the slightest value took the credit with the Cubans for all O'Kelly's work, although he got his job as a *Herald* reporter on O'Kelly's recommendation.

During his stay with the Cubans O'Kelly saw several skirmishes and found that the Insurgents were wasting their ammunition. They were armed with Remington rifles and machetes and always fought at close quarters. Arms of precision were of little use in such fighting. He pointed this out to the leaders and recommended them to use muskets or fowling pieces loaded with slugs, which would put the Spanish soldiers *hor de combat*, and that was as good as killing them for the moment. They adopted his advice and the change proved to be beneficial. They put more Spanish out of action, firing from cover, and won more fights than the costly Remingtons had enabled them to do. O'Kelly was a born soldier and very practical.

The Rebels conveyed for O'Kelly brief notes to Millen in Havana, and he sent them to the papers as his own, changing the wording a little, and got credit for them. When O'Kelly was coming out of the Rebel lines he was caught, tried by court-martial and sentenced to be shot. This made a great sensation, but as he had not been long enough in America to become a citizen, the Spanish paid no heed to the protest in Washington. He was still a British subject and the English Anti-Slavery Society did some effective work by pressure on the Government on his behalf. This secured a stay of execution and gave Emilio Castlelar, who was then the President of the short lived Spanish Republic, time to order Ceballos to send him to Spain as a prisoner. This saved his life. Castlelar was a great friend of Ireland and would have given a large measure of Autonomy to Cuba. If he dared. He intended to save O'Kelly, but he had to keep up appearances, for the army was all-powerful in Spain and would have resented O'Kelly's liberation, so he was sent to the fortress of Santander and confined there for several weeks.

General Sickles was then American Minister to Spain and secured O'Kelly's release in his custody and on parole. During this time he sent several letters to Devoy from Santander and after his release. Pi y Margal, who had written a book on Ireland and was a strong sympathizer with Ireland's aspirations for Freedom, was Minister of the Interior in the Republican Cabinet, sent word by private messenger to O'Kelly to surrender his parole and go to Gibraltar at once, as General Lopez-Dominguez, the Captain-General of Madrid, would overthrow the Republic next day and would certainly have him shot if he remained in Spain.

O'Kelly without telling General Stokes the reason informed him of his intension to surrender his parole and asked him to accompany him to the Ministry of the Interior and he did so, protesting the while against O'Kelly's folly as he stumped beside him on his wooden leg over the short distance. He assured him he was certain of securing his release in a short time if he only left the case in his hands and O'Kelly could not tell him of the confidential information he had received from Pi y Margal. When he surrendered his parole the Minister said, "All right, senor, kindly leave your address with me and you will hear from me later."

O'Kelly had his valise packed and took the next train for Gibraltar. On his arrival there next day he picked up a paper and read the report of the overthrow of the Republic by Lopez-Domingues, who was supported by the whole garrison. He remained in Gibraltar for several days waiting for a steamer to take him to England and put his leisure time to good use.

In Gibraltar, he found many men who had taken the Fenian oath and were still true to it. He inspected the fortress and decided it would be easily taken by surprise from the land side. There was a short flight of stairs, hewn out of the rock, which was used by smugglers, with a very small guard house at the top, providing only for a corporal's guard, and there was only one sentry on duty at a time. The soldiers were bribed by the smugglers and let everyone in and out without question. Only one man could use the steps at a time, and O'Kelly made up his mind that a handful of men speaking English could easily make their way up unsuspected, overpower the guard and cover the entry of a large body if the Spanish Government would permit their secret concentration.

In 1877, O'Kelly met Dr William Carroll and told him of his experience in Gibraltar and suggested that they call on Canovas del Castillo, the Spanish Prime Minister and Leader of the Conservative Party and lay before him a plan which O'Kelly had thought out for the capture of the fortress by a body of Irishmen selected from the I.R.B., and some ex-soldiers of the United States Army to be supplied by the Clan-na Gael, the latter to include artillery men. Of course the plan could only be carried out with the connivance of the Spanish Government, which should have a body of troops ready to occupy the fortress after the Irishmen had captured it by a night attack.

Dr. Carroll and O'Kelly went to Madrid, obtained an audience with the Premier and laid the plan before him. O'Kelly knew enough Spanish (supplemented by some French, which Canovas understood fairly well) to make himself understood and explained his plans in detail. Dr. Carroll, who had been Surgeon-Major in

the Union Army in the Civil War, was a fine handsome man of imposing appearance, and made a very good impression on the Spanish Premier.

Canovas thanked the two Irishmen cordially for their offer, and in regard to O'Kelly's proposal said in substance:

"There is nothing dearer to the heart of every Spaniard than the recovery of Gibraltar, but its capture would be useless to us, for the British fleet would destroy our sea coast cities and compel us to surrender it. It could only be restored to Spain in the event of England's defeat in a great war."

From the Post of Dramatic Critic and Art Editor of the Herald, James Gordon Bennett sent O'Kelly to Brazil to accompany the Emperor, Dom Pedro (who afterwards abdicated) on his projected visit to the United States. Dom Pedro who was a big hearted man made him and his wife, a sister of Joseph I. C. Clarke, his guests during his stay; and he came to New York on the same steamer. He managed the Emperor's tour of the United States from first to last and saved him from much trouble and annoyance, especially from reporters seeking interviews. The feeling of the disappointed newspapermen may be judged from an incident in San Francisco. The reporter boarded the train at Vallejo or Sacramento, but O'Kelly refused to let them have a word with the Emperor. The *Cronical* man (an Irish-American) got square by inserting in the paper next day as his only report, the following "personal".

"Mr. James J. O'Kelly of the New York Herald arrived in San Francisco yesterday, accompanied by the Emperor of Brazil."

When Dom Pedro returned to Brazil, O'Kelly resumed his work on the *Herald* but soon made up his mind to return to London, in 1880. Before starting he offered to re-establish the Arms Bureau there, for connection with which Michael Davitt and an Englishman named Wilson had been sentenced to penal servitude, and the offer was accepted by the Executive of Clan-na-Gael, subject to the approval of the Supreme Council of the I.R.B. Assuming the plan would be accepted, as O'Kelly had managed the bureau with great success up to Davitt's conviction, he was given $10,000 out of the National (or Skirmishing) Fund to start the work, but owing to the opposition of John O'Leary, who disliked O'Kelly on account of his support of John O'Connor Power, the Supreme Council refused to accept O'Kelly and he returned the money without deducting a penny for his expenses.

O'Kelly made an attempt to effect an understanding with Parnell in 1877 and had it succeeded the co-operation of the I.R.B., and Parnell would have been completed then, and the "New Departure" of 1879 would have been unnecessary.

In the United States, Thomas Hughes Kelly, a banker and son of the famous Eugene who had left Ireland with £100 and during his life time became a multimillionaire, helped raise funds for the Land League under Parnell's leadership. Thomas raised more money in a few weeks than the whole American organization was able to do in several years.

On his way to England in 1880 on board the Williams and Guion Lines *Arizona,* James O'Kelly had a great stroke of luck. The ship struck a half submerged iceberg a few days out of New York and sheared off her prow. The *Arizona* was saved by the forward bulkhead remaining intact and she was able to steam into Halifax for repairs. O'Kelly wired the story of the vessel's narrow escape from destruction to the *Herald,* and as it was a "scoop" he received a handsome remuneration from the paper, which more than paid his expenses over. In a few weeks after his arrival in Liverpool, Parliament was dissolved and O'Kelly ran for North Roscommon against The O'Conor Don and won in the most spectacular election contest that year. The election which was held on April 5, 1880. There were four contestants for two seats. The O'Conor Don, the sitting popular candidate who had received the imprimatur of the church. Dr Gilooly, the Bishop of Elphin wrote a letter to be read at all Masses in the diocese urging his flock to vote for The O'Conor Don. Despite this intercession O'Kelly defeated O'Conor by almost four hundred votes. The result of the election paved the way for Parnell's leadership and O'Kelly with one brief interlude of three years remained as Member of Parliament until his death. The period when he was out of favour was as a result of church opposition to Parnell in the post divorce of Kitty O'Shea and her subsequent marriage to Parnell.

It was generally believed that he was Parnell's chief adviser during his Parliamentary career. Whether it was true or otherwise, he was very close to Parnell and in his confidence. From the very beginning he

believed that Parnell was the best man for leader and he stood by him to the last. During the bitter fight in the Committee Room 15 he made a strong defence of the Chief and characterized as folly the surrender of the majority to English dictation. At the request of the old Fenians in Chicago, where Devoy was at that time, a cable was sent to O'Kelly saying that if Parnell yielded to the English clamour it would break the movement in America and do irreparable harm to the Irish Cause. Unfortunately Devoy's prophecy was fulfilled, the American Land League went to pieces, and it was only when William O'Brien founded the United Irish League that a new organization was established there.

When the split came after the fight in the Committee Room 15, Parnell sent O'Kelly to America at the head of a delegation consisting of William Redmond, "Long John O'Connor and young Harrison (a nephew of Henry Joy McCracken) to plead his cause. O'Kelly cabled Devoy to meet them in New York and advise them. Devoy told them the Land League was broken and that some new organization was necessary. O'Kelly said that was too big a job and that they would have to do the best with the material at hand. Devoy said the organization was rotten and it would fail. O'Kelly had no knowledge of Irish organizations in America and did not realize the power and evil influence exercised by Alexander Sullivan, so he persisted and was deceived, humbugged and cheated, after wasting several weeks in America in fruitless negotiations with men who never intended to help them, returned disheartened to Ireland. The only money they received was about $3,500, the proceeds of a meeting in New York.

During the English war with the Mahdi, the London Daily News sent O'Kelly to Egypt as correspondent, and he managed to get into communication with the Rebel Chief through the Egyptian Nationalist leaders. Knowing the military situation he made up his mind that 20,000 rifles in the hands of the Mahdi's men would enable them to turn the tide of battle and he wrote to Devoy through John Boyle O'Reilly, asking that the Clan-na-Gael supply them. He said he would send a cipher cable from Suakim when his plans were completed. As the "Triangle" was in power at the time - it was sometime between 1881 and 1884 - all Devoy could do was send his letter and cablegram to Alexander Sullivan, who was then Chairman of the Executive, and practically dictator, advising that the proposition be complied with. Devoy knew there was sufficient money in the Treasury, as all the funds of the clubs had been sent in and a Special Call had realized $87,000 more.

Sullivan acknowledged receipt of Devoy's letter but did not say what he would do. It turned out nothing was done and "a fine opportunity at striking a blow at England was missed." Instead, a lot of money was wasted on a more or less futile dynamite campaign of terrorism and the greater part of the funds was lost by Sullivan in gambling on the Chicago Board of Trade.

In 1888 Parnell sent O'Kelly to America to ask Devoy to postpone the charges which he and Luke Dillon had brought against the Triangle (Sullivan, Boland and Feely) until after the Parnell Commission trial had ended lest the evidence in the American trial might prejudice the defence in the English trial. Patrick Egan had written to Parnell telling him that Devoy's object in making the charges was to "get down in black and white, evidence that would help the *Times*". Devoy handed to O'Kelly a printed copy of the charges, which did not contain a word of the £20,000 which Egan had given to Sullivan in Paris, but were concerned only with the Clan-na- Gael funds. O'Kelly assured Devoy that Parnell did not believe Egan's statement, but was afraid that something about this transaction might get into the evidence and be used against him by the *Times*.

During the World War, O'Kelly's old sympathy with France and his bad treatment by the Supreme Council that had gone out of existence, put him on the side of the Allies and made him blind to the fact that England's enemy was necessary Ireland's friend and he died during the was espousing England's cause. Devoy felt it was a sad ending to all his good work for Ireland. Devoy had not heard from his boyhood friend for many years and the last he heard of him was in published communication between himself and "the renegade Long John O'Connor replete with a fulsome eulogy of the gallantry of the English at Ypres which disgusted him. Devoy and O'Kelly had never before been on opposite sides.

[The Land League under Parnell's leadership, chose Thomas Hughes Kelly (son of the famous Eugene Kelly), as National Treasurer in America. He raised more money in a few weeks for the organization than the whole American organization was able to do in several years. He was himself a man of prominent financial standing]

O'Kelly worked very unwillingly in the forge until his father died in 1861, when he sold the property and moved to London. O'Kelly was friendly with members of the Irish Republican Brotherhood, and joined the organization in 1860 and was sworn in by James Joseph O'Connell O'Callaghan after an Irish class meeting in A. M. O'Sullivan's editorial room at the *Nation* office in Dublin.

After moving to London in 1861, he found a small organization headed by Peter Maughan and before long O'Kelly became head of the movement there. He worked in John Lawlors sculpture studio, but did not remain long enough to master the profession after meeting Devoy at an Irish class. As boys they had known each other in Dublin. O'Kelly spent two years with a maternal uncle in London who was a sculptor, before joining the French Foreign Legion in 1863, at the age of eighteen. He met John Devoy, and they became fast friends. In 1866, O'Kelly's French regiment was sent to Mexico, by Napoleon III, to support the Emperor Maximilian. He was imprisoned by General Canales, but later escaped. He returned to France and served in the French army as captain, and took part in the Siege of Paris in 1870. After the fall of Paris, he became a war correspondent for the New York *Herald,* and covered the revolt in Cuba, 1873. John Devoy was working for this paper and obtained the position for O'Kelly. He went through the Cuban lines to interview General Carlo de Caspedes, President of the Republic much to the horror of the Spanish. The general informed him the reasons for the revolt. When he returned to Spanish held territory, he was imprisoned by the Spanish and was summarily tried and condemned to death as a spy. There was such an outcry about the kangaroo court that he was shipped to Spain. A temporary Republican takeover in Spain as well intercessions by Castlelar, and the Irish politician, Isaac Butt MP., resulted in his death sentence being overturned and he was sent to a Madrid prison. After his release he travelled to Gibraltar and went to Brazil. Later he accompanied the Emperor, to the U.S.A.

His next adventure was to accompany the U.S. troops in the war against Sioux Indians, who were under the command of Chief Sitting Bull. He worked for a time, as correspondent, for *The Daily News,* (London), and travelled to Egypt to report for the paper. Contact there with the Mahadi, convinced him, that the Irish party, Clan na Gael, should provide 20,000 men, for the war in the Sudan, against the British. The scheme was rejected by Devoy, and the Clan. He now returned to Ireland and became a member of the Supreme Council, of the I.R.B. (Irish Republican Brotherhood), and he played a leading role in building up that organization in England. He was actively involved with Michael Davitt, in purchasing arms for an Irish rising. Some of these were shipped to Ireland inside statues sculpted by his uncle in England who was a staunch Republican. While in France he had met John O'Leary, who in August 1877 introduced him to Charles Stuart Parnell. O'Kelly became involved in The New Departure, and was sent to the U.S.A., in 1879 to raise funds for the organization. It was said that they raised £800,000, but many regarded this figure with scepticism. [Dr. Mark Ryan in his Fenian Memories says the amount was one thousand, eight hundred pounds]. O'Kelly's proposal for the reorganizing of the I.R.B. was rejected, by the supreme council. He was also active in the Land League, and was returned as Member of Parliament as a Parnellite, for North Roscommon in 1880. In 1881 he and Parnell, were imprisoned in Kilmainham Jail, for their Land League activities. The arrest resulted from Prime Minister Gladstone who was a liberal abroad but a conservative at home and in Ireland which was considered part of the home turf. Parnell chose to attack Gladstone in insulting terms. The Prime Minister took the bait, reminding Parnell that the "recourses of civilization in Ireland were not yet exhausted." Parnell replied: "It is a good sign that this masquerading knight-errant, this pretending champion of the rights of every other nation except those of the Irish nation, should be obliged to throw off the mask and stand revealed as the man who, by his utterances, is prepared to carry fire and sword into your homesteads, unless you humbly abase yourselves before him and before the landlords of the country." Gladstone ordered the arrest of Parnell and O'Kelly and others on the charge of sedition. From prison Parnell and O'Kelly called on the Irish tenant farmers to stop paying rent.

Following the split in the Party 1890-91, due to Parnell's affair, with Kitty O'Shea, O'Kelly continued to support Parnell, which resulted in him losing his seat in the election of 1892. An anti-Parnellite candidate defeated him. James continued to support Parnell, until the latter's death, and then supported John Redmond, who took over the leadership of the party. O'Kelly was re-elected in 1895 and held his seat until his death in 1916. The MP'S at this time were not paid a salary, and as O'Kelly was not independently wealthy, he worked as a newspaper correspondent. He covered the Mahdi revolt in the Sudan for the *Daily News*. From 1892-1895, he was press correspondent for the *Irish Independent* in the House of Commons. He had represented Co. Roscommon, 1880-85, and North Roscommon 1885-92. He died at his London home, on 22nd December 1916. Dr. Ryan says "that for some time before his death he had to be wheeled to the House of Commons in a bath chair. His death brought to a close the story one of the most fascinating characters of his time.

In 1874 he had brought together his *Herald articles* and published them in book form as *The Mambi-Land,* or *Adventures of a Herald Correspondent in Cuba*.

He was **brother of Aloysius O'Kelly, the painter**. [See 1940 (6), to whose care, he left his wife and son in Paris, while he married a second lady later in the USA. When the story of a previous marriage, surfaced in the 1870's, O'Kelly's American wife sued for divorce. The newspapers had a field day. Like sharks they turned on one of their own when he was wounded and went for the kill.

His sister Julia O'Kelly married Charles Hooper, who had a cigar shop in Henry Street, Dublin. Charles and his brothers George, who kept a tailoring establishment in Dame Street and John, were members of the Fenians. Their sister Jane married Stephens. Their premises were used a rendezvous for the Fenians.

Stevens's place of living was supposed to be a secret but on a visit to Dublin, O'Kelly learned it from Charles Hooper and proposed to Devoy (as they were boyhood friends) that Stephens would make a call on "The Captain", as O'Kelly was *persona non grata* with Stephens. Devoy did not want to go but O'Kelly wanted to have a "showdown" on his position in London. He received O'Kelly coolly but was cordial with Devoy. The first question he asked O'Kelly was "how did you know how to find me?" O'Kelly replied evasively: "I suppose it was intuitively." Stevens did not treat him rudely, but his cold manner left no doubt of his dislike.

On Devoy's next visit to Dublin he saw Stephens at one of the regular meeting places and he was very sarcastic about O'Kelly saying he was "no good". Devoy defended O'Kelly and pointed out his good work in London. Stephens did not deny it but said: "Like him as a friend much as you please, but don't believe him as an Irishman. Notice his cockney accent. That shows weakness. I spent ten years in Paris but my Kilkenny accent is as good as ever. Give him up." I did not give him up but appealed to other men for help, and O'Kelly was eventually recognized.

After the fight had been finally postponed on the night of February 21, 1866, Stephens remained in Mrs. Butler's house in Kildare Street, up to the middle of March when he and Colonel Thomas Kelly started for the United States. They got into a coal boat off the coal quay and were taken down the river to a small sailing vessel owned by Captain Nicholas Weldon, which conveyed them to Scotland, where they landed in safety and went by train to one of the Southern English ports, undiscovered and crossed over to France, whence they started for New York

[Recollections of an Irish Rebel by John Devoy, 1929, New York]

2. Sir Malachy Kelly (44), (1850-1916), Chief Crown Solicitor for Ireland, died, on March 25, 1916. He is buried in the Catholic Cemetery in Castlebar. Born on May 25, 1850 to Ignatius Kelly (43), Crown Solicitor for Co. Mayo, and Mary daughter of Peter Tuohy, Ballintubber House, Co. Mayo. He was educated privately, and was admitted a Solicitor, in 1871, and became sessional Crown Solicitor, for Co. Mayo, 1881-85, and Crown Solicitor, 1885-1905. In 1905 he was appointed Chief Crown Solicitor, for Ireland and was knighted that same year. When he moved to Dublin he brought with him his clerk, who was the father of Ernie O'Malley, the Freedom Fighter. Sir Malachy had homes at Thornedale, Temple Road, Milltown, Co. Dublin, and Maryfield, Castlebar. He married in 1894 Annie, daughter of the Rt. Hon. Sir Patrick Coll, K.C.B. She died on September 9, 1899. They had one son Ignatius Joseph and two daughters, Clair Mary and Edith Mary. Sir Malachy belonged to the Stephen Green Club. His son Ignatius Joseph Kelly, Barrister at Law. [Ignatius Joseph worked in King's Inns in Dublin and died September 13, 1955]

3. Frederick Septimus Kelly (1881-1916), Australian composer, pianist and oarsman, and soldier, (won Diamond Sculls at Henley Regatta on three occasions, won a **gold medal** representing Great Britain in the **Olympic Games** in 1908 and was **awarded the D.S.C., at Gallipoli,** and died leading at attack on a machine-gun emplacement at Beaucourt-sur-Ancre. on November 15, 1916.

He was born in Sydney, N.S.W., on May 29, 1881, and was the fourth son of, Thomas Hussey Kelly, a wealthy Irish-born wool broker and his Australian wife Mary Ann Dick. He was educated at Sydney Grammar School. He learned the piano and played Mozart and Beethoven to a very high standard at a very early age. In 1893 his father brought him to England where he continued his studies at Eton, where he was a student from the age of 12 to 18. Kelly continued his musical studies and also took up rowing. He won his place on the school's Senior Eight at the age of 16 and stroked the crew to victory at Henley in 1899. After graduating from Eton he won the Nettleship musical scholarship to Balliol College, Oxford. He graduated B.A., (4th Class Honours), in 1903 and an M.A., in 1912. At Oxford he was president of the Musical Club, and performed with the club as well as at the Balliol Sunday evening concerts. While at Oxford he rowed for their eight in 1903. He competed at the Henley Regatta, 1902-6, and won the Diamond Sculls, in 1902, 1903, and 1905, and was only prevented from making it four in a row by illness. In 1904 he was afflicted by a heavy bout of flu and was missed much of the training and lost a lot of weight. A lesser person would have scratched their name from the competition but not Fred Kelly. He qualified for the finals but his

weakened body caused his body to call halt. Kelly collapsed in his boat and had to be removed by the rescue boat. He also won the Wingfield Sculls in 1903. He rowed with the winning Leander eight who represented Great Britain, and Ireland, at the Olympic Games in 1908, in London, having returned from Germany to compete. He studied music 1903-8, at Dr. Hoch's Konservatorium, Frankfort, Germany and others. He made his formal debut as a pianist and composer with the London Symphony Orchestra in 1910. He went to Sydney, in 1911, and played many of his own compositions as well as introducing his audience to a number of little know composers. He returned to London in the following spring he gave a series of concerts in London. The experts predicted a great future for this virtuoso composer and pianist. Unfortunately it did not pan out that way. The clouds of war that had been on the horizon for some time burst and once more man was up in arms.

On the outbreak of the World War he volunteered and was made a Sub-Lieutenant. in the Royal Navy and was joined by his friend Rupert Brooke. They were involved in the unsuccessful defence of Antwerp. He sailed for the Mediterranean in 1915 with the Hood Battalion, and landed in Gallipoli Peninsula in April and was wounded in June. His friend Brooke died on April 23, 1915 of septicaemia (blood poisoning). Kelly was made Lieutenant in June and was sent to Alexandria to recover. While in Alexandria he composed his *Elegy on the Death of Rupert Brooke,* which is regarded by some as his greatest composition. and returned to active service in July and continued the war until his tragic early death at the age of 35.

He had won the Distinguished Service Cross for his bravery during the evacuation of the British and Anzac force from Gallipoli.

He had published an article on sculling in *The Complete Oarsman* and also published *a* large body of musical works considering that he had such a short life. **His sister Mary married John Donald Kelly, in 1915 (later Admiral** Sir J. D. Kelly, admiral of the fleet). Fred Kelly's address was Bisham Grange, Marlow.

4. Lt.-Colonel Joseph F. Kelly (1869-1916), R.A.M.C. who was **born in Dublin** in 1869, died, August 22, in Salisbury, after a short illness. He saw much active service, beginning with the Afridi campaign, when he entered Chitral with Colonel Kelly. He took part in the Boer War serving under Sir Redvers Buller in Natal, and making the march with him to **the relief of Ladysmit**h. At the beginning of World War I he was placed in charge of a large hospital in Armentieres and was subsequently transferred to Gallipoli. He was **present at the famous landing** of the 10th Division **at Suvla Bay and was actively involved in the subsequent evacuation at Hellas**. Some months after his return to Flanders he was invalided back to Britain. He had only been back on duty a few weeks, when he died

5. The **Honan chapel**, on the grounds of University College, **Cork,** was opened in 1916. This beautiful gem of a building was built with funds donated by Isabella Honan, of the wealthy Cork butter merchants. It was designed by Cork Architects McMahon and Associates. The tooled and jewelled bindings of the **missal covers** and the 'Mass book of the dead', the design of the front cover of which was copied from the old cross slab at Tullylease were **by Eleanor Kelly of Dublin.**

The Dun Emer Guild was founded in 1902 by Evelyn Gleeson (1855-1944), the daughter of Dr. Edward Maloney Gleeson, a native of Kilcolman near Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, who practiced in Knutsford, Cheshire, England. The family returned to Ireland when Evelyn was a young girl, her father having given up medical practice to found the Athlone Woollen Mills. Evelyn was a talented artist, had moved to London in 1896 to study, principally as a portraitist. His health deteriorated in London and in 1902 she and two of her friends Susan (Lily) and Elizabeth (Lolly) Yeats, daughters of Irish Portraitist John B. Yeats. In 1908 there was a split in the in 1904. Dun Emer was divided into two separate co-operative societies. The Dun Emer Guild was run by Gleeson and the Dun Emer Industries was run by the Yeats sisters. After the split the Dun Emer Guild concentrated on Evelyn Gleeson's favourite craft of weaving.

The Guild's earlier work in bookbinding and enamelling does not seem to have been sustained for too long. Norah Fitzpatrick ran the bookbinding department and was succeeded there for a while by **Eleanor Kelly**, who showed work in the Arts and Crafts Exhibition of 1910 but then left to work on her own. She worked from 16 Kildare Street, Dublin. [See 1916 (6), 1917 (14)] [The Arts and Crafts Movement in Ireland by Paul Larmour, Belfast 1992].

6. (Patrick) Robert Kelly (-1916), of Abbey House, Athlone, died. He was the eldest son of James Kelly and his wife Jane Fletcher, of Johnstown House, Athlone. He was born in India, where his father was an engineer. Robert qualified as a solicitor and was appointed **Crown Solicitor for Co. Westmeath**. He was married to Ethel Harriet daughter of Dr Edward Maloney Gleeson, of Benown, on July 1, 1891. He first resided at Newtown House, on the Ballymahon Road, Athlone but later moved to 7 King Street, before moving to Abbey House, where he died, on June 16, 1916. He was survived by his wife, two daughters and

two sons, as well as his mother, and several aunts and uncles. [See 1897(4), 1955 (2), 1956 (8)]

7. Re. John Kelly (? 1843-1916), Parish Priest of Ballyfin, a native of Coolnasnacta, Myshal, County Carlow, died on January 26. He was educated at Carlow College 1861-63 and was ordained in 1868 for the diocese of Kildare and Leighlin. He was Parish Priest in Ballyfin from 1890 until his death.

8. About **1916 a picnic was organized by the parishioners of Kilteevan, to Gailey,** Knockcroghery by Fr Finan. They travelled by pony and trap to the site. Music was supplied by a gramophone. In the photograph taken outside the walls of Gailey castle were the following Kellys**. Bridie Kelly, Annie Kelly, Mrs. Kelly, Miss Kelly, Maura Kelly and Pipi the** dog who belonged to Miss Kelly the priest's housekeeper. [I wonder if those who were there were aware that another big party had been held at the same site during Christmas 1851. See that year**.]**

9. The Weekly Irish Times published **Sinn Fein Rebellion Handbook (1917)** which it claimed was "A complete and Connected Narrative of the Rising of Easter 1916, with detailed accounts of the fighting in all points. Many Kellys and O'Kellys are mentioned in this book. The Rising took place on Easter Monday, April 24, 1916. Prior to that on March 30, at the Mansion House a large meeting took place under the presidency of Alderman Corrigan, protesting against a recent order of deportation of certain organizations of the Irish Volunteers. The principal speaker was John MacNeill (Eoin MacNeill), President of the Irish Volunteers and two Roman Catholic clergymen. The following resolution was adopted "This public meeting of Dublin citizens in the Mansion House, Dublin, asks all Irish people to join in opposing the Governments attempts, unanimously condemned by national opinion last year, and now renewed, to send Irish men into banishment from Ireland".

On the following night, March 31st a public meeting at Beresford Place, presided over by **Alderman T. Kelly**, endorsed the resolution passed at the Mansion House meeting.

At a meeting of Dublin Corporation on April 19, a discussion took place on the police rate. During the discussion Alderman Thomas Kelly, read a document which he said had been furnished to him by Mr. Little, editor of New *Ireland;-*

"First the following persons should be placed under arrest. All members of the Sinn Fein National Council, the Central Executive Irish Sinn Fein Volunteers, County Board Irish Sinn Fein Volunteers Executive Committee of Coisde Gnotha Committee Gaelic League". The following premises will be isolated and all communication to or from prevented:- "Archbishops House, Drumcondra, Mansion House,40 Herbert Park, Larchfield, Kimmage Rd., Woodtown House, Ballyboden; St. Enda's College, Hermitage;

Alderman Kelly said he took the responsibility of reading the document in discharge of his public duty. If they wanted this class of thing, of course there was no help for it, but he and those associated with him would do everything they could to see that discretion and moderation would remain.

The military authorities on the same night said the document read by Alderman Kelly "was an absolute fabrication from beginning to end and does not contain a word of truth."

During the rising the General Post Office in Sackville St., was the central fortress. Patrick Pearse was the "Commander in Chief of the Army of the Republic and President of the Provisional Government". All corner houses commanding the approaches were garrisoned with snipers, who were hidden behind sandbags. Kelly's ammunition (Messers. M. Kelly Son, gunsmiths and gun powder merchants) shop at the corner of Bachelors Walk and Sackville Street and Hopkins jeweller shop at the corner of Eden Quay , were held in this way in great strength.

By the afternoon of Wednesday the military were in possession of Brunswick Street, and all the districts between that thoroughfare and the river and right up to D'Olier Street. Sentries were placed at the entrance of the lane leading from D'Olier Street to the Theatre Royal. The soldiers had not been there long before one of the snipers in Kelly's shop shot one of them dead. The military then brought a nine pounder gun into position at Trinity College facing D'Olier Street and bombarded Kelly's shop and the garrison there had to evacuate Kelly's shop.

On Saturday April 29, Patrick Pearse surrendered unconditionally in order to prevent further slaughter.

Well Known Houses destroyed or damaged in Dublin during the Easter Rising.
J. J. Kelly and Co., Cycle Agents, Lower Abbey Street**.**

Among the 250 persons who died of gunshot wounds arising out of the rebellion were the following Kellys:-

D. Kelly, Jervis Street Hospital.
L. Kelly, age 50, 1 Clanbrassil Street.
James Kelly, age 18, 205 Phibsboro Road.

Among the 49 buried in Deans Grange Cemetery was:-
Mary Kelly, age 12, 128 Townsend Street.

Among the participants in the Rebellion who were tried:-
T. O'Kelly, sentenced to death - commuted to three years penal servitude**.**

Kellys among the list of **prisoners deported**

To Knutsford on May 1, 1916, 200 prisoners **sent and included.**
F. Kelly, 152 Parnell Street - Chemists Assistant.
J. Kelly, Commons West - Labourer.
M. Kelly, Backland -Labourer.
W. Kelly, Bishop Street - Labourer.

Stafford on May 1, 1916, 289 prisoners sent and included.
F. Kelly, Coolgarrif, Stillorgan, Co. Dublin.
F. M. Kelly, 53 Gordon Street, Ringsend, Dublin.
J. Kelly, 93 Lower Dorset Street, Dublin.
J. Kelly, 11 Brabazon Street, off Coombe, Dublin.
J. Kelly, 31 Upper Sackville Street, Dublin.
P. Kelly, 14 Walkin's Cottages, off Ardee Street, Dublin.
M. O'Kelly, 27 Upper Rutland Street, Dublin.

Knutsford on May 3, 1916, 308 prisoners and included.

Henry Kelly, 31 Bachelors Walk, Dublin - Grocer's assistant.
Isaac Kelly, 23 Longwood Avenue, South Circular Road, Dublin -Bank clerk.
J. Kelly, Skerries, Co. Dublin -Grocers assistant.
Joseph Kelly, 12 Killarney Parade, North Circular Road - Private means.
Joseph Kelly, Corduff, Lusk, Co. Dublin - Workhouse ward master.
Matthew Kelly, 42 Upper Gloucester Street, Dublin - Van driver.
P. Kelly, 100 Lower Drumcondra, Dublin - Clerk.
Thomas Kelly, 71 B Corporation Buildings, Dublin -Flour packer.
Thomas Kelly, Corduff, Lusk, Co. Dublin - Labourer.
William Kelly, 11 Donoghue Street, Inchicore, Dublin -Labourer.

Wakefield on May 6, 376 prisoners. (Ballsbridge Party).

Michael Kelly, Poole's Arch, Dublin -Labourer.
Patrick Kelly, 5 St. Nicholas Road, Dublin -Stationer.
Richard Kelly, 3 South Gloucester Street, Dublin -Labourer.
Thomas Kelly, 1 Lambert Cottages, off Linn Street, Dublin - Labourer.

List from Kilmainham Jail

Daniel Kelly, 2a Bride Street, Dublin.
Michael Joseph Kelly, 1 Baile's Row, Summerhill, Dublin.
Thomas Kelly, 13 St. Augustine Street, Dublin.
Patrick Bealan Kelly, 29 Cabra Park, Dublin.
John O'Kelly, 32 Connaught Street, Dublin.
Frank O'Kelly, 10 Castlewood Place, Rathmines, Dublin.

Stafford on May 8, 1916 - 203

M. Kelly, Corduff, Co. Wexford.
P. Kelly, Slaney Street, Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford.

Wandsworth on May 9, 1916, 197 prisoners.
Joseph Kelly, 11 Upper Dominick Street, Dublin.
Peter Kelly, Swords, Co. Dublin.
Thomas Kelly, Claremont, Dungannon, Co. Tyrone.
Alderman J. J. Kelly, Dublin (since released).

Wakefield on May 13, 1916 273 prisoners.

Daniel Kelly, Cashernageren, Gortahork, Co. Donegal - Stationmaster.
James Kelly, Clonee, Camolin, Co. Wexford - Farmer's son.
John Kelly, Clonee, Camolin, Co. Wexford -Labourer.
John Kelly, Irish Street, Belfast - Clerk.
John E. Kelly, Brown Street, Dolphins Barn, Dublin - Clerk.
Robert Kelly, Mary Street, Newry -Stone-cutter.
Michael O'Kelly, Naas, Co. Kildare - Journalist.

To Glasgow and Perth on May 20, 1916, 197 prisoners.
To Perth
Michael Kelly, Kiltulla Post Office, Athenry, Co. Galway.
Michael Kelly, Athenry, Co. Galway.
William Kelly, Clondaw, Co. Wexford.

To Glasgow
James Kelly, Coldwood, Athenry, Co. Galway.
James Kelly, Kiltulla, Athenry, Co. Galway.
Patrick Kelly, Hilleenan, Craughwell, Co. Galway.
Thomas Kelly, 6 North Street, New Ross, Co. Wexford.
William Kelly, Coldwood, Athenry, Co. Galway.

Lewes on May 20, 1916, 59 prisoners.
Joe Kelly, no occupation, Ballaghadereen, Co. Mayo.
W. J. Kelly, poultry merchant, Chalemont Street, Dungannon.

Wakefield on June 2, 1916, 100 prisoners.
James Kelly, Grange, Dunleer, Co. Louth.
Thomas Kelly, Grange, Dunleer, Co. Louth.
Thomas Kelly, Skehana, Peterswell, Co. Galway.
T. Kelly, Feacle, Co. Clare.

Knutsford on June 2, 1916, 50 prisoners.
William Kelly, Attymon, Co. Galway.

Knutsford on June 16, 1916, 25 prisoners.
John Kelly, foreman, 5 Swift's Row, Dublin.
Michael Kelly, farmer's son, Caherleriscaun, Athenry, Co. Galway.

211 Prisoners detained in Richmond Barracks, Dublin on May 20, 1916.
James Kelly, Thomas Kelly and T. Kelly

Names of 206 prisoners released up to May 12, 1916.
Matt. Kelly, Dublin.
Michael Kelly, Dublin.
Alderman J. J. Kelly, Dublin.
Joseph Kelly, Dublin.
J. M. Kelly, Dublin.

64 Women released up to May 22, 1916.
Kitty Kelly, Martha Kelly and Josephine Kelly.

139 Men released up until May 22, 1916.
P. B. Kelly, Cabra Park.

238 Men released up to May 29, 1916.
James Kelly, Athenry, Co. Galway.
M. J. Kelly, Summerhill, Co. Meath.
Patrick Kelly, Dublin.
Matt. Kelly, Dublin.
Isaac Kelly, Dublin.
Thomas Kelly, New Ross, Co. Wexford.
Pat Kelly, Craughwell, Co. Galway.

191 Released up to June 2, 1916.
Thomas Kelly, Dublin.
Thomas Kelly, Dublin.
John Kelly, New Ross.
J. Kelly, Ballaghadereen.
Henry Kelly, Dublin.
Michael O'Kelly, Naas.

212 Released up to June 7, 1916.
William Kelly, Athenry.
P. Kelly, Enniscorthy.
Alderman Thomas Kelly, Dublin.

Three innocent men, including Francis Sheehy-Skeffington, were shot in cold blood, in Portobello Barracks in Dublin on April 25, 1916. **Captain J. C. Boewn-Colthurst of the Royal Irish Rifles was court-martialed** for the action. During the court-martial many witnesses were called. Among them was **Captain Edward Philip Kelly who was examined** by Mr. Chambers, K.C., M.P. Kelly stated he met Captain Bowen Coldhurst for the first time on Easter Monday at Portobello Barracks. Witness thought his manner was rather peculiar on the Monday and Tuesday. On the Wednesday his manner seemed strange. He was half lying across the table with his head resting on his arm, and he looked up occasionally and stared about the room, and then fell forward again with his head on his arm. Witnesses came to the conclusion that he was off his head, and he saw Captain McTurk, R.A.M.C. and said something to the effect 'For Goodness sake keep an eye on Captain Coldhurst; I think he is off his head.'
At the end of the court-martial Coldhurst was found guilty of the murders of the three people and it was directed that he be detained in criminal lunatic asylum.

At an enquiry after the rising **Captain R. C. Kelly, Munitions Department, Dublin,** deposed to his connection with recruiting in Ireland. At a conference at the War Office at which Lord Kitchener, Lord Wimborne, and Mr. Birrell were present he (witness) at the close of the conference asked would the increased Sin Fein activities be again allowed to interfere with recruiting. He was stopped by His Excellency and Mr. Birrell from proceeding. The arrangement was made to send a large number of troops to Ireland in May of this year to discourage Sinn Fein activities, but not to suppress the organization.

After the suppression of the uprising a number of R.I.C. Members were awarded a certificate and £5 War Stock by the Committee of the Irish Police and Constabulary. Among them was **Constable D. F. Kelly, Kinvara, Co. Galway, Patrick Kelly, Oylegate, Co. Wexford and Roger B. Kelly, Kells, Co. Meath.**

Some Kellys involved in the Rising.
John Kelly, assisted Francis Macken in the conduct of an Irish class at Rathfarnam, was educated by the Christian Brothers Schools, Kingston (Dunlaoghaire). He was shot at the G.P.O., and died in Jervis Street Hospital, where a Miss Kelly was the Matron at the time. He left a widow.

Alderman James Kelly, J.P., was arrested in Easter Week and conveyed to Portobello Barracks after his tobacco shop at the corner of Camden Street and Harrington Street had been raided by the military. The Simon Commission reported that that the suspicion against Mr. Kelly was due to a misunderstanding, and that he was in fact quiet innocent of any connection with the rebellion**.**

John T. O'Kelly, Secretary of the Gaelic League was deported after the rising and released at Christmas. At a meeting of Dublin Corporation on Monday January 8, 1917, he was co-opted a member of that body to represent the Inns Quay Ward, for which he had become disqualified by reason of absence from the Council during the statutory period. He was again arrested on Thursday February 22, 1917 and deported to England.

J. J. O'Kelly, a well known Irish writer under the non-de-plume "Sceilg"" and editor of the *Catholic Bulletin***, published in Dublin, was arrested on February 24, 1917 and deported to England.**

Lieutenant E. O'Kelly made a seditious speech in March 1916 on the occasion of an Irish Volunteer Parade at St. John's Well, near Kilkenny. No action was taken about it.

On June 15, 1917, gave an unconditional release to all prisoners of the rising. Among those released were P. Kelly, R. Kelly and T. O'Kelly.

10. The 1916 Roll of Honour [assembled some years after the event by the National Museum]
Kellys with the name of their garrison in Dublin.

General Post Office, O'Connell St.
Kathleen Berber Kelly
Edward Kelly.
Frank Kelly.
John Kelly.
Joseph Kelly.
Eamon O'Ceallaigh.
Fergus F. O'Kelly.
Joseph O'Kelly.
Sean T. O'Kelly.

Boland's Mills
Patrick Kelly.
Thomas Kelly.

City Hall
Bessie Kelly**.**

Four Courts
Joseph Kelly.
Michael Kelly.
Patrick Kelly.
Michael O'Kelly.

Jacob's Factory
Henry Kelly.
John E. Kelly.
Pádraig O'Ceallaigh.
Seosamh S. O'Ceallaigh.

Marrowbone Lane
Josephine Green (nee Kelly).
William Kelly.

Mendicity Institute
Pádraig O'Ceallaigh.

St Stephen's Green
------Kelly.
Annie Kelly.
James Kelly.
Michael O'Kelly**.**

South Dublin Union
Joseph F. Kelly.

10. Thomas F. Kelly sent the following letter to his uncle.
These lines are written to you 'My Dear Uncle' in hopes their perusal may help you soar on the wings of memory, back over the lapse of years, and bring vividly to view on memories train the milestones of your youth. For, truly the names of Carraroe, Dunsandle and Kiltulla must ever be music to your ears.

I have but one regret in submitting them, and that is, I am unable to write something more worthy to commemorate those hallowed spots, and the memory of my Mother 'Kiltulla's Daughter' who taught me all I know.

Trusting you find something worthwhile in them,
I am Dear Uncle, with love and esteem,
Your Affectionate Nephew
Thomas F. Kelly
San Francisco
California
June 28th 1916

Where were you born my mother said?
I wonder if you know;-
I do, indeed, My Mother Dear,
It was in Carraroe.

And where, my son is Carraroe,
She laughing said to me;-
'T'is in Old Ireland, Mother Dear,
Beyond the mighty sea.

''Tis true, but in what country now
Is your Carraroe;-
In grand old Galway, Mother Dear,
Not far from Ballinasloe.

And what of Ireland do you know,
She asks me with a smile;-
I know her sons and daughters, all
Love Erin's lovely Isle.

Indeed they do she gently said,
No matter where they roam;-
They still will pine for Inisfael,
The Emerald Isle called home.

And you must learn to love it well
My boy, she said to me;-
Her sons may boast proud origin
No matter where they be.

Now, Mother dear I pray you tell,
Where did you win life's morn;-
It was in dear Kiltulla Tom
One day that I was born.

That was a blessed day said I,
I'll love forever more,
Dear old Kiltulla for your sake,
And Erin's Isle the more.

But where in Ireland, Mother Dear,
Is old Kiltulla town;-
In Galway too, near Athenry
A city of renown.

Ah, never more she softly said,
Old Erin's Isle I'll see,
Save when in my dreams it's vision dawns
Upon my memory.

No more I'll tread the many lanes
That marked Kiltulla's way,
Or sit again upon the stile
I knew in girlhood day.

And Carraroe, sweet Carraroe,
Again I'll never see,
Save when fond memory brings it back
In sweet converse with thee.

And ne'er again I'll hear the thrush
Sing out it's sweetest lay,
And o'er the hills Aurore came
To kiss night's dew away.

Thus did my mother often sing
Old Ireland's praise to me;
That I might learn to love it more,
Her own 'Asthore Macree'.

But never more Kiltulla's way
E'en in her dreams she'll see,
Or tell again of Carraroe
In Ireland o'er the sea.

In her loved alien home she sleeps,
Beside the western sea;
In California's flowery land,
In lone Mount Calvary.

There by my father's she sleeps,
In endless dream forever;
The hearts God joined in life's young day,
E'en death was not to sever.

O Thou who dries the mourner's tears,
Is not her grave the door,
Through which she gained eternal bliss

With thee forever more.

And shall she not awake again
On that eventful day,
When Thou shall call the dead to life,
And roll tombstones away.

[From Kiltullagh Killmordaly A History from 1500-1900, edited by Kieran Jordan. Carraroe House was once the home of the Kellys of Carraroe who produced several senior British Army Officers. Later the stables of the house were used to stable John Dennis's hounds. He was a founder of the Galway Blazers and was related to Molly O'Rorke (Lady Cusack-Smith, who became the first woman to become Master of the Blazers. The house was later occupied by a family called Garvey who had returned from the US. One of the sons was a well known producer with Radio Eireann. J.M.K.]

11. Private Patrick Kelly, age 43, of Cheethorpes, Grimsby, England, was **killed in** action at Redan Ridge in **the Somme** offensive. A member of the **Royal Dublin Fusiliers** he had served in the South African War and took part in many battles including the **relief of Ladysmith**. He is commemorated at Thiepval Memorial in the Somme.

12. Private James Kelly, Booterstown, Co. Dublin, a member of the **Royal Dublin Fusiliers**, was killed in action in France at the Somme on October 16th, 1916 and is buried at Caterpillar Valley Cemetery

13. Private Frank Kelly, age 38, a native of Mile Mill, Kilcullen, Co. Kildare, a member of the **Royal Dublin Fusiliers**, was killed in action in France on October 23, 1916, at the Somme and is buried at the London Cemetery, Somme.

13. Private Daniel Kelly, from Dublin, a member of the **Royal Dublin Fusiliers**, was killed in action in France on October 23, 1916, at the Somme, and is commemorated at the Thiepval Memorial, Somme.

14. Some Kelly and Kelley Servicemen from the British Empire, who died in World War I in 1916.

Private A. Kelley, 3/9248, 2nd Bat., Suffolk Regiment, died on Monday **November 13, 1916.** He is buried in A. I. **Queen's Cemetery, Puisieux, Pas de Calais, France.**

Private Arthur James Kelley, 50188, age 23, 56th Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps, died on Thursday July 20, 1916. He was son of James and Mary Kelley, 23 Forest St., Burnley, Lancs. He is buried in 1. D. 4 La Neuville British Cemetery, Corbie, Somme, France.

Private F. Kelley, 11244, 6th Bat., Wiltshire Regiment, died on Monday **July 10, 1916.** He is buried in 11. A. 25 **Heilly Station Cemetery, Mericourt-L'Abbe, Somme, France.**

Private James Kelley, 139934, 3rd Bat., Canadian Infantry (Ontario Regiment), died on Sunday **October 8, 1916.** He is commemorated on **Vimy Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.**

Bombardier James Kelley, 1703, 49th West Riding Division, Ammunition Col., Royal Field Artillery, died on Wednesday **November 15, 1916.** He is commemorated on Pier and Face 1. A and 8. A **Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.**

Rifleman J. Kelley, C/7892, age 20, 16th Bat., King's Royal Rifle Corps, died on Tuesday **December 19, 1916. He was son of Mrs. Martha Kelley, 70 Broadway Avenue, Marshfield, Bedford.** He is buried in XXV. R. 2 **Deville Wood Cemetery, Longueval, Somme, France.**

Private W. Kelley, 27371, age 42, 21st Bat., Lancashire Fusiliers, died on Tuesday **August 1, 1916. He was husband of S. Law (formerly Kelley) 136 Stamford St., Old Trafford, Manchester. He** is buried in 1. 660 **Salford (Weaste) Cemetery, Lancashire.**

Private William Guy Kelley, A/22839, age 18, 8th Bat., Canadian Infantry (Manitoba Regiment), died on Wednesday **June 14, 1916.** He was **son of Guy and Elizabeth Kelley, 410 Talbot Avenue, Winnipeg. He was born in St. Helens, Lancashire, England.** He is buried 11. J. 28 **St. Juliet Dressing Station**

Cemetery, Langemark-Poelkapelle, West-V., Belgium.

Stoker 1st Class William Luxton Kelley, age 22, H.M. S/M. "E24", Royal Navy, died on Monday **March 27, 1916**. He was **son of James Thomas and Bessie Kelley, High Lighthouse, West St., Hardwick, Essex. He was a native of Morice Town, Devonport.** He is commemorated on Panel 17, **Chatham Naval Memorial.**

Private D. Kellie, 27377, 16th Bat., Highland Light Infantry, died on Saturday **November 18, 1916. He was husband of Bessie Kelly, 49 Rosebank St., Dundee.** He is buried in B. 22 **Frankfurt Trench British Cemetery, Beaumont-Hamel, Somme, France.**

Captain Kenneth Harrison Alloa Kellie, age 41, 104th Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps, died on Sunday **June 25, 1916.** He was **son of George and Julia Kelly, London and husband of Constance Kellie. He was born in Maida Vale, London.** He is buried in 1. H. 11**. Albert Communal Cemetery Extension, Somme, France.**

Private W. S. Kellie, 16/382, 16th Bat., Northumberland Fusiliers, died on Saturday **July 1, 1916.** He is buried in VI. R. 9 **Lonsdale Cemetery, Autuile, Somme, France.**

Private W. T. Kellie, 30788, 14th Bat., Highland Light Infantry, died on Sunday **October 22, 1916.** He is buried in 1. E. 24 **Barlin Communal Cemetery Extension, Pas de Calais, France.**

Private A. Kelly, 24018, 12th Bat., The King's (Liverpool Regiment), died on Sunday February 27, 1916. He is buried in 1. B 6 Bard Cottage Cemetery, Leper, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.

Private Alfred Kelly, 14266, 8th Bat., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, died on Thursday **April 27, 1916** and is commemorated on Panel 127 to 129 on **Loos Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.**

Private Alfred Kelly, 12482, age 24, "A" Coy., 4th Bat., The King's (Liverpool Regiment), died on Tuesday **June 20, 1916. He was son of William and Margaret Ann Kelly, 41 St. George's Hill, Everton, Liverpool.** He is buried in Plot E. Row 1. Grave 2 **Calais Southern Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France.**

Private A. Kelly, 241280, age 32, South Staffordshire Regiment, died on July 1, 1916.

Private Archie Kelly, 27937, age 18, 9th Bat., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, died on Saturday, July 1, 1916. He was son of Mrs. Maggie Kelly, 33 James St., Coleraine, Co. Derry. He is commemorated on Pier and Face 4 D 5 B, Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.

Private Alexander Kelly, 647, 28th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., died on Saturday July 29, 1916, and is commemorated on **Villers-Bretonneux Memorial, Somme**, France.

Private A. Kelly, 35872, age 23, 17th Bat., The King's (Liverpool Regiment), died on Sunday **July 30, 1916. He was son of William and Louisa Kelly, Braid, Marown, Isle of Man.** He is buried in IV. F. 9 **Guillemont Road Cemetery, Guillemont, Somme, France.**

Private A. Kelly, 2364 King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment), died on August 8, 1916.

Lance Corporal Arthur Kelly, 14404, 13th Bat., The King's (Liverpool Regiment), died on Wednesday **August 16, 1916.** He is commemorated on Pier and Face 1. D. 8 B. And 8 C **Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.**

Private Albert Kelly, 28208, age 19, 1st Bat., The King's (Liverpool Regiment), died on Saturday **August 26, 1916.** He was **son of Catherine Kelly, 93 Cotton St., Ashton-under-Lyne, and the late Charles Henry Kelly.** He is commemorated on Pier and Face 1. D. 8 B and 8 C **Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.**

Rifleman A. Kelly, 24/1407, N. Z. Rifle Brigade, died on died on October 1, 1916.
Private A. Kelly, 4735, Argyll and Southern Highlanders, died on November 16, 1916.

Lance Corporal A. F. Kelly, 9292, West Yorkshire Regiment (Prince of Wales's Own), died on October 24, 1916.
Lance Corporal A. G. G/5256, Royal Sussex Regiment, died on September 9, 1916.

Private Albert George Kelly, 424983, age 45, 27th Bat. Canadian Infantry (Manitoba Regiment), died on Friday September 15, 1916. He was son of William Henry and Mary Elizabeth Kelly. He was born in Patna, India. He is buried in IV. A. 22 Courcelette British Cemetery, Somme, France.

Rifleman Arthur George Kelly, S/11123, 1st Bat., Rifle Brigade, died on Thursday **October 19, 1916.** He is commemorated on Pier and Face 16 B and 16C **Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.**

Sergeant Albert Henry Kelly, 32574, 108th Battery., 23rd Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, died on Wednesday July 26, 1916 and is commemorated on Pier and Face 1 A and 8A on Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.

Private Alfred Henry Betham Kelly, 9696, age 23, 2nd Bat., Royal Irish Regiment, died on Monday **July 17, 1916** and is buried in Grave 1. B. 14 in **Daors Communal Cemetery Extension, Somme,** France. He was **son of W. B. Kelly and Mrs. E. M. Kelly, Old Bluffs, Mass., USA and formerly from Westport, Co. Mayo.**

Corporal Albert James Kelly, 3761, age 23, "C" Coy., 1st Bat., Rifle Brigade, died on Saturday **July 1, 1916. He was son of William John Kelly (Bugle Major 1st Bat., K.O.Y.L.I.) And Ellen Pricilla Kelly, 18 Henry St., Gosport, Hants. He is commemorated on Pier and Face 16 B and 16 C Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France**

Corporal A. L. Kelly, 84, age 39, South African Infantry, died on October 17, 1916.

Private Alphonso Patrick Kelly, 139125, age 20, 75th Bat., Canadian Infantry (Central Ontario Regiment), died on Saturday **November 18, 1916.** He was **son of Catherine Kelly, 44 Roblock Avenue, Toronto, and the late Patrick Kelly.** He is commemorated on **Vimy Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.**

Lance Corporal A. P. Kelly, 19815, Royal Scots, died on July 1, 1916.

Private Andrew Purves Kelly, 40831, age 26, Royal Scots Fusiliers, died on Monday November 13, 1916. He was son of Andrew and Christina Kelly, Cheekhimin, Lauder, Berkshire. He is buried in 1. B. 34 Serre Road, Cemetery, No. 1, Pas de Calais, France.

Private A. T. Kelly, 410516, 38th Bat., Canadian Infantry (Eastern Ontario Regiment), died on Monday **November 20, 1916.** He is buried in VIII. F. 29 **Contay British Cemetery, Contay, Somme, France.**

Private Bernard Kelly, 4207, age 32, 2nd Bat., Leinster Regiment, died on Saturday **February 12, 1916** and is buried in grave 1. G. 21 in **Menin Road South Military Cemetery, Leper, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.** He was **son of Mrs. Mary Anne Kelly, 7 Taylor's Lane, Dublin.**

Pioneer B. Kelly, 120161, Royal Engineers, died on Tuesday **February 15, 1916** and is buried in grave K. 645 in **Epsom Cemetery, Surrey, England.**

Rifleman B. Kelly, S/2272, 11th Bat., Rifle Brigade, died on Friday **February 25, 1916.** He is buried in 1. R. 2 **Essex Farm Cemetery, Leper, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.**

Private Bert Kelly, 1801, age 20, 27th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., died on June 29, 1916 and is buried in La Plus Douve Farm Cemetery, Comines-Warneton, Hainaut, Belgium. **He was son of Thomas and Mary Kelly, 15th St., Bowden, South Australia.**

Private B. Kelly, 415157, 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles (Quebec Regiment), died on September 15, 1916.

Lance Corporal B. Kelly, 18444, age 24, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, died on October 1, 1916.

Rifleman B. W. Kelly, R/6531, age 23, King's Royal Rifle Corps, died on April 3, 1916.

Private Charles Kelly, 11369, 13th Bat., The King's Liverpool Regiment, died on Monday March 27, 1916. He is commemorated on Panel 4 and 6 Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Leper, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.

Lance Corporal C. Kelly, SD/5029, Royal Sussex Regiment, died on June 30, 1916.

Private Charles Kelly, 18398, age 27, "B" Coy. 9th Bat., Royal Irish Fusiliers, son of John and Alice Kelly, Battlehill, Portadown, Co. Armagh, died on Saturday, **July 1, 1916**, and is buried in **Hamel Military Cemetery**, Beaumont-Hamel, (a small village 6.5 Km., north of Albert), Somme, France.

Private Christopher Kelly, 20445, age 21, 22nd Bat., Manchester Regiment, died on Saturday **July 1, 1916** and is buried in Grave IV. E. 1. **Dantzig Alley British Cemetery, Mametz, Somme, France.** [Mametz is a town 8 Km east of Albert. The cemetery is a little east of the village on the north side of the road, D64, to Montauban]

Private C. Kelly, Canadian Infantry (Quebec Regiment), died on August 7, 1916.

Private Clifford Kelly, 127614, 42nd Bat., Canadian Infantry (Quebec Regiment), died on Friday **September 15, 1916.** He is commemorated on **Vimy Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.**

Corporal C. Kelly, 7052, 7th Bat., Royal Munster Fusiliers, died on Wednesday **October 4, 1916 and** is buried in **Lahana Military Cemetery (Grave 1. A. 17), Greece. [**Lahana is a village on the old Thessalonica-Series road about 56 Km north-east of Thessalonica. The cemetery lies I Km west of the village]

Private C. Kelly, 4235, age 20, 2nd Bat., Connaught Rangers, son of Charles and Bridget Kelly, Ardnaree, Ballina, Co. Mayo, died on Friday, November 10, 1916, and is **buried in Vevey (St. Martin's) Cemetery, Switzerland.** Vevey is a town on the northern shore of Lake Leman (Constance). In 1916, agreements were made between the Swiss Government, and the French, British and German Governments under which a certain number of wounded prisoners of war were interned in Switzerland.

Lance Corporal C. H. Kelly, 6266, 16th Bat., Manchester Regiment, died on Thursday February 3, 1916 and is buried in Cerisby-Gailly Military Cemetery (Grave 1. E. 1), Somme, France.

Lance Corporal Charles Joseph Kelly, 4173, age 36, 8th Bat., Royal Munster Fusiliers, died on Saturday July 29, 1916 and is buried in Bethune Town Cemetery (grave V. G. 5), Pas de Calais, France. He was son of Thomas and Mary Kelly, Dublin.

Private Charles James Kelly, 25489, 18th Bat., Lancashire Fusiliers, died on Sunday **July 30, 1916.** He is commemorated on Pier and Face 3 C and 3 D **Thiepval Memorial, France.**

Private Cornelius John Kelly, 6078, 1st/19th Bat., London Regiment, died on Friday September 15, 1916 and is commemorated on Pier and Face 9 D 9 C 13 C and 12 C Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.

Lieutenant Charles Patrick Kelly, age 26, Royal Army Medical Corps, died on Sunday **July 2, 1916** and is buried in Grave 1. A. 29 in **Dive Copse British Cemetery, Somme,** France. He was **brother of Mr. A. P. Kelly, The Chalet, Arranmore Rd., Herbert Park, Dublin.**

Private C. S. Kelly, 1476, Royal Fusiliers, died on November 14, 1916.

Private C. W. Kelly, 10/3620, age 26, Wellington Regiment, N.Z.E.F., died on September 15, 1916.

Private D. Kelly, 9238, age 35, 3rd Bat., Highland Light Infantry, died on Thursday **January 20, 1916. He was husband of Catherine Kelly, 5 Fore Close, Torry, Aberdeen.** He is buried E. 38 South Wall **Nigg**

Parish Churchyard, Aberdeen.

Sergeant D. Kelly, 19779, 7th Bat., Royal Irish Fusiliers, died on Sunday May 21, 1916 and is buried in St. Patrick's Cemetery, Loos, Pas de Calais, France.

Corporal D. Kelly, 2464, age 23, Northumberland Fusiliers, died on June 29, 1916.

Private D. Kelly, 9238, age 35, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, died on July 14, 1916.

Private Denis Kelly, 4285, age 28, 2nd Bat., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, died on Friday, July 14, 1916. He was son of Francis and Bridget Kelly, Goland Sproul, Castlederg, Co. Tyrone. He is commemorated on Pier and Face 4 D and 5 B, Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.

Lance Corporal D. Kelly, Australian Infantry, A.I.F., died on August 15, 1916.

Private Daniel Kelly, 20303, age 28, "B" Coy. 22nd Bat., Manchester Regiment, died on Sunday **August 27, 1916 and is commemorated on Thiepval Memorial (Pier and Face 13 A and 14 C), Somme, France.** He was **son of Daniel and Elizabeth Kelly.**

Private Denis Kelly, 5385, 6th Bat., Royal Irish Regiment, died on Sunday **September 3, 1916** and is buried in V1. A. 4, **Serre Road Cemetery, No 2 Somme, France.**

Private D. Kelly, G/5764, The Buffs (East Kent Regiment), died September 15, 1916.

Private Daniel Kelly, 13253, 1st Bat., Royal Irish Fusiliers, died on Thursday **October 12, 1916** and is commemorated on **Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.**

Private Daniel Kelly, 25779, 2nd Bat., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, died on Monday **October 23, 1916** and is commemorated on Pier and Face 16 C. On the **Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.**

Private Daniel Kelly, 2297, age 23, Royal Newfoundland Regiment, died on Tuesday **November 21, 1916** and is commemorated on **Beaumont-Hamel (Newfoundland) Memorial, Somme,** France. He was **son of Patrick and Agnes M. Kelly, Gambo, Bonavista.**

Private Daniel Kelly, Australian Infantry Base Depot, died on December 16, 1916 and is **buried** in **Springvale Necropolis, Melbourne**, Victoria, Australia.

Lance Corporal Daniel Frank Kelly, 3049A, 6th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., joined services on July 12, 1915 and was **killed** in action on **August 15, 1916,** and is commemorated on Villers-Bretonneux Memorial, Somme, France.

Private D. P. Kelly, 13094, age 19, Dorsetshire Regiment, died on September 16, 1916.

Private E. Kelly, 17001, age 30, King's Own Scottish Borderers, died on January 27, 1916.

Sergeant E. Kelly, 20659, 8th Bat., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, died on Thursday**, April 27, 1916.** He is buried in VI. E. 3, **Dud Corner Cemetery, Loos, Pas de Calais, France.**

Private E. Kelly, 19662, The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, died on May 23, 1916.

Sergeant E. Kelly, 11191, The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, died on May 28, 1916.

Private E. Kelly, 17399, Manchester Regiment, died on August 26, 1916.

Private E. Kelly, 6332, 8th Bat., The King's (Liverpool Regiment), died on Thursday **September 28, 1916. He was son and Lucy Kelly.** He is buried in **C. 7 Longueval Road Cemetery, Somme, France.**

Gunner E. Kelly, 2008, "C" Coy., 182 Brigade**, Royal Field Artillery, died** on Sunday **October 1, 1916**

and is buried in Sp. Memorial. 46**, Guard's Cemetery, Lesboeufs, Somme, France.**

Private Edward Kelly, 4811, 19th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., killed in action on **November 14, 1916** and is commemorated on the **Villers-Bretonneux Memorial**, Somme, France.

Private E. Kelly, 49066, age 27, 1st Bat., Cheshire Regiment, died on Sunday**, December 24, 1916. He was son of Patrick and Mary Kelly, 35 Gradwell St., Stockport, Cheshire.** He is buried in 111. D. 18, **Gorre British and Indian Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France.**

Private Ernest Arthur Kelly, 75724, 29th Bat., Canadian Infantry (British Columbia Regiment), died on Saturday **March 11, 1916. He was son of Lucy Kelly, 53 Ashley Hill, Bristol and the late Robert Kelly.** He is commemorated on **a special memorial in Bristol (Greenbank) Cemetery, Gloucestershire.**

Sergeant Edward L. Kelly, 23081, 2nd Bat., Canadian Infantry (Eastern Ontario Regiment), died on Saturday **September 9, 1916.** He is commemorated on **Vimy Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.**

Lance Corporal E. J. Kelly, 11744, age 24, Scots Guards, died on March 17, 1916.
Private E. J. Kelly, 843, age 23, Royal Fusiliers, died on April 20, 1916.

Private E. P. Kelly, 467408, 8th Bat., Canadian Infantry (Manitoba Regiment), died on Tuesday **September 26, 1916.** He is buried in VI. D. 8 **Courcelette British Cemetery, Somme, France.**

Private E. P. Kelly, 183719, Canadian Infantry (Alberta Regiment), died on October 1, 1916.

Private F. Kelly, 11925, age 21, Dorsetshire Regiment, died on February 16, 1916.

Lance Sergeant F. Kelly, 11637, York and Lancaster Regiment, died on July 1, 1916.

Lance Corporal F. Kelly, 12996, York and Lancaster Regiment, died on July 1, 1916.

Private F. Kelly, 13857, South Staffordshire Regiment, died on July 12, 1916.

Private Frank Kelly, 8190, 1st Bat., Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), died on Tuesday **July 25, 1916.** He is commemorated on Pier and Face 10A, **Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.**

Private F. Kelly, 2031, Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment), died on September 3, 1916.

Private Francis Kelly, 5382, age 43, 1st Bat., Royal Munster Fusiliers, died on Saturday **September 9, 1916** and is commemorated on pier and face 16 C. **Thiepval Memorial, Somme,** France. He was **son of James and Rose Kelly, Ravella, Terrace, Aughnacloy, Co. Tyrone.**

Private F. Kelly, 32287, 2nd Bat., Lancashire Fusiliers, died on Thursday **October 12, 1916.** He is buried in XI. ZZ. 3 **Guards Cemetery, Lesboeufs, Somme, France.**

Private F. Kelly, 147749, age 42, Canadian Infantry (Manitoba Regiment), died on October 14, 1916.

Private Frank Kelly, 25685, age 38, 2nd Bat., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, died on Monday **October 23, 1916** and is buried in **London Cemetery and Extension** (Grave 8. F. 21), **Longueval, Somme,** France. He was **son of the late John and Mary Kelly, Kilcullen, Co. Kildare.**

Sergeant F. Kelly, 15170, age 28, 52nd Coy., Machine Gun Corps (Infantry), died on Saturday **November 4, 1916** and is buried in Grave V. G. 3 in **Bancourt British Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France.** He **was son of Mr. and Mrs. Kelly, 13 Victoria St., Trealaw, Dinas (Rhonda), Glam., Wales.**

Private Frank A. Kelly, 69482, age 24, 26th Bat., Canadian Infantry (New Brunswick Regiment), died on Friday September 15, 1916. He was **son of William and Ellen Kelly (née Lyons), Chatham, New Brunswick**. He is commemorated on **Vimy Memorial, Pas de Calais**, France.

Private Frederick Charles Kelly, 1706, age 26, 31st Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., killed in action **on July 20, 1916.** He was **son of William and Sarah Kelly, Kowbi. Queensland,** and was born in Childers, Queensland. He is buried in Rue-Petillon Military Cemetery, Fleurbaix, Pas de Calais, France.

Trooper F. G. Kelly, 9/2189, age 20, N. Z. Training Unit, died March 15, 1916.

Corporal F. H. Kelly, G/1942, Durham Light Infantry, died on March 27, 1916.

Leading Seaman Francis John Kelly, 215040, age 30, H.M.S. Russell, Royal Navy, died on Thursday, April 27 1916. He is commemorated on Panel 15, Chatham Naval Memorial, Kent.

Private F. J. Kelly, 7/2559, Auckland Regiment, N.Z.E.F., died on September 23, 1916.

Private Francis Michael Kelly, 3164, age 39, 28th Bat., Australian Infantry A.I.F., killed in action **on November 6, 1916.** He was **son of Michael and Ann Kelly, and Husband of Lilian M. Kelly,** 590 High St**., Freemantle,** W.A., and was born in Victoria. He is commemorated on Villiers-Bretonneux Memorial, Somme, France.

Able Seaman Felix Ruddy Kelly, J/19472, age 21, H.M.S. Queen Mary, Royal Navy, died on Wednesday, May 31, 1916. He was **son of Francis and Elizabeth Kelly, Rathmore, Cabra Park, Dublin.** He is commemorated on Plymouth Naval Memorial, Devon, Panel 12.

Private Fred Stanley Kelly, 445377, age 24, 21st Bat., Canadian Infantry (Eastern Ontario Regiment), died on Friday September 15, 1916. He was husband of Mrs. Elizabeth J. O. Kelly, 190 Woolwich Rd., Charlton, London, England. He is commemorated on **Vimy Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.**

Lieutenant Commander F. S. Kelly, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, died on November 13, 1916.

Private Francis Vincent Kelly, 424476, 28th Bat., Canadian Infantry (Saskatchewan Regiment), died on Tuesday September 26, 1916. He is commemorated on **Vimy Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.**

Private G. Kelly, S/11088, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, died on January 2, 1916.

Private G. Kelly, 26242, Royal Scots, died on May 19, 1916.

Rifleman George Kelly, 18005, 13th Bat., Royal Irish Rifles, died on Saturday **July 1, 1916** and is commemorated on Pier and Face 15 A and 15 B on the **Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.**

Private George Kelly, 15153, 16th Bat., Highland Light Infantry, died on Saturday **July 1, 1916.** He is commemorated on Pier and Face 15 C. **Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.**

Private George Abner Kelly, 185, age 32, 21st Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., died in hospital at Harefield of disease**, on April 17,** 1916. He was the **son of William and Lucinda Kelly, Boweya, Victoria,** Australia. He is buried at Harefield (St. Mary's) Churchyard, Middlesex, England. **His brother Thomas Arthur Kelly**, age 24, was to die on October 4, 1917, and is **commemorated on the Menin Gate Memorial**.

Private G. G. Kelly, 10/2986, age 25, Wellington Regiment, N.Z.E.F., died on September 26, 1916.

Private George Hedley Kelly, 37044, 1st Bat., Manchester Regiment, died on Thursday **July 1, 1916** and is **commemorated on Basra Memorial, Iraq.**

Private G. H. Kelly, 4148, age 30, Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment), died on September 17, 1916.
Sergeant G. H. Kelly, 16483, age 29, Bedfordshire Regiment, died on July 30, 1916.

Sergeant H. Kelly, 7318, Sherwood Foresters (Notts. and Derby Regiment), died on February 12,

1916.

Private H. Kelly, 61174, 22nd Bat., Canadian Infantry (Quebec Regiment), died on Sunday April 23, 1916. He is buried in VI. D. 3A, Lijssenthoek Military Cemetery, Poperinge, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.

Private H. Kelly, 2997, age 22, The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, died on June 20, 1916.

Private H. Kelly, 32627, Yorkshire Regiment, August 2, 1916.

Private H. Kelly, 22972, Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), died on October 25, 1916.

Private Harold Alva Kelly, 3050, age 24, 6th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., son of Charles and Alice Kelly, 70 Napier St., Fitzroy, Victoria, Australia, was killed in action on August 16, 1916, and is buried in Sunken Road Cemetery, Contalmaison, Somme, France.

Private Harold Blanchford Kelly, 129709, 72nd Bat., Canadian Infantry (British Columbia Regiment), died on Saturday **November 25, 1916.** He is commemorated on **Vimy Memorial, Pas de Calais. France.**

Private Herbert D. Kelly, 48512, age 21, 4th Bat., The King's (Liverpool Regiment), died on Saturday **October 28, 1916.** He was **son of William Alfred and Margaret Elizabeth Kelly.** He is commemorated on Pier and Face 1. D. 8 B and 8 C **Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.**

Private H. E. Kelly, 4891, age 20, 2nd/19th Bat, County of London, London Regiment, died on Wednesday August 16, 1916 and is buried in grave 111. E. 4., Ecoivres Military Cemetery, Mont-St. Eloi, Pas de Calais, France. He was **foster son of Kate Russell, 34 Salisbury Rd., Highgate Hill, London.**

Private Henry Fletcher Kelly, 21412, age 26, 19th Bat., The King's (Liverpool Regiment), died on Tuesday July 11, 1916. He was son of Ann Elizabeth Kelly, 9 Underly St., Edge Hill, Liverpool. He is commemorated on Pier and Face 1 D 8 B and 8 C Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.

Private H. J. Kelly, 110290, 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles (Quebec Regiment), died on June 7, 1916.

Private Henry Mitchell Kelly, 3261, age 24, 1st/6th Bat., Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), died on Monday **April 3, 1916.** He was **son of John and Rebecca Kelly, Mochan, Castlecaulfield, Co. Tyrone.** He is buried in 11. B. Z **Maroeuil British Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France.**

Private H. R. Kelly, TF/4407, age 19, Middlesex Regiment, died on August 31, 1916.

Corporal H. T. Kelly, 10786, age 35, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry, died on June 16, 1916.

Leading Stoker Herbert Thomas Kelly, K/3232, age 33, H.M.S. Ardent, Royal Navy, died on Thursday, June 1, 1916. He was **son of Thomas and Clara Kelly, 11 Holingdean Rd., Brighton.** He is commemorated on Portsmouth Naval Memorial, Hampshire, on Pane 16.

Private John Kelly, 51289, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry (Eastern Ontario Reg.,), died on January 21, 1916. He is commemorated on Panel 10 Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial
Ypres (now Ieper) is a town in the Province of West Flanders. The Memorial is situated at the eastern side of the town on the road to Menin (Menen) and Courtrai (Kortrijk). Each night at 8 pm the traffic is stopped at the Menin Gate while members of the local Fire Brigade sound the Last Post in the roadway under the Memorial's arches.
The Menin Gate is one of four memorials to the missing in Belgian Flanders which cover the area known as the Ypres Salient. Broadly speaking, the Salient stretched from Langemarck in the north to the northern edge in Ploegsteert Wood in the south, but it varied in area and shape throughout the war. The Salient was formed during the First Battle of Ypres in October and November 1914, when a small British Expeditionary Force succeeded in securing the town before the onset of winter, pushing the German forces back to the Passchendaele Ridge. The Second Battle of Ypres began in April 1915 when the Germans released poison

gas into the Allied lines north of Ypres. This was the first time gas had been used by either side and the violence of the attack forced an Allied withdrawal and a shortening of the line of defence. There was little more significant activity on this front until 1917, when in the Third Battle of Ypres an offensive was mounted by Commonwealth forces to divert German attention from a weakened French front further south. The initial attempt in June to dislodge the Germans from the Messines Ridge was a complete success, but the main assault north-eastward, which began at the end of July, quickly became a dogged struggle against determined opposition and the rapidly deteriorating weather. The campaign finally came to a close in November with the capture of Passchendaele. The German offensive of March 1918 met with some initial success, but was eventually checked and repulsed in a combined effort by the Allies in September. The battles of the Ypres Salient claimed many lives on both sides and it quickly became clear that the commemoration of members of the Commonwealth forces with no known grave would have to be divided between several different sites. The site of the Menin Gate was chosen because of the hundreds of thousands of men who passed through it on their way to the battlefields. It commemorates those of all Commonwealth nations (except New Zealand) who died in the Salient, in the case of United Kingdom casualties before 16 August 1917. Those United Kingdom and New Zealand servicemen who died after that date are named on the memorial at Tyne Cot, a site which marks the furthest point reached by Commonwealth forces in Belgium until nearly the end of the war. Other New Zealand casualties are commemorated on memorials at Buttes New British Cemetery and Messines Ridge British Cemetery. The YPRES (MENIN GATE) MEMORIAL now bears the names of more than 54,000 officers and men whose graves are not known. The memorial, designed by Sir Reginald Blomfield with sculpture by Sir William Reid-Dick, was unveiled by Lord Plumer in July 1927. No. of Identified Casualties: 54322

Private J. Kelly, 16583, age 26, Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), died on January 31, 1916. He is buried in grave IV. H. 71 Bethune Town Cemetery.
Bethune is 29 kilometres north of Arras. From the town centre of Bethune, turn right in front of the Tribunal and second right at the bottom of the road down to the cul-de-sac where the cemetery will be found.
For much of the First World War, Bethune was comparatively free from bombardment and remained an important railway and hospital centre, as well as a corps and divisional headquarters. The 33rd Casualty Clearing Station was in the town until December 1917. Early in 1918, Bethune began to suffer from constant shell fire and in April 1918, German forces reached Locon, five kilometres to the north. The bombardment of 21 May did great damage to the town and it was not till October that pressure from the Germans was relaxed. Bethune Town Cemetery contains 3,004 Commonwealth burials of the First World War, including 26 men of the 1/8th Manchester Regiment who were killed by a bomb on 22 December 1917 while marching to rest billets. Second World War burials number 19. There are also 122 French and 87 German war graves. The Commonwealth section of the cemetery was designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens. No. of Identified Casualties: 3181

Sapper J. Kelly, 132760, 252 Coy., **Royal Engineers, died** on Friday **February 18, 1916** and is buried in grave A. 17. 23. **St. Sever Cemetery, Rouen, Seine-Maritime, France.**

Private J. Kelly, 22031, Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), died on February 20, 1916. He is buried in grave 21. 1210 Glasgow Eastern Necropolis.

Private J. Kelly, 10980, The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, died on February 29, 1916. He is commemorated on Bay 7, Arras Memorial.
The Arras Memorial is in the Faubourg-d'Amiens Cemetery, which is in the Boulevard du General de Gaulle in the western part of the town of Arras. The cemetery is near the Citadel, approximately 2 kilometres due west of the railway station.
The French handed over Arras to Commonwealth forces in the spring of 1916 and the system of tunnels upon which the town is built were used and developed in preparation for the major offensive planned for April 1917. The Commonwealth section of the FAUBOURG D'AMIENS CEMETERY was begun in March 1916, behind the French military cemetery established earlier. It continued to be used by field ambulances and fighting units until November 1918. The cemetery was enlarged after the Armistice when graves were brought in from the battlefields and from two smaller cemeteries in the vicinity. The cemetery contains 2,651 Commonwealth burials of the First World War. In addition, there are 30 war graves of other nationalities, most of them German. During the Second World War, Arras was occupied by United Kingdom forces headquarters until the town was evacuated on 23 May 1940. Arras then remained in

German hands until retaken by Commonwealth and Free French forces on 1 September 1944. The cemetery contains seven Commonwealth burials of the Second World War. The graves in the French military cemetery were removed after the First World War, to other burial grounds and the land they had occupied was used for the construction of the Arras Memorial and Arras Flying Services Memorial. The ARRAS MEMORIAL commemorates almost 35,000 servicemen from the United Kingdom, South Africa and New Zealand who died in the Arras sector between the spring of 1916 and 7 August 1918, the eve of the Advance to Victory, and have no known grave. The most conspicuous events of this period were the Arras offensive of April-May 1917, and the German attack in the spring of 1918. Canadian and Australian servicemen killed in these operations are commemorated by memorials at Vimy and Villers-Bretonneux. A separate memorial remembers those killed in the Battle of Cambrai in 1917. The ARRAS FLYING SERVICES MEMORIAL commemorates nearly 1,000 airmen of the Royal Naval Air Service, the Royal Flying Corps, and the Royal Air Force, either by attachment from other arms of the forces of the Commonwealth or by original enlistment, who were killed on the whole Western Front and who have no known grave. Both cemetery and memorial were designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, with sculpture by Sir William Reid Dick. No. of Identified Casualties: 34717

Private J. Kelly, 23109, age 23, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, died on March 17, 1916.
Son of Michael and Margaret Kelly, of 34, Prospect Row, Limerick. Born at Aldershot
He is buried in grave 11 T 11 St. Vaasst Post Military Cemetery, Richebourg, L'Avoue.
The cemetery lies near the village of Richebourg-l'Avoue which is 9 kilometres north-east of Bethune. From Bethune follow the D.171 toward Armentieres and progress onto the D.166 proceeding into the outskirts of Richebourg. Take a left turning into Rue des Charbonniers for approximately 2 kilometres and the cemetery is on the right hand side.
Richebourg-L'Avoue village remained in British hands from the Autumn of 1914 to the 9th April, 1918, though the front line was within 1.6 kilometres of it. It was recovered in September, 1918. The strong point from which the cemetery was named was in turn named from the hamlet of St. Vaast, between the village of Richebourg-St. Vaast and Goix-Barbee. It stands in an old orchard between two farm buildings, where a trench tramway had its terminus and a Dressing Station was established. It was begun in May, 1915, at the time of the Battle of Festubert, and used by fighting units and Field Ambulances until July, 1917. In April and May, 1918, the Germans buried 90 of their men at the South-East end, and in September and October, 1918, 18 further British dead were buried in Plot V. Eleven Portuguese soldiers buried here in May-July, 1917, have been removed to the Portuguese Military Cemetery. There are now nearly 800, 1914-18 war casualties commemorated in this site. Of these, a small number are unidentified. Special memorials are erected to three soldiers from the United Kingdom, buried in the cemetery, whose graves cannot now be traced. There are 91 German burials here, 34 being unidentified. The cemetery covers an area of 4,080 square metres and is enclosed by a flint wall. No. of Identified Casualties: 850

Rifleman James Kelly, 2347, 1st Bat., Royal Irish Rifles, died on Tuesday **March 21, 1916 (**from rifle fire in the trenches**)** and is **buried in Rue-du-Military Cemetery, Fleurbaix, Pas de Calais, France.**

Sergeant John Kelly, 235, Seaforth Highlanders, died on April 6, 1916. He is commemorated on Panel 37 & 64 Basra Memorial.

Private J. Kelly, PLY/18288, Royal Marine Light Infantry, died on April 6, 1916. He is commemorated in Church S. L. 15 Ford Park Cemetery formerly Plymouth Old Cemetery (Pennycomequick).

Private James Kelly, 14785, age 29, North Staffordshire Regiment, died on April 9, 1916. He is commemorated on Pane 34, Basra Memorial, Iraq.
Son of the late John and Ann Kelly
Until 1997 the Basra Memorial was located on the main quay of the naval dockyard at Maqil, on the west bank of the Shatt-al-Arab, about 8 kilometres north of Basra. Because of the sensitivity of the site, the Memorial was moved by presidential decree. The move, carried out by the authorities in Iraq, involved a considerable amount of manpower, transport costs and sheer engineering on their part, and the Memorial has been re-erected in its entirety. The Basra Memorial is now located 32 kilometres along the road to Nasiriyah, in the middle of what was a major battleground during the first Gulf War. The Panel Numbers quoted at the end of each entry relate to the panels dedicated to the Regiment served with. Historical Information: The Basra Memorial commemorates more than 40,500 members of the Commonwealth forces

who died in the operations in Mesopotamia from the Autumn of 1914 to the end of August 1921 and whose graves are not known.
Until 1997 the Basra Memorial was located on the main quay of the naval dockyard at Maqil, on the west bank of the Shatt-al-Arab, about 8 kilometres north of Basra. Because of the sensitivity of the site, the Memorial was moved by presidential decree. The move, carried out by the authorities in Iraq, involved a considerable amount of manpower, transport costs and sheer engineering on their part, and the Memorial has been re-erected in its entirety. The Basra Memorial is now located 32 kilometres along the road to Nasiriyah, in the middle of what was a major battleground during the first Gulf War. The Panel Numbers quoted at the end of each entry relate to the panels dedicated to the Regiment served with. Historical Information: The Basra Memorial commemorates more than 40,500 members of the Commonwealth forces who died in the operations in Mesopotamia from the Autumn of 1914 to the end of August 1921 and whose graves are not known.

Private J. Kelly, 14062, 4th Bat., The King's (Liverpool Regiment), died on Saturday April 15, 1916. He is buried in J. 8 Cambrin Churchyard Extension, Pas de Calais, France.

Private J. Kelly, 9777, 2nd Bat., Durham Light Infantry, died on Friday **April 28, 1916**, and is buried in **Essex Farm Cemetery, Leper,** West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.

Private J. Kelly, 21026, age 32, 9th Bat., Lancashire Fusiliers, died on Sunday **April 30, 1916.** He was **son of Patrick and Ann Kelly. He was born in Sunderland.** He is buried in 10 A. 5542. U**. Sunderland (Ryhope Road) Cemetery, Durham.**

Fireman Joseph Kelly, age 28, Mercantile Marine, died on May 2, 1916. He is commemorated on Towe Hill Memorial. Son of James and Mary Ann Kelly; husband of Isabella Kelly (nee Robson), of 9, Fenwick Row, Seaham Harbour, Co. Durham. Born at Seaham.
The Tower Hill Memorial commemorates men and women of the Merchant Navy and Fishing Fleets who died in both World Wars and who have no known grave. It stands on the south side of the garden of Trinity Square, London, close to The Tower of London. The Memorial Register may be consulted at Trinity House Corporation, Trinity Square (Cooper's Row entrance), Tower Hill, London EC3 N4DH, which will be found behind the Memorial. Tel: 020 7481 6900.
In the First World War, the civilian navy's duty was to be the supply service of the Royal Navy, to transport troops and supplies to the armies, to transport raw materials to overseas munitions factories and munitions from those factories, to maintain, on a reduced scale, the ordinary import and export trade, to supply food to the home country and - in spite of greatly enlarged risks and responsibilities - to provide both personnel and ships to supplement the existing resources of the Royal Navy. Losses of vessels were high from the outset, but had peaked in 1917 when in January the German government announced the adoption of "unrestricted submarine warfare". The subsequent preventative measures introduced by the Ministry of Shipping - including the setting up of the convoy system where warships were used to escort merchant vessels - led to a decrease in losses but by the end of the war, 3,305 merchant ships had been lost with a total of 17,000 lives. In the Second World War, losses were again considerable in the early years, reaching a peak in 1942. The heaviest losses were suffered in the Atlantic, but convoys making their way to Russia around the North Cape, and those supplying Malta in the Mediterranean were also particularly vulnerable to attack. In all, 4,786 merchant ships were lost during the war with a total of 32,000 lives. More than one quarter of this total was lost in home waters. The First World War section of the Tower Hill Memorial commemorates almost 12, 000 Mercantile Marine casualties who have no grave but the sea. The memorial was designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens with sculpture by Sir William Reid-Dick. The Second World War extension, designed by Sir Edward Maufe, with sculpture by Charles Wheeler, bears almost 24,000 names. No. of Identified Casualties: 35808

Rifleman James Kelly, 7194, age 18, 2nd Bat., Royal Irish Rifles, died on Wednesday **May 17, 1916** and is **buried in Ecoivres Military Cemetery, Mont-St. Eloi Pas de Calais,** France. He was **son of Daniel and Mary Ellen Kelly, Market St., Cootehill, Co. Cavan.**

Private J. Kelly, 14948, age 47, West Yorkshire Regiment (Prince of Wales's Own), died on May 21, 1916. He is buried in grave V. A. 10 La Laiterie Military Cemetery. He was brother-in-law of Mrs. T.

Williams, 20 Harrowgate St., Everton, Liverpool. He is buried in IX. B. 1 S**. La Laiterie Military Cemetery, Heuvelland, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.**
La Laiterie Military Cemetery is located 7 Km south of Ieper town centre on the Kemmelseweg (N331), connecting Ieper to Kemmel. From Ieper town centre the Kemmelseweg is reached via the Rijselsestraat, through the Lille Gate (Rijselpoort) and straight on towards Armentieres (N336). 900 metres after the crossroads is the right hand
turning onto the Kemmelseweg made prominent by a level crossing. The cemetery is located on the right hand side of the road, 5 km after joining the Kemmelseweg.
The cemetery, named from a dairy farm, was begun in November 1914 and used Son of James and Hannah Kelly, of 41, Hornby St., Bury, Lancs.
La Laiterie Military Cemetery is located 7 Km south of Ieper town centre on the Kemmelseweg (N331), connecting Ieper to Kemmel. From Ieper town centre the Kemmelseweg is reached via the Rijselsestraat, through the Lille Gate (Rijselpoort) and straight on towards Armentieres (N336). 900 metres after the crossroads is the right hand until October 1918 by units holding this sector of the front. The different plots were, to a great extent, treated as regimental burial grounds; the majority of the graves in Plots II, III and X, for instance, were those of the 26th, 25th and 24th Canadian Infantry Battalions, respectively, and all but one of the graves in Plot VIII are those of the 5th Northumberland Fusiliers. On 25 April 1918, the cemetery fell into German hands, but it was retaken at the beginning of September. After the Armistice, graves were brought into the cemetery from the battlefields north and north-east of Kemmel. There are now 751 Commonwealth casualties of the First World War buried or commemorated in this cemetery. 180 of the burials are unidentified and special memorials commemorate two servicemen whose graves were destroyed in later fighting. The cemetery was designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens. No. of Identified Casualties: 571

Private J. Kelly, 14433, 23rd Bat., The King's (Liverpool Regiment), died on Monday **May 22, 1916.**
IX. B. 15. Cemetery: LA LAITERIE MILITARY CEMETERY
Brother-in-law of Mrs. T. Williams, of 20, Harrogate St., Everton, Liverpool

Private J. Kelly, 21189, 8th Bat., Royal Irish Fusiliers, died on Thursday May 25, 1916 and is buried in Vermelles British Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France (grave IV C. 18).

Private James Kelly, 10349, age 23, 1st Bat., Connaught Rangers, son of Jack Kelly, 18 Stafford St., Dublin, died on Saturday, **May 27, 1916**, and is commemorated on Face E, Kirkee 1914-18, adjoining the University town of Poona, on the Plateau above **Bombay, India**.

Able Seaman James Kelly, J/20255, H.M.S. Queen Mary, Royal Navy, **died on** Wednesday, **May 31, 1916**. HMS "Indefatigable", and is commemorated on Panel 13, on **Portsmouth Naval Memorial**, Hampshire.

Stoker James Kelly, 8392S, age 21, Royal Naval Reserve, died on May 31, 1916. HMS "Shark". He is commemorated on 13 Portsmouth Naval Memorial.
Son of John and Maria Kelly, of 4, Townhead St., Stevenston, Ayrshire.

Private Joseph Kelly, PLY/15555, Royal Marine Light Infantry, died on May 31, 1916. He is commemorated on 18 Plymouth Memorial.

Private J. Kelly, 431009, 28th Bat., Canadian Infantry (Saskatchewan Regiment), died on Tuesday **June 6, 1916.** He is commemorated on Panel 18 - 26 - 28 **Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Leper, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.**

Private J. Kelly, 18233, age 31, 1st Bat., The King's (Liverpool Regiment), died on Friday **June 9, 1916. He was husband of S. E. Kelly, 17 Dalkeith St., Princess Park, Liverpool.** He is buried in 111. C. 7 **Cabaret-Rouge British Cemetery, Souchez, Pas de Calais, France.**

Private J. Kelly, 11845, North Staffordshire Regiment, died on June 12, 1916. He is buried in grave VII E 7 Amara War Cemetery.

Lance Corporal J. Kelly, 19994, 8th Bat., Royal Irish Fusiliers, died on Friday **June 16, 1916** and is buried in **Bois-Carre Military Cemetery, (Grave G. 1) Haisnes, Pas de Calais, France.**

Private James Kelly, 6255, age 23, 2nd Bat., Irish Guards, died on Tuesday **June 24, 1916** and is **buried in grave VIII. B. 14, Lijssenthoek Military Cemetery, Poperinge, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.** He was **husband of Mary Kelly, Corn Market, Wexford.**

Private James Kelly, 1960, 2nd Bat., Royal Munster Fusiliers, died on Sunday **June 25, 1916** and is commutated on **Arras Memorial** (Bay 9), **Pas de Calais, France.**

Rifleman James Kelly, 4/6687, 1st Bat., Royal Irish Rifles, died on Saturday July 1, 1916 and is commemorated on the **Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.** [60 R.I.R men killed on July 1, 1916]

Lance Corporal James Kelly, 19925 (? 9929), 8th Bat., York and Lancaster Regiment, killed in action on July 1, 1916. Born Creggs, Co. Galway.

Private James Kelly, 9507, 1st Bat., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, died on Saturday, July 1, 1916. He is commemorated on Pier and Face 4 D and 5 B, Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.

Private J. Kelly, 5630, 1st Bat., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, died on Saturday **July 1, 1916** and is buried in grave 11. A. 3. **Auchonvillers Military Cemetery, Somme,** France. He was **son of Mrs. Kelly, New Building Lane, Kilkenny.**

Private James Kelly, 334, Northumberland Fusiliers (Tyneside Irish Brigade), died on July 1, 1916. He is commemorated on Pier and Face 10 B 11 B & 12 b Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.

Driver John Kelly, T/17523, age 36, Army Services Corps, died on July 1, 1916. He is buried in C. RC grave 81, Warrington Cemetery. Son of John and Rose Kelly; husband of Margaret Kelly, of 114, Peirpoint St., Warrington.

Private John Kelly, 20370, age 25, 22nd Bat., Manchester Regiment, died on Saturday **July 1, 1916 and is** commemorated on **Thiepval Memorial** (Pier and Face 13 A and 14 C), **Somme, France.** He was **son of Mary Hopkins (formerly Kelly), 38 Lower Byron St., Deansgate, Manchester and the late Thomas Kelly.**

Private James Kelly, 17832, age 21, King's Own Scottish Borderers, died on July 1, 1916. He is commemorated on Pier and Face 4A & 4D Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.
Son of Peter and Elizabeth Kelly, of 13, Oldham St., Tyldesley, Manchester.

Private James Kelly, 3241, 1st Bat., Lancashire Fusiliers, died on Saturday **July 1, 1916.** He is commemorated on Pier and Face 3 C and 3 D **Thiepval Memorial, Somme.**

Private John Kelly, 11861, King's Own (Royal Lancashire Regiment), died on July 1, 1916. He is commemorated on Pier and Face 5D & 12B **Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.**

Corporal James Kelly, 767, South Lancashire Regiment, died on July 3, 1916. He is commemorated on Pier and Face 3C & 3A **Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.**

Private John Kelly, 33622, age 38, 9th Bat., Cheshire Regiment, died on Monday**, July 3, 1916. Brother of Mrs. Catherine English, 79 Back William St., Pallion, Sunderland.** He is commemorated on Pier and Face 3 C and 4 A, **Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.**

Private J. Kelly, 20031, 1st Bat., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, died on Monday, July 3, 1916. He is buried in IV. C. 1, **Abbeyville Communal Cemetery, Somme, France.**

Private Joseph Kelly, 14876, The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, died on July 4, 1916. He is commemorated on Pier and Face 11 A, **Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.**

Private J. Kelly, 7475, 1st Bat., Connaught Rangers, died Wednesday, July 5, 1916, and is buried in grave V. Q. 8 in **Basra War Cemetery, Iraq**.

Private James Kelly, 19661, age 19, 13th Bat., The King's (Liverpool Regiment), died on Friday July 14, 1916. He was **son of Joseph and Elizabeth Kelly, 19 Gregory St., West Gorton, Manchester**. He is commemorated on Pier and Face 1. D. 8 B and 8 C **Thiepval Memorial, Somme**, France.

Private J. Kelly, S/6988, 1st Bat., Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), died on Friday **July 14, 1916.** He is buried in B. 14 **Fricourt British Cemetery, Somme, France.**

Private John Kelly, 13851, age 28, Cameron Highlanders, died on July 17, 1916. He is buried in grave IV G 5, Vermelles British Cemetery.
Vermelles is a village 10 kilometres north-west of Lens. From Lens take the N43, towards Bethune, to its junction with the D75 in Mazingarbe. Turn right at this junction and continue for approximately 900 metres when Vermelles British Cemetery will be found on the left hand side of the road.
Vermelles was in German hands from the middle of October 1914 to the beginning of December 1914, when it was recaptured by the French. The cemetery was begun in August 1915 (though a few graves are slightly earlier), and during the Battle of Loos, when the Chateau was used as a dressing station, Plot I was completed. It was laid out and fenced by the Pioneers of the 1st Gloucesters, and known for a long time as "Gloucester Graveyard". The remaining Plots were made by the Divisions (from the Dismounted Cavalry Division onwards) holding the line 1.6 kilometres East of the cemetery until April 1917, and they incorporated a few isolated French graves of October 1914. From April 1917, to the Armistice, the cemetery was closed; but after the Armistice graves were brought in (to Plots II, IV and VI) from the battlefields to the East. There are now over 2134 First World War casualties commemorated in this cemetery. Of these, 198 are unidentified and special memorials are erected to six soldiers from the United Kingdom, known to be buried among them. This cemetery also contains the graves of 11 casualties of other nationalities. This cemetery was designed by Sir Herbert Baker. No. of Identified Casualties: 1942

Private John Kelly, 2868, age 35, 60th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., son of the late Charles and Agnes Kelly, a **native of Glasgow, Scotland**, **killed in action on July 19, 1916,** and is **commemorated on pane 21, V.C. Corner, Australian Cemetery Memorial, Fromelles Nord, France.**

Lance Corporal Joseph Kelly, 1690, age 34, 56th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., son of Edward and Mary Ann Kelly, Railway Reserve, Lawson St., Hamilton, N.S.W., a native of East Maitland,, N.S.W., was killed in action on July 20, 1916, and is buried in **Anzac Cemetery, Sailly-Sur-La-Lys, Pas Calais**, France..

Private James Kelly, 12449, age 23, Cameron Highlanders, died on July, 21, 1916. He is buried in grave 2, Plot 1, Row F, Corbie Community Cemetery Extension.
Son of James and Margaret Mills Mitchell Kelly, of 4, Galloway Street, Paisley

Private John Kelly, 15971, The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, died on July 23, 1916. He is commemorated on Pier and Face 11A Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.

Lance Corporal James Kelly (served as Healy), 35534, 10th Bat., Cheshire Regiment, died on Monday, July 24, 1916. He was the husband of M. Kelly, 17 Great Ship St., Dublin. He is buried in RC. 488. Grangegorman Military Cemetery, Dublin.

Private J. Kelly, 2583, Gordon Highlanders, died on July 28, 1916. He is buried in grave G 71 A, Old Machar (St. Machar) Cathedral Churchyard.

Private James Kelly, 1718, 19th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., son of John Henry and Trephina Maria Kelly, a **native of Plymouth**, England, died of wounds on **July 30, 1916**, and is buried in **Puchevillers British Cemetery**, Somme, France..

Driver Joseph Kelly, L/10514, age 19, 35th Div. Ammunition Col., **Royal Field Artillery, died** on Monday **July 31, 1916** and is commemorated on Pier and Face 1 A and 8 A, on **Thiepval Memorial,**

Somme, France. He was **son of Hugh Kelly, 15 Drumellan St., Maybole, Ayrshire, Scotland.**

Private John Kelly, 12555, age 33, South Lancashire Regiment, died on August 3, 1916. He is buried in grave B 33.1, St. Sever Cemetery, Rouen.

Private James Kelly, 4154, age 46, King's Own (Royal Lancashire Regiment), died on August 10, 1916. He is buried in Plot 2; Row A, Grave 84, Corbie Communal Cemetery Extension.

Private J. Kelly, 3/7171, Suffolk Regiment, died on August 11, 1916. He is buried in grave F 39, Carnoy Military Cemetery.

Carnoy is a village just north of the road, D938, from Albert to Peronne, about 10 kilometres east-south-east of Albert. The Military Cemetery is on the south side of the village, on the north side of the road to Maricourt

The cemetery was begun in August, 1915, by the 2nd King's Own Scottish Borderers and the 2nd King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, when the village was immediately South of the British front line. It continued in use by troops holding this sector until July, 1916, when Field Ambulances came up and a camp was established on the higher ground North of the village. It was closed in March, 1917. From March to August, 1918, it was in German hands, and German (and a few British) graves were made between the British graves and the entrance, and also in a German Cemetery alongside; but the German graves and the German Cemetery were removed in 1924. There are now over 850, 1914-18 war casualties commemorated in this site. Of these, nearly 30 are unidentified and special memorials are erected to 17 soldiers and one airman from the United Kingdom, known or believed to be buried among them. The cemetery covers an area of 4,441 square metres and is enclosed by a red brick wall. No. of Identified Casualties: 826

Private J. Kelly, 11298, 8th Bat., Royal Irish Fusiliers, died on Friday **August 11, 1916** and is **buried in Chocques Military Cemetery (Grave 1. J. 37), Pas de Calais, France.**

Chocques is 4 kilometres north-west of Bethune on the road to Lillers. When you reach the traffic lights on this road at Chocques, follow the signs for the centre of town and go through the main street, then turn left towards Gonnheim. Take the next turning on the right and the cemetery lies approximately 400 metres down the road on the left.

Chocques was occupied by Commonwealth forces from the late autumn of 1914 to the end of the war. The village was at one time the headquarters of I Corps and from January 1915 to April 1918, No 1 Casualty Clearing Station was posted there. Most of the burials from this period are of casualties who died at the clearing station from wounds received at the Bethune front. From April to September 1918, during the German advance on this front, the burials were carried out by field ambulances, divisions and fighting units. The groups of graves of a single Royal Artillery brigade in Plot II, Row A, and of the 2nd Seaforths in II D, and III A, are significant of the casualties of the 4th Division at that time. The big collective grave in VI A contains the remains of 29 soldiers of the 4th King's Liverpool Regiment killed in a troop train in April 1918. The stone memorial in IA is placed behind the graves of eight men of the 3rd Squadron, RFC, killed in a bomb explosion on the aerodrome at Merville in March 1915. After the Armistice, further graves were brought into the cemetery from a number of small cemeteries and isolated sites in the area. Chocques Military Cemetery now contains 1,801 Commonwealth burials of the First World War, 134 of them unidentified. There are also 82 German war graves, 47 being unidentified. The cemetery was designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens. No. of Identified Casualties: 1700

Rifleman Joseph Kelly, 4028, West Yorkshire Regiment (Prince of Wales's Own), died on August 13, 1916. He is commemorated on Pier and Face 2A 2C & 2D **Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.**

Private J. Kelly, 6384, 1st Bat., Connaught Rangers, died on Sunday, **August 20,** 1916, and is buried in grave XVIII. L. 11 in **Amara War Cemetery**, **Iraq.**

Amara is a town on the left bank of the Tigris some 520 kilometres from the sea. The War Cemetery is a little east of the town between the left bank of the river and the Chahaila Canal.

Amara was occupied by the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force on 3 June 1915 and it immediately became a hospital centre. The accommodation for medical units on both banks of the Tigris was greatly increased during 1916 and in April 1917, seven general hospitals and some smaller units were stationed there. Amara War Cemetery contains 4,621 burials of the First World War, more than 3,000 of which were brought into the cemetery after the Armistice. 925 of the graves are unidentified. In 1933, all of the headstones were

removed from this cemetery when it was discovered that salts in the soil were causing them to deteriorate. Instead a screen wall was erected with the names of those buried in the cemetery engraved upon it. Plot XXV is a Collective Grave, the individual burial places within this are not known. There are also seven non-war graves in the cemetery. No. of Identified Casualties: 3703

Private J. Kelly, S/3130, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, died on August 20, 1916. He is buried in grave XE 24 Caterpillar Valley Cemetery, Longueval.
Longueval is a village approximately 13 kilometres east of Albert and 10 kilometres south of Bapaume. Caterpillar Valley Cemetery lies a short distance west of Longueval on the south side of the road to Contalmaison
Caterpillar Valley was the name given by the army to the long valley which rises eastwards, past "Caterpillar Wood", to the high ground at Guillemont. The ground was captured, after very fierce fighting, in the latter part of July 1916. It was lost in the German advance of March 1918 and recovered by the 38th (Welsh) Division on 28 August 1918, when a little cemetery was made (now Plot 1 of this cemetery) containing 25 graves of the 38th Division and the 6th Dragoon Guards. After the Armistice, this cemetery was hugely increased when the graves of more than 5,500 officers and men were brought in from other small cemeteries, and the battlefields of the Somme. The great majority of these soldiers died in the autumn of 1916 and almost all the rest in August or September 1918. Of the burial grounds from which Commonwealth graves were taken to Caterpillar Valley Cemetery:- Clark's DUMP CEMETERY, BAZENTIN, was a little West of High Wood, on the road from Bazentin-le-Petit to Flers. It contained the graves o 26 soldiers from the United Kingdom, and two from South Africa, who fell in August-December, 1916. GINCHY GERMAN CEMETERY (500 metres North of the village, between the Flers and Lesboeufs roads), in which two unknown British soldiers were buried. McCormick's POST CEMETERY, FLERS, nearly two kilometres West of Flers village. Here were buried 19 soldiers from the United Kingdom, nine from Australia and nine from New Zealand, who fell in September-November, 1916. MARTINPUICH ROAD CEMETERY, BAZENTIN, containing the graves of 41 soldiers from the United Kingdom who fell in July and August, 1916. SNOWDON CEMETERY, BAZENTIN, in Bazentin-le-Grand village, containing the graves of 24 soldiers of the 38th (Welsh) Division who fell in August and September, 1918. WELSH CEMETERY, LONGUEVAL, between Flers village and High Wood, in which were buried 17 soldiers of the 38th (Welsh) Division who fell in August and September, 1918. CATERPILLAR VALLEY CEMETERY now contains 5,568 Commonwealth burials and commemorations of the First World War. 3,795 of the burials are unidentified but there are special memorials to 32 casualties known or believed to be buried among them, and to three buried in McCormick's Post Cemetery whose graves were destroyed by shell fire. On the 6th November 2004, the remains of an unidentified New Zealand soldier were removed from this cemetery and entrusted to New Zealand at a ceremony held at the Longueval Memorial, France. The remains had been exhumed by staff of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission from Plot 14, Row A, Grave 27 and were later laid to rest within the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior, at the National War Memorial, Wellington, New Zealand. On the east side of the cemetery is the CATERPILLAR VALLEY (NEW ZEALAND) MEMORIAL, commemorating more than 1,200 officers and men of the New Zealand Division who died in the Battles of the Somme in 1916, and whose graves are not known. This is one of seven memorials in France and Belgium to those New Zealand soldiers who died on the Western Front and whose graves are not known. The memorials are all in cemeteries chosen as appropriate to the fighting in which the men died. Both cemetery and memorial were designed by Sir Herbert Baker. No. of Identified Casualties: 1773

Rifleman James Kelly, S/9954, 9th Bat., Rifle Brigade, died on Tuesday **August 22, 1916.** He is commemorated on Pier and Face 16 B and 16 C **Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France**.

Lance Corporal John Kelly, 7970, age 25, North Staffordshire Regiment, died on September 2, 1916. He is buried in grave 11DC Dernacourt Communal Cemetery Extension.
Son of Thomas and Mary Kelly, of 130, Old Road, Stone, Staffs.; husband of Hannah Elizabeth Kelly, of 23, Victoria St., Stone, Staffs.
Dernancourt is a village 3 kilometres south of Albert. The Communal Cemetery is a little west of the village, and the Extension is on the north-west side of the Communal Cemetery.
Field ambulances used the Communal Cemetery for Commonwealth burials from September 1915 to August 1916, and again during the German advance of March 1918. It contains 127 Commonwealth burials of the First World War. The XV Corps Main Dressing Station was formed at Dernancourt in August 1916, when the adjoining EXTENSION was opened. The 45th and 56th (1st/1st South Midland) Casualty

Clearing Stations came in September 1916 and remained until March 1917. The 3rd Australian was here in March and April 1917, and the 56th from April 1917 to February 1918. The 3rd Casualty Clearing Station came in March 1918 but on 26 March, Dernancourt was evacuated ahead of the German advance, and the extension remained in their hands until the village was recaptured on 9 August 1918 by the 12th Division and the 33rd American Division. In September it was again used by the 47th, 48th and 55th Casualty Clearing Stations under the name of "Edgehill", due to the rising ground on the north-west. At the Armistice, the extension contained more than 1,700 burials; it was then enlarged when graves were brought in from small cemeteries and isolated positions in the immediate neighbourhood. The extension now contains 2,162 Commonwealth burials and commemorations of the First World War. 177 of the burials are unidentified, but there are special memorials to 29 casualties known or believed to be buried among them, and to two buried at Albert Road Cemetery Buire-sur-Ancre whose grave could not be found on concentration. The extension was designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens. No. of Identified Casualties: 1986

Private John Kelly, 10750, age 39, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, died September 3, 1916. He is commemorated on Pier and Face 9AB & 10 B, **Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.**

Private James Kelly, 11761, East Surrey Regiment, died on September 3, 1916. He is commemorated on Pier and Face 6B & 6C, **Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.**

Private James Kelly, 3/2216, 1st Bat., Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), died on Sunday September 3, 1916. He is commemorated on Pier and Face 10 A Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.

Private J. Kelly, 2792, 4th Bat., Black Watch (Royal Highlanders, died on Sunday **September 3, 1916.** He is buried in **Hamel Military Cemetery, Beaumont-Hamel, Somme, France.**

Private John Kelly, 14779, 12th Bat., The King's (Liverpool Regiment), died on September **3, 1916.** He is commemorated on Pier and Face 1. D. 8 B and 8 C **Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.**

Private J. Kelly, 20430, 12th Bat., The King's (Liverpool Regiment), died on Sunday **September 3, 1916.** He is commemorated on Pier and Face 1. D. 8 B and 8 C **Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.**

Private James Kelly, 9726, 6th Bat., Royal Irish Regiment, died on Sunday **September 3, 1916,** and is commutated on pier and face 3 A on the **Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.**

Private John Kelly, 5809, age 19, 6th Bat., Connaught Rangers, son of Mary Kelly, **Ballygalduff, Tobinstown, Tullow, Co. Carlow**, and the late Daniel Kelly, died on **September 3**, 1916, and is commemorated on Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.

Private J. Kelly, 3576, Northumberland Fusiliers, died on September 4, 1916. He is buried Sp. Mem. A 1, Aveluy Wood Cemetery, Mesnil-Mertinsart.
The Cemetery is about 5 kilometres north of the town of Albert and situated in woodland on the eastern side of the road from Albert to Hamel (D50). The Cemetery is signposted in the village of Aveluy (D50) which you pass through on the way to the cemetery.
The cemetery was begun in an area known to the Army as 'Lancashire Dump' in June 1916, a few days before the beginning of the Battle of the Somme, and was used by fighting units and field ambulances until the German withdrawal to the Hindenburg Line in February 1917. It then remained unused until the German advance in the spring of 1918. On the night of 26-27 March, the Germans entered Aveluy Wood and by 5 April it was mostly in their hands, in spite of the stubborn defence of the 12th (Eastern), 47th (London) and 63rd (Royal Naval) Divisions. The wood was attacked in vain by several divisions before it was finally cleared at the end of August, and in September the V Corps Burial Officer added graves of April-September 1918 to Row H of Plot I. After the Armistice, Plots II and III were added when isolated graves were brought in from Aveluy Wood itself, and in 1923 Rows I to M of Plot I were added by concentrations from a wider area. Aveluy Wood Cemetery now contains 380 burials and commemorations of the First World War. 172 of the burials are unidentified but there are special memorials to 20 casualties known to be buried among them. The cemetery was designed by Sir Reginald Blomfield. No. of Identified Casualties: 208

Private John Kelly, 1665, 52nd Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., killed in action on Monday **September**

4, 1916 and is commemorated on **Villers-Bretonneux Memorial, Somme, France.**

Private John Kelly, 2276, age 37, 7th Bat., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, died on Wednesday, September 6, 1916. He was son of Patrick and Bridget Kelly and husband of Isabella Kelly, Dromore, Killygordon, Co. Donegal.
He is commemorated on Pier and Face 4 D and 5 B**, Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.**

Private James Kelly, 16051, 9th Bat., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, died on Thursday **September 7, 1916** and is commemorated on Pier and Face 16 C on the **Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.**

Private James Kelly, 4159, 5th. Bat., Connaught Rangers, died on Friday, **September 8**, 1916, and is commemorated on Pier and Face 15 A, **Thiepval Memorial, Somme**, France**.**

Private James Kelly, 15132, age 34, "D" Coy. 9th Bat., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, died on Saturday **September 9, 1916** and is buried in plot 2. Row C. Grave 57 in **Corbie Communal Cemetery Extension, Somme, France.**

Private John Kelly, 6618, age 37, 8th Bat., Royal Munster Fusiliers, died on Saturday **September 9, 1916** and is commemorated on Pier and Face 16 C on **Thiepval Memorial, Somme,** France. He was **husband of Maria Kelly, 4 Maralin St., Belfast.**

Private J. Kelly, 13686, age 25, 14th Bat., The King's (Liverpool Regiment), died on Thursday **September 14, 1916.** He was **son of Samuel and Margaret Kelly, Liverpool.** He is commemorated on **Doran Memorial, Greece.**

Private J. Kelly, 21671, West Yorkshire Regiment (Prince of Wales's Own), died on September 14, 1916. He is buried grave VI D 10 Lonsdale Cemetery, Authuile.
Authuille is a village 5 kilometres north of the town of Albert on the D151 road to Grandcourt. The Cemetery (signposted in the centre of Authuille) is 1 kilometre east of the village. Access to the cemetery, 500 metres from the road, is by a grass pathway (unsuitable for cars).
On 1 July 1916, the first day of the Battle of the Somme, the 32nd Division, which included the 1st Dorsets and the 11th (Lonsdale) Battalion of the Border Regt attacked the German line at this point and stormed the Leipzig Salient, but were compelled to retire later in the day. In the spring of 1917, after the German withdrawal to the Hindenburg Line, V Corps cleared these battlefields and made a number of new cemeteries, including Lonsdale No. 1 and No. 2. Lonsdale Cemetery No. 1 (the present Lonsdale Cemetery) contained originally 96 graves (now in Plot I), the great majority of which were those of officers and men of the 1st Dorsets and the 11th Borders. It was enlarged after the Armistice when graves, almost all of 1916, were brought in from the surrounding battlefields and from other small burial grounds, including Lonsdale No. 2. Lonsdale Cemetery now contains 1,542 Commonwealth burials and commemorations of the First World War. 816 of the burials are unidentified but there are special memorials to 22 casualties known or believed to be buried among them. The cemetery was designed by Sir Herbert Baker. No. of Identified Casualties: 727

Rifleman John Kelly, B/3288, 8th Bat., Rifle Brigade, died on Friday **September 15, 1916.** He is commemorated on Pier and Face 16 B and 16 C **Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.**

Private John Kelly, 113333, 27th Bat., Canadian Infantry (Manitoba Regiment), died on Friday **September 15, 1916.** He is commemorated on **Vimy Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.**

Private J. Kelly, 21541, Sherwood Foresters (Notts. and Derby regiment), died on September 17, 1916. He is buried in grave VIII A 12, Warloy-Baillon Communal Cemetery extension. Warloy-Baillon is a village about 21 kilometres north-east of Amiens along the D919 to Arras. The Communal Cemetery is on the east side of the village and the extension is on the eastern side of the cemetery.
The first Commonwealth burial took place in the communal cemetery in October 1915 and the last on 1 July 1916. By that date, field ambulances had come to the village in readiness for the attack on the German front line eight kilometres away, and the extension was begun on the eastern side of the cemetery. The fighting from July to November 1916 on the northern part of the Somme front accounts for the majority of the burials in the extension, but some are from the German attack in the spring of 1918. The extension

contains 1,331 First World War Commonwealth burials and two from the Second World War. There are also 18 German war graves in the extension. The communal cemetery contains 46 Commonwealth burials of the First World War and 158 French war graves. The extension was designed by Sir Reginald Blomfield. No. of Identified Casualties: 1348

Private J. Kelly, 400988, 4th Canadian Mounted Rifles (Central Ontario Regiment), died September 19, 1916. He is commemorated in IC 21 Contay British Cemetery.
Contay is a village on the main road, Amiens to Arras. The Cemetery lies on the left (north east) side of the road to Franvillers. There is a CWGC road sign next to the church and square of the village and next to the D23, Franvillers - Corbie, sign. The distance from the CWGC sign to the Cemetery is approximately 650 metres
The site was chosen in August 1916 for burials from the 49th Casualty Clearing Station, which arrived at Contay at the end of August. It was joined by the 9th CCS in September. All the burials in Plots I to IV and the majority of those in Plots VII and VIII (the plot numbers V and VI were not used) cover the period August 1916 to March 1917. Most of them were made from these two clearing stations. The German withdrawal to the Hindenburg Line in the spring of 1917 brought the medical units further east and it was not until April 1918, when the Germans advanced to Albert, that the 38th and other Divisions used the cemetery again, completing Plots VII and VIII and forming the two rows in Plot IX. The last burial took place in August 1918. Contay British Cemetery contains 1,133 First World War burials. The cemetery was designed by Sir Reginald Blomfield. No. of Identified Casualties: 1130

Private J. Kelly, S/8512, age 29, 8th Bat., Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), died on Tuesday **September 19, 1916.** He was **husband of Susan Jane Kelly, Mossview Cottage, Fauldhouse, West Lothian, Scotland.** He is buried in 1. D. 27. **Barlin Communal Cemetery Extension, Pas de Calais, France.**

Lance Sergeant John Kelly, 8355, Scots Guards, died on September 24, 1916. He is commemorated on Pier and Face 2 C, Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.

Private James Kelly, 14292, age 23, 6th Bat., East Yorkshire Regiment, died on Tuesday **September 26, 1916.** He was **son of James Kelly and the late Matilda Kelly.** He is commemorated on Pier and Face 2 C **Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.**

Private J. Kelly, SS/2804, Army Services Corps, died on September 29, 1916. He is buried in grave Div. 3. I. 1. Ste. Marie, Le Harve.
During the First World War, Le Havre was one of the ports at which the British Expeditionary Force disembarked in August 1914. Except for a short interval during the German advance in 1914 it remained No 1 Base throughout the war and by the end of May 1917; it contained three general and two stationary hospitals, and four convalescent depots. The first Commonwealth burials took place in Division 14 of Ste Marie Cemetery in mid August 1914. Burials in Divisions 19, 3, 62 and 64 followed successively. A memorial in Plot 62 marks the graves of 24 casualties from the hospital ship 'Salta' and her patrol boat, sunk by a mine on 10 April 1917. The memorial also commemorates by name the soldiers, nurses and merchant seamen lost from the 'Salta' whose bodies were not recovered, and those lost in the sinking of the hospital ship 'Galeka' (mined on 28 October 1916) and the transport ship 'Normandy' (torpedoed on 25 January 1918), whose graves are not known. In all 1,689 Commonwealth casualties of the First World War are buried or commemorated in the cemetery. During the Second World War, Le Havre was one of the evacuation ports for the British Expeditionary force in 1940 and towards the end of the war it was used as a supply and reinforcement base. The 364 Second World War burials (59 of them unidentified) were made in Divisions 64 and 67 of the cemetery. The Commonwealth plots in the cemetery were designed by Sir Reginald Blomfield. No. of Identified Casualties: 1992

Private John Kelly, 6255 (or 35266), age 20, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, died on October 7, 1916. He is commemorated on Pier and Face 11 C & 12 A, Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.
Son of Mrs. Sarah Kelly, of 1, St. Mary's Terrace, Barnard Castle, Co. Durham

Private J. Kelly, 7905, age 30, Middlesex Regiment, died on October 11, 1916.
Son of William and Kathleen Kelly, of Notting Hill; husband of Louisa Rose Ellen Kelly, of 4, Sirdar

Rd., **Notting Hill, London**. He is buried grave IV A 3 **Mazarques War Cemetery, Marseilles**.
Marseilles was the Base of the Indian troops in France during the 1914-18 war; and throughout the War the Royal Navy, the Merchant Navy, British troops and Labour units worked in the port or passed through it. Four of the town cemeteries were used, in the main, for the burial of officers and men of the Commonwealth forces who died at Marseilles. At ST. PIERRE CEMETERY, on the East side of the town, the bodies of Hindu soldiers and labourers were cremated in 1914-16. LE CANET OLD CEMETERY and LE CANET NEW CEMETERY, on the North side, were in 1917-19 the places of burial of Indian soldiers and Indian, Egyptian and Chinese labourers. MAZARGUES CEMETERY, on the South-East side, was used less in the War; but before the Armistice an Extension was made, to which were removed, a little later, the bodies or ashes from the four Town cemeteries and from PORT ST. LOUIS-DU-RHONE COMMUNAL CEMETERY. There are now 1,487, 1914-18 and 267, 1939-45 war casualties commemorated in this site. The cemetery covers an area of 9,021 square metres. No. of Identified Casualties: 1765

Private James Kelly, 52847, 17th Bat., The King's (Liverpool Regiment), died on Thursday **October 12, 1916.** He is commemorated on Pier and Face 1. D 8 B and 8 C **Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.**

Lance Corporal John Kelly, 15004, age 23, 1st Bat., Royal Irish Fusiliers, died on Thursday **October 12, 1916** and is **commemorated on Thiepval Memorial** (Pier and Face 15 A), **Somme,** France. He was **son of Paul and Ellen Kelly, Clock Face, St. Helens, Lancashire, England.**

Private J. Kelly, 6951, 2nd Bat., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, died on Monday **October 16, 1916** and is buried in grave XX. K. 4 in **Caterpillar Valley Cemetery, Longueval, Somme, France.**

Gunner J. Kelly, 7041, 133rd Bty., 129th Brigade**, Royal Field Artillery, died** on Wednesday **October 18, 1916** and is buried in grave E. EA. A. 693 in **Addolorata Cemetery, Malta.**
From the spring of 1915, the hospitals and convalescent depots established on the islands of Malta and Gozo dealt with over 135,000 sick and wounded, chiefly from the campaigns in Gallipoli and Salonika, although increased submarine activity in the Mediterranean meant that fewer hospital ships were sent to the island from May 1917. During the Second World War, Malta's position in the Mediterranean was of enormous Allied strategic importance. Heavily fortified, the island was never invaded, but was subjected to continual bombardment and blockade between Italy's entry into the war in June 1940 and the Axis defeat at El Alamein in November 1942. At the height of Axis attempts to break Malta's resistance in April 1942, the island and her people were awarded the George Cross by King George VI. Malta's defence relied upon a combined operation in which the contributions made by the three branches of the armed forces and Merchant Navy were equally crucial. Although heavily pressed in defence, offensive raids launched from the island by air and sea had a crippling effect on the Axis lines of communication with North Africa, and played a vital part in the eventual Allied success there. Addolorata Cemetery contains 250 Commonwealth burials of the First World War and 18 from the Second World War. Many of the graves will be found in two plots, one in Compartment A, Section EA, Division E and the other in Compartment D Section V Division E; the rest of the graves are scattered. The Commission also cares for 46 war graves of other nationalities within the cemetery. No. of Identified Casualties: 314

Private James Kelly, 10529, age 23, East Lancashire Regiment, died on October 23, 1916. He is commemorated on Pier and Face 6 c, **Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.**

Private John Kelly, 63448, Royal Fusiliers, died on November 5, 1916. He is commemorated on Pier and Face 11A and 11 D, **Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.**

Private Joseph Kelly, 12638, age 35, 7th Bat., East Yorkshire Regiment, died on Sunday **November 5, 1916.** He was **son of the late Daniel and Jane Kelly, 16 Bowers Terrace, Waterloo St., Hull.** He is commemorated on Pier and Face 2 C **Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.**

Private J. Kelly, 7275, 1st/9th Bat., Durham Light Infantry, died on Sunday **November 5**, 1916, and is buried in **Waldencourt British Cemetery**, Pas de Calais.

Bombardier James Kelly, 1703, 49 West Riding Division Ammunition Col., Royal Field Artillery, died on Wednesday November 15, 1916 and is commemorated on Pier and Face 1 A and 8 A, **Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.**

Sergeant J. Kelly, 3/10060, Northamptonshire Regiment, died on November 16, 1916. He is commemorated on Pier and Face 11 A and 11 D Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.

Private James Kelly, 39818, age 26, 15th Bat., Lancashire Fusiliers, died on Sunday **November 19, 1916.** He was **son of William and Catherine Kelly, Haslingden and husband of Mary Kelly, 26 Wilkinton St., Haslingden**, Lancashire. He is buried in XV. O.6, a.i.f. **Burial Ground, Flers, Somme**, France.

Private J. Kelly, 3/6172, Cameron Highlanders, died on December 7, 1916. He is buried in grave C399 Rosskeen Parish Churchyard extension (or burial ground).
Rosskeen Parish Churchyard and its extensions are close to the north shore of Cromarty Firth, between Invergordon and Alness and half a mile from Invergordon railway station.

Private J. Kelly, 8779, 1st Bat., Irish Guards, died on Wednesday December 13, 1916 and is buried in grave VI. J. 7**, Sailly-Saillisel British Cemetery, Somme, France.**

Lance Corporal James Kelly, 5410, age 28, 1st Bat., Irish Guards, and 1st Bat., Machine Gun Corps, died on Monday **December 18, 1916** and is buried in grave 11. G. 34, **Grove Town Cemetery, Meaulte, Somme, France.** He was **son of Denis and Ellen Kelly, Newry St., Carlingford, Co. Louth.**

Private J. Kelly, 6927, 2nd Bat., Royal Munster Fusiliers, died on Saturday December 23, 1916 and is buried in Dernacourt Communal Cemetery Extension (Grave IV. E. 4), Somme, France.

Private John Algar Kelly, 342, 2nd L.H., Australian Light Horse, son of Annie May and the late Robert Kelly, Oakey, Queensland, died of disease on May 17, 1916.

Corporal Joseph Bernard Kelly, 12135, Suffolk Regiment, died on July 3, 1916. And is commemorated on Pier and Face 1 and 2 A Thiepval Memorial.
On 1 July 1916, supported by a French attack to the south, thirteen divisions of Commonwealth forces launched an offensive on a line from north of Gommecourt to Maricourt. Despite a preliminary bombardment lasting seven days, the German defences were barely touched and the attack met unexpectedly fierce resistance. Losses were catastrophic and with only minimal advances on the southern flank, the initial attack was a failure. In the following weeks, huge resources of manpower and equipment were deployed in an attempt to exploit the modest successes of the first day. However, the German Army resisted tenaciously and repeated attacks and counter attacks meant a major battle for every village, copse and farmhouse gained. At the end of September, Thiepval was finally captured. The village had been an original objective of 1 July. Attacks north and east continued throughout October and into November in increasingly difficult weather conditions. The Battle of the Somme finally ended on 18 November with the onset of winter. In the spring of 1917, the German forces fell back to their newly prepared defences, the Hindenburg Line, and there were no further significant engagements in the Somme sector until the Germans mounted their major offensive in March 1918. The Thiepval Memorial, the Memorial to the Missing of the Somme, bears the names of more than 72,000 officers and men of the United Kingdom and South African forces who died in the Somme sector before 20 March 1918 and have no known grave. Over 90% of those commemorated died between July and November 1916. The memorial also serves as an Anglo-French Battle Memorial in recognition of the joint nature of the 1916 offensive and a small cemetery containing equal numbers of Commonwealth and French graves lies at the foot of the memorial. The memorial, designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, was built between 1928 and 1932 and unveiled by the Prince of Wales, in the presence of the President of France, on 31 July 1932. The dead of other Commonwealth countries who died on the Somme and have no known graves are commemorated on national memorials elsewhere. No. of Identified Casualties: 72090

Sergeant James Bain Kelly, 11771, age 27, Royal Scots, died on July 15, 1916. Son of Duncan and Mary Wynn Kelly, Edinburgh. He is buried in Grave 1. B. 68, La Neuville British Cemetery, Corbie. Corbie is a village 15 kilometres south-west of Albert and approximately 23 kilometres due east of Amiens. La Neuville British Cemetery is west of the village on the south side of the road from La Neuville to Daours.
In April 1916, No 21 Casualty Clearing Station came to La Neuville and remained there throughout the 1916 Battles of the Somme, until March 1917. La Neuville British Cemetery was opened early in July 1916. Most of the burials date from this period, but a few graves were added during the fighting on the Somme in 1918. Neuville British Cemetery contains 866 Commonwealth burials of the First World War. There are also 27 German war graves. The cemetery was designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens. No. of Identified Casualties: 888

Private John Edward Kelly, 25120, age 45, 1st Bat., Cheshire Regiment, died on Friday**, January 21, 1916**. He was **son of John and Ann Kelly, Stockport, and husband of Elizabeth Ann Kelly, 2 Dunstan's Court, Angel Street, Higher Hillgate, Stockport.** He is buried in 111. C. 1, **Citadel New Military Cemetery, Fricourt, Somme, France.**

Private John Edward Kelly, 4177, 2nd Bat., Lancashire Fusiliers, died on Saturday **September 2, 1916.** He is commemorated on Panel 5 and 6, **Vis-en-Artois Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.**

Private John Francis Kelly, 4648, age 27, 1st/7th Bat., Lancashire Fusiliers, died on Wednesday April 26, 1916. He was son of Henry and Ellen Kelly. He is buried in K. R. C. 459 Salford (Weaste) Cemetery, Lancashire.

Private J. F. Kelly, 166080, Canadian Pioneers, died on September 27, 1916. He is buried in II D 16 Sunken Road Cemetery, Contailmason.
Contalmaison is a village in the Department of the Somme, 6 kilometres east-north-east of Albert. The Sunken Road, from which the cemetery is named, is part of the Contalmaison-Pozieres road, and the cemetery lies a little east of the road.
The Sunken Road Cemetery was made in July-October, 1916, during the middle fighting in the Somme offensive. There are now over 200, 1914-18 war casualties commemorated in this site. Of these, a small number are unidentified and three Australian graves, which cannot be located, are represented by special memorials. The graves of two German soldiers, buried by the enemy at the end of March, 1918, have been removed. The cemetery covers an area of 1,106 square metres, without the access road and is enclosed by a low red brick wall. No. of Identified Casualties: 210

<u>Lieutenant Colonel</u> Joseph Francis Mary Kelly, Royal Army Medical Corps, died on Tuesday August 22, 1916 and is buried in Grave R. 103 in Salisbury (London Road) Cemetery, Wiltshire, England.

Private J. H. Kelly, South Lancashire Regiment, died on April 11, 1916.

Private J. H. Kelly, 20204, age 27, East Lancashire Regiment, died on April 13, 1916. He is buried in grave VI H 10 Amara War Cemetery, Iraq. Husband of Jane Kelly, of The Bridge Inn, Clowbridge, Burnley

Private J. H. Kelly, 18091, 12th Bat., Highland Light Infantry, died on Tuesday **May 23, 1916.** He is buried in F. 28, **Bois-Carre Military Cemetery, Haisnes, Pas de Calais, France.**

Private James H. Kelly, 16079, 17th Bat., Highland Light Infantry, died on Saturday **July 1, 1916.** He is commemorated on Pier and Face 15 C. **Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.**

Lance Corporal James Henry Kelly, 2692, age 19, 51st Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., son of Amy Kelly, 96 Moran St., Boulder City, Western Australia, died on September 3, 1916, and is buried in Ovillers Military Cemetery, Somme, France.

Private John Henry Kelly, 186613, 27th Bat., Canadian Infantry (Manitoba Regiment), died on Friday **September 15, 1916.** He was **son of Patrick and Rose Ann Kelly and husband of Jane Elizabeth Kelly, 70 Wall St., Brockville, Ontario.** He is commemorated on **Vimy Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.**

Private James Henry Kelly, 491178, age 37, 1st Bat., Canadian Infantry (Western Ontario Regiment), died on Friday **September 22, 1916.** He was **son of the late John William and Georgina Kelly and husband of Laurina Kelly, 39 Mitchell St., Walker, Newcastle-on Tyne, England. He is commemorated on Vimy Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.**

Private J. H. Kelly, 5217, Royal Fusiliers, died on September 24, 1916. He is buried in grave I.H. 42 Grove Town Cemetery, Meaulte.
Meaulte is a village a little south of Albert. Leave Albert by heading south-east on the D329 in the direction of Meaulte. Go through the village of Meulte in the direction of Bray-sur-Somme. After leaving Meulte, 2.5 kilometres down the road turn right towards Etinehem (C6) heading south. The first CWGC signpost is at this turn off. Follow the C6 for 0.8 kilometres and then follow the second CWGC signpost indicating a right turn down a dirt track. Carry straight on down the dirt track for 0.4 kilometres and Grove Town British Cemetery is on the left hand side of this track.
In September 1916, the 34th and 2/2nd London Casualty Clearing Stations were established at this point, known to the troops as Grove Town, to deal with casualties from the Somme battlefields. They were moved in April 1917 and, except for a few burials in August and September 1918, the cemetery was closed. Grove Town Cemetery contains 1,395 First World War burials. The cemetery was designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens. No. of Identified Casualties: 1391

Rifleman J. J. Kelly, 2676, age 31, 5th Bat., The King's (Liverpool Regiment), died on Tuesday **August 1, 1916.** He was **husband of E. Kelly, 11 Rosemary Lane, Whitchurch.** He is buried in grave 2050 **Whitchurch Cemetery, Shropshire, England.**

Gunner J. J. Kelly, 19044, age 25, Royal Scots, died on August 12, 1916.

Lance Corporal James John Kelly, 19044, Royal Scots, died on August 12, 1916.
Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Kelly, of Edinburgh; husband of Christina Hunter Russell Armstrong (formerly Kelly), of 26, Fowler Terrace, Edinburgh. He is buried in IB 40, **Flatiron Copse Cemetery, Mametz.**
Flatiron Copse Cemetery is on the right hand side of D929, Amiens-Albert-Bapaume, 10 kilometres east of Albert. From Albert take the right turn at Y junction (102nd Infantry Brigade Memorial). It is located in the D20 just south-west of Bazentin-le-Petit. From the D929 turn south (signposted Bazentin) and on reaching the D20 T-junction turn right: the cemetery is green-signposted immediate
Flatiron Copse was the name given by the army to a small plantation a little to the east of Mametz Wood. The ground was taken by the 3rd and 7th Divisions on 14 July 1916 and an advanced dressing station was established at the copse. The cemetery was begun later that month and it remained in use until April 1917. Two further burials were made in August 1918 and after the Armistice, more than 1,100 graves were brought in from smaller cemeteries and from the neighbouring battlefields. Almost all the concentrated graves are those of men who died in the summer and autumn of 1916. There are now 1,572 Commonwealth servicemen of the First World War buried or commemorated in this cemetery. 420 of the burials are unidentified but there are special memorials to 36 casualties known or believed to be buried among them, and nine buried in Mametz Wood Cemetery whose graves were destroyed by shell fire. The cemetery was designed by Sir Herbert Baker. No. of Identified Casualties: 1152

Private J. J. Kelly, 7286, Dorsetshire Regiment, died on October 31, 1916. He is buried in Baghdad (North Gate) War Cemetery. Ref. No. Islahie Men. 206.

Driver Joseph Lloyd Kelly, 1356, 12 Coy., Australian Machine Gun Corps, died on August 14, 1916, and is commemorated on Villers-Bretonne Memorial, Somme, France.

Private John Michael Kelly, 2435, age 21, Royal Scots, died on July 23, 1916.
Son of Thomas Michael and Sarah Kelly, of 6, Albany St., Leith, Edinburgh. Born at Lyne Station House, Pebbleshire. Buried in XVIII. L. 3. Cemetery: DELVILLE WOOD CEMETERY, LONGUEVAL
Delville Wood was a tract of woodland, nearly 1 kilometre square, the western edge of which touched the

village of Longueval in the Somme. On 14 July 1916 the greater part of Longueval village was taken by the 9th (Scottish) Division and on the 15th, the South African Brigade of that Division captured most of Delville Wood. The wood now formed a salient in the line, with Waterlot Farm and Mons Wood on the south flank still in German hands, and, owing to the height of the trees, no close artillery support was possible for defence. The three South African battalions fought continuously for six days and suffered heavy casualties. On 18 July, they were forced back and on the evening of the 20th the survivors, a mere handful of men, were relieved. On 27 July, the 2nd Division retook the wood and held it until 4 August when the 17th Division took it over. On 18 and 25 August it was finally cleared of all German resistance by the 14th (Light) Division. The wood was then held until the end of April 1918 when it was lost during the German advance, but was retaken by the 38th (Welsh) Division on the following 28 August. DELVILLE WOOD CEMETERY was made after the Armistice, when graves were brought in from a few small cemeteries and isolated sites, and from the battlefields. Almost all of the burials date from July, August and September 1916. Commonwealth graves from the following were concentrated into Delville Wood Cemetery:- ANGLE WOOD CEMETERY, GINCHY, was in an "excavated shell-hole" in Angle Wood, to the North-West of Maurepas; and in them were buried 27 British soldiers (mainly of the London Regiment); BATTERY COPSE CEMETERY, CURLU, was between Curlu and Maurepas. It contained, in addition to French graves, those of 17 British soldiers; BAZENTIN-LE-PETIT GERMAN CEMETERY was at the South-East end of the village; in addition to the German graves, it contained five British soldiers (who fell in March and April, 1918); COURCELETTE COMMUNAL CEMETERY GERMAN EXTENSION contained the graves of three British soldiers, one from Canada, and 1,040 German; FERME-ROUGE FRENCH MILITARY CEMETERY, CURLU, was close to Battery Copse Cemetery. In addition to the French graves, it contained one British soldier who fell in March, 1917; GUILLEMONT GERMAN CEMETERY No. 1, at the West end of the village, contained 221 German graves and those of seven British soldiers who fell in May and July, 1918; LONE RIDGE CEMETERY, LONGUEVAL, between Delville Wood and the centre of the village, contained the graves of 52 soldiers who fell at the end of August, 1918; MARICOURT (DE LA COTE) GERMAN CEMETERY, on the South West side of the village, contained the graves of five British soldiers and airmen; MARTINPUICH GERMAN CEMETERY No. 1, at the North-East end of the village, contained the graves of six British soldiers and one sailor who fell in March 1918; MARTINPUICH GERMAN CEMETERY No. 2, to the West of No. 1, contained the grave of one British soldier. There are now 5,523 burials and commemorations of the First World War in this cemetery. 3,593 of the burials are unidentified but there are special memorials to 27 casualties known or believed to be buried among them. Other special memorials record the names of three soldiers buried in Courcelette Communal Cemetery German Extension, whose graves were destroyed by shell fire. The cemetery was designed by Sir Herbert Baker Opposite the cemetery stands the SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL MEMORIAL. Originally intended as a memorial to the South African servicemen who served and died in all theatres during the First World War, this was later extended to include the Second World War and the Korean War. No. of Identified Casualties: 1930

Private John Martin Kelly, 11666, age 35, 1st Bat., Cheshire Regiment, died on Friday**, July 28, 1916.** He was **son of John Martin Kelly, and Mary Kelly, 19 Edward St., Glossop, and husband of Lilly Kelly, 17 Arundel St., Glossop, Derbyshire.** He is commemorated on Pier and Face 3C and 4 A, **Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.**

Leading Stoker J. P. Kelly, 1929S, age 33, Royal Naval Reserve, died on May 31, 1916.

Able Seaman James Patrick Kelly, J/12935, H.M.S. Queen Mary, Royal Navy, died on Wednesday, May 31, 1916. He is commemorated on Portsmouth Naval Memorial, Hampshire, Panel 13.

Private J. P. Kelly, 14006, age 27, Yorkshire Regiment, died on July 1, 1916.

Private J. P. Kelly, 18130, King's Own Scottish Borderers, died on September 3, 1916.

Private J. P. Kelly, 158121, age 22, 4th Canadian Mounted Rifles (Central Ontario Regiment), died October 3, 1916.

Private James Patrick Kelly, 52638, age 27, 1st Bat., The King's Own (Liverpool Regiment), died on Monday **November 13, 1916.** He was **son of Mrs. Elizabeth Kelly, 47 Frederick St., Werneth, Oldham.** He is commemorated on Pier and Face 1 D 8 B and 8 C **Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.**

Private John Reginald Kelly, 915, age 20, 30th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., son of James and Mary Kelly, Hilstone Road, Wrightville, New South Wales, **died** of wounds on **July 28, 1916**, and is buried in **Boulogne Eastern Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France.**

Private J. T. Kelly, 18994, Grenadier Guards, died on March 31, 1916.

Private James William Kelly, 769, age 26, 5th Coy., Australian Machine Gun Corps, entered the service on February 1, 1915 and died of wounds on November 26, 1916 and is buried in Heilly Station Cemetery, Mericourt-L'abbe, Somme, France. He was son of **John and Jane Kelly, a native of Eugowna, N.S.W.**

Bombardier John William Kelly, 66348, age 28, 104th Bty., **Royal Field Artillery, died** on Friday **June 23, 1916** and is buried in grave IV. E. 13, **Citadel New Cemetery, Fricourt, Somme,** France. He was **son of John and Harriet Kelly, 2 Swaine's Terrace, Commercial Road, Halifax, England.**

Private K. Kelly, 24476, 9th Bat., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, died on Friday **July 7, 1916** and is buried in Grave F. 2 in **Bois-Carre Military Cemetery, Haisnes, Pas de Calais,** France. He was **husband of Mary Mahony (formerly Kelly), 9 Camack Villas, Blue Bell, Inchicore, Dublin.**

Private L. Kelly, 10404, West Yorkshire Regiment (Prince of Wale's Own), died on July 1, 1916.

Private Leonard Kelly, 39424, 16th Bat., Lancashire Fusiliers, died on Thursday **November 23, 1916.** He is commemorated on Pier and Face 3 C and 3 D, **Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.**

Private Leo Kelly, 7401, 1st Bat., Highland Light Infantry, died on Wednesday **March 8, 1916.** He is commemorated on Panel 35 and 64 **Basra Memorial, Iraq.**

Private Leo Kelly, 906, age 20, 20th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., son of Isabella Susan Fredericks (formerly Kelly), 54 Beattie St., Balmain, N.S.W., and the late James Patrick Kelly, a native of Wagga Wagga, killed in action on July 26, 1916, and is buried in Pozieres British Cemetery, Ovillers- La-Boisselle, Somme, France..

Private M. Kelly, 3417, age 31, South Lancashire Regiment, died on January 3, 1916.

Private M. Kelly, 15432, 2nd Bat., Royal Scots Fusiliers, died on Friday **January 14, 1916.** He is buried in D. 11 **Suzanne Communal Cemetery Extension, Somme**, France.

Private Michael Kelly, 4435, age 30, 1st Bat., Connaught Regiment, died on Wednesday **March 29, 1916** and is commemorated on Panel 10, **Kirkee 1914-18 Memorial, India.** He was **son of Bridget Kelly, Ardnaree, Ballina, Co. Mayo.** [Kirkee also known as Khadki is a Military Cantonment adjoining the large university town of Poona on the Plateau above Bombay.]

Private M. Kelly, 20273, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, died on April 27, 1916.

Private M. Kelly, 4125, Army Cyclist Corps, died on May 27, 1916.

Sergeant M. Kelly, 14822, 8th Bat., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, died on Saturday **July 1, 1916** and is **buried in** grave V. F. 22 in **Bethune Town Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France.**

Private M. Kelly, 2715, 7th Bat., Leinster Regiment, died on Saturday **July 1, 1916** and is buried in grave 1. B. 12 in **St. Patrick's Cemetery, Loos, Pas de Calais.**

Corporal M. Kelly, 10/3314, Wellington Regiment, N.Z. Infantry, died on July 3, 1916.

Private Martin Kelly, 4732, 1st Bat., Lancashire Fusiliers, died on Friday **July 7, 1916.** He is buried in 111. C. 20, **Doullens Communal Cemetery Extension, No. 1, Somme, France.**

Private Michael Kelly, 20201, 2nd Bat., Royal Scots Fusiliers, died on Sunday **July 9, 1916.** He is commemorated on Pier and Face 3 C **Thiepval Memorial, Somme** France.

Private M. Kelly, 19659, 8th Bat., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, died on Friday **August 4, 1916 and is buried in Southend-on-Sea (Sutton Road) Cemetery, Essex,** England.

Rifleman Michael Kelly, 2987, age 20, Depot, Royal Irish Rifles, died on Saturday **August 5, 1916** and is **buried in Deans Grange Cemetery,** Dublin. (Grave no. 01. 45). He was **son of Mrs. E. Kelly, 6 Temple Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.** [He died of wounds in the U.K.]

Private M. Kelly, 26109, age 24, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, died on August 17, 1916.

Private Martin Kelly, 16667, 8th Bat., Royal Irish Fusiliers, killed in action on Wednesday September 6, 1916 and is commemorated on Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France. Born in Moylough, Co. Galway.

Private Martin Kelly, G/5569, age 24, 2nd Bat., Royal Sussex Regiment, killed in action in France, on September 9, 1916. Born in Tuam, Co. Galway. Buried at Serre Road Cemetery No. 2 (B RC. 520)

Private M. Kelly, The King's (Liverpool Regiment), died on September 27, 1916.

Private M. Kelly, 23392, age 32, Auckland Regiment N.Z.E.F., died on November 9, 1916.

Private M. Kelly, 8091, age 26, West Yorkshire Regiment (Prince of Wales's Own), died on December 28, 1916.

Sergeant Michael Francis Kelly, 148, age 26, Royal Newfoundland Regiment, died on Saturday **July 1, 1916** and is commemorated in **Beaumont-Hamel (Newfoundland) Memorial, Somme, France.** He was **son of Henry and Elizabeth Kelly, 37 Cabot St., St. John's and husband of Gertrude Kelly.**

Sapper Michael Herbert Kelly, 1056, age 19, 3rd Tunnel Coy., Australian Tunnelling Corps, son of Michael and Sarah Jane Kelly, Simpson St., Geraldton, W. Australia, killed in action on January 27, 1916, and is buried in Pont-Du-Hem Military Cemetery, La Gorguen, Nord, France. [The Australian list from Mike Kelly gives date of death as June 27, 1916]

Lance Corporal Michael John Kelly, 2415, age 23, 4th Bat., East Yorkshire Regiment, died on Saturday **April 22, 1916.** He was **son of Michael Kelly, General Cemetery Lodge, Princess Avenue, Hull, and the late Susanna Kelly.** He is buried in 1. 1. 8. **Lindenhoek Chalet Military Cemetery, Heuvelland, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.**

Private O. Kelly, Leinster Regiment, died on Saturday March 19, 1916.

Private P. Kelly, 26107, 20th Bat., Manchester Regiment, died on Sunday **February 6, 1916** and is buried in **Citadel New Military Cemetery** (Grave V. D. 18), **Fricourt, Somme,** France.

Company Quartermaster Sergeant P. Kelly, 12849, age 36, 14th Bat., Cheshire Regiment, died on Sunday**, March 12, 1916.** He was **son of Patrick and Rose Ann Kelly, 16 Green Lane, Tranmere, Birkenhead,** Wirral, Cheshire. He is buried in 5 RC. 555**, Birkenhead (Flaybrick Hill) Cemetery, Cheshire.**

Regimental Sergeant Major P. Kelly, 23979, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, died on March 18, 1916.

Private P. Kelly, 23757, 7th Bat., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, died on Tuesday**, April 4, 1916.** He is buried in 1. B. 19, **Philosophe British Cemetery, Mazingarbe, Pas de Calais, France.**

Private P. Kelly, 6240, Connaught Rangers, died April 13, 1916.

Private P. Kelly, 3758, 1st Bat., Royal Munster Fusiliers, died on Tuesday **April 18, 1916** and is buried in **Mailly-Maillet Communal Cemetery Extension** (Grave C. 22), **Somme,** France. He was **brother of**

Mrs. T. Sheehy, 82 Upper Carey's Rd., Limerick.

Private Patrick Kelly, 23175, age 19, 10th Bat., Lancashire Fusiliers, died on Tuesday **April 18, 1916. He was son of Mrs. Mary Kelly, 72 Hawskerley St., Hollinwood, Oldham.** He is buried in IX. G. 54 **Cite Bonjean Military Cemetery, Armentiere, Nord, France.**

Private Patrick Kelly, 18221, 7th Bat., Royal Irish Fusiliers, died on Saturday April 29, 1916 and is commemorated on Loos Memorial (Panel 124).

Bombardier P. Kelly, 46138, Royal Garrison Artillery, died on May 6, 1916.

Private P. Kelly, PLY/7380, Royal Marine Light Infantry, died on May 31, 1916.

Lance Corporal P. Kelly, 868, Australian Infantry, A.I.F., died on June 1, 1916.

Private P. Kelly, 4576, age 31, Connaught Rangers, died on June 22, 1916.

Private P. Kelly, 21779, age 36, South Lancashire Regiment, died on July 1, 1916.

Private P. Kelly, 24/441, age 29, Northumberland Fusiliers, died on July 1, 1916.

Lance Corporal Patrick Kelly, 6779, 1st Bat., East Yorkshire Regiment, died on Saturday July 1, 1916.
He is commemorated on Pier and Face 2 C Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.

Private Patrick Kelly, 18666, age 43, 2nd Bat., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, died on Saturday **July 1, 1916** and is commemorated on Pier and Face 16 C. on the **Thiepval Memorial, Somme,** France. He was **husband of Mary Edith Kelly, 51A Cottage, Back Market Place, Cleethorpes, Grimsby. He served in the South African Campaign and was wounded.**

Private Peter Kelly, 15186, 16th Bat., Highland Light Infantry, died on Saturday **July 1, 1916.** He is commemorated on Pier and Face 15 C **Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.**

Private P. Kelly, 23979, 10th/11th Bat., Highland Light Infantry, died on Sunday **August 13, 1916.** He is buried in X. K. 12. **Flatiron Copse Cemetery, Mametz, Somme, France.**

Private P. Kelly, 21321, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, died on August 17, 1916.

Private P. Kelly, 5256, age 38, The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, died on August 24, 1916.

Private Patrick Kelly, 3532, 2nd Bat., Leinster Regiment, died on Friday **August 25, 1916** and is commemorated on Pier and Face 16 C on **Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.**

Private Patrick Kelly, 4817, 2nd Bat., Leinster Regiment, killed in action in France, on Thursday **August 31, 1916** and is buried on Pier and Face 16 C on **Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.** He was **born in St. Mary's, Clonmel, Co. Tipperary.**

Private Patrick Kelly, 6674, 2nd Bat., Leinster Regiment, died on Thursday **August 31, 1916** and is commemorated on Pier and Face 16 C on **Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.**

Private Patrick Kelly, 16441, 7th Bat., Royal Irish Fusiliers, died on Thursday **September 7, 1916** and is commemorated on Pier and Face 15 A **Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.**

Private Patrick Kelly, 1176, age 34, 6th Bat., Connaught Rangers, killed in action, France, on Saturday **September 9, 1916** and is buried in grave IV. A. 8 in **Guillemont Road Cemetery, Guillemont, Somme, France.** He was **son of John and Bridget Kelly, Cleggan, Co. Galway.**

Private Patrick Kelly, 23146, age 31, 8th Bat., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, died on Saturday **September 9,**

1916 and is commemorated on Pier and Face 16 C. On the **Thiepval Memorial, Somme,** France. He was **son of John and Mary Geever Kelly and husband of Mary Kelly, Cloonmeen, Cloontia, Ballaghadereen, Co. Mayo.**

Rifleman Patrick (Paddy) Kelly, S/831, age 26, Rifle Brigade, died of wounds on Sunday **September 10, 1916.** He **was son of Bridget and the late Stephen Kelly, Lettera, Williamstown, Co. Galway.** He is buried in B. 25 19 **St. Sever Cemetery, Rouen, Seine-Maritime, France.**

Private P. Kelly, 201959, 4th Bat., Canadian Infantry (Central Ontario Regiment), died on Monday **October 9, 1916.** He is buried in 1. J. 14 **Adanac Military Cemetery, Miraumont, Somme, France.**

Private P. Kelly, 20458, age 21, East Lancashire Regiment, died on October 18, 1916.

Private P. Kelly, 28803, 11th Bat., Lancashire Fusiliers, died on Saturday October 21, 1916. He was son of Mary Kelly, Chaffhill, Bonniconlon, Ballina. He is buried in VI. C. 4 Regina Trench Cemetery, Grandcourt, Somme, France.

Private P. Kelly, 2903, King's Own (Royal Lancashire Regiment), died on October 23, 1916.

Lance Sergeant Patrick Kelly, 2202, age 24, 4th Bat., Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), died on Tuesday **November 14, 1916. He was husband of Lily Peddie (formerly Kelly), 37 Rolland St., Maryhill, Glasgow.** He is commemorated on Pier and Face 10 A **Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.**

Private P. Kelly, 20509, age 20, Border Regiment, died on November 28, 1916.

Private Patrick Kelly, 6341, 6th Bat., Connaught Rangers, killed in action, France, on Saturday **December 9, 1916** and is buried in **Pond Farm Cemetery, Heuvelland, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium. He enlisted in Atherton. He was born in Brownesgrove, Tuam, Co. Galway.**

Corporal P. Kelly, 196968, Royal Engineers, died on December 25, 1916.

Private P. D. Kelly, 894, age 31, Rhodesia Regiment, died on March 11, 1916.

Private Patrick Joseph Kelly, 3808, 49th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., killed in action **on August 16, 1916.**

Private P. J. Kelly, 904142, Canadian Forces, died on October 21, 1916.

Second Lieutenant P. P. Kelly, age 27, East Surrey Regiment, died on July 1, 1916.

Private P. T. Kelly, 602799, 15th Bat., Canadian Infantry (Central Ontario Regiment), died on Saturday **June 3, 1916.** He is commemorated on Panel 18 - 24 - 26 - 30 **Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Leper, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.**

Private Patrick William Kelly, 14105, age 39, 1st Bat., Royal Munster Fusiliers, died on Sunday **September 3, 1916** and is buried in **Millencourt Communal Cemetery Extension** (Grave F. 37), **Somme,** France. He was **son of Owen and Bridget Kelly, Cloghans, Ballina, Co. Mayo. [Probably son of Owen Kelly N.T.]**

Lance Corporal R. Kelly, 20931, age 28, The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, died on April 23, 1916.

Private Robert Kelly, 17282, 2nd Bat., Royal Scots Fusiliers, died on Saturday **July 1, 1916**. He is commemorated on Pier and Face 3 C **Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.**

Rifleman R. Kelly, 1049, Royal Irish Rifles, died on July 13, 1916.

Sapper R. Kelly, 146565, 250th Tunnelling Coy., **Royal Engineers, died** on Thursday **June 15, 1916** and is buried in Grave D. 10 in **Kummel Chateau Military Cemetery, Heuvelland, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.**

Private R. Kelly, S/8810, Gordon Highlanders, died on July 19, 1916.

Private R. Kelly, 14140, age 27, 17th Bat., Lancashire Fusiliers, died on Monday **July 24. 1916. He was son of Robert and Fanny Kelly.** He is buried in IV. 1. 17 **Perone Road Cemetery, Maricourt, Somme, France.**

Private Robert Kelly, 357119, age 27, 1st/10th Bat., The King's (Liverpool Regiment), died on August 9, 1916. He was **son of Thomas Kelly, 18 Gerard St., Liverpool**. He is commemorated on Pier and Face 1 D 8 B and 8 C Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.

Lance Corporal R. Kelly, 312082, age 24, 1st Bat., Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), died on Monday **August 21, 1916.** He was **son of Mrs. C. Kelly, 8 Crichton St., Dundee. He was born in Glasgow.** He is buried in 1. N. 54 **Albert Communal Cemetery Extension, Somme, France.**

Lance Corporal R. Kelly, 8132, 11th Bat., Lancashire Fusiliers, died on Saturday October 21, 1916. He is buried in 11. B. 35 Regina Trench Cemetery, Grandcourt, Somme, France.

Private R. Kelly, 11829, 1st Bat., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, died on Saturday, July 1, 1916. He is buried in Sp. Memorial A. 8. Y Ravine Cemetery, Beaumont-Hamel, Somme, France.

Rifleman R. Kelly, 1049, 8th Bat., Royal Irish Rifles, died on Thursday July 13, 1916 and is buried in **Caudry Old Communal Cemetery, Nord France.**

Private Robert Kelly, 1495, age 19, 6th Bat., Connaught Rangers, died on Tuesday **September 12, 1916** and is buried in grave B. 21. 13 in **St. Sever Cemetery, Rouen, Seine-Marime, France.** He was **son of John William and the late Sarah Kelly, Iriams-O'-th-Height, Manchester, England.**

Sapper Robert Kelly, 6423, 1st West Lancashire Field Coy., **Royal Engineers, died** on Tuesday **September 26, 1916** and is commemorated on Pier and Face 8 A and 8 D on **Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.**

Sergeant R. G Kelly, 49610, 73rd Field Ambulance Royal Army Medical Corps, Royal Army Medical Corps, Royal Army Medical Corps, died on Tuesday **September 19, 1916 died on Tuesday September 19, 1916** and is buried in Grave C. 21204 in **Birmingham (Yardley) Cemetery, Warwickshire, England.**

Gunner R. E. Kelly, 212171, age 21, N. Z. Field Artillery, died on September 26, 1916.

Chief Petty Officer R. N. Kelly, 155642, H.M.S. Victory, Royal Navy, died on Saturday, February 26, 1916 and is buried in Portsmouth (Kingston) Cemetery, Hampshire, Pink's 13**. 2.**

Chief Stoker Richard Owen Kelly, 290749, age 39, H.M.S. Invincible, Royal Navy, died on Wednesday May 31, 1916. He was **son of Richard and Louisa Ann Kelly, Portsmouth and husband of Mary Jane Kelly, 103 Northend Grove, Northend, Portsmouth.** He is commemorated on Portsmouth Naval Memorial, Hampshire, Panel 15.

Private Stephen Kelly, 17475, 9th Bat., Cheshire Regiment, died on Saturday, July 1, 1916. He is commemorated on Pier and Face 3 C and 4 A, Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.

Private S. Kelly, 24/113, Northumberland Fusiliers, died on July 1, 1916.

Private S. Kelly, 7519, age 32, East Lancashire Regiment, died on July 7, 1916.

Private Sydney Hartley Kelly, 8687, age 29, 18th Bat., Manchester Regiment, died on Sunday July 9, 1916 and is buried in St. Sever Cemetery, Rouen, Seine-Maritime, France. He was son of William

Hartley Kelly and Sarah Ann Kelly, Manchester.

Private Stanley Roy Kelly, 177473, age 21, 87th Bat., Canadian Infantry (Quebec Regiment), died on Thursday September 7, 1916. He was the **only son of Mr. and Mrs. G. Kelly, Huntingdon, Quebec.** He is buried in IX. D. 18. **Lijssenthoek Military Cemetery, Poperinge, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.**

Lance Corporal S. Kelly, 8092, Yorkshire Regiment, died on October 5, 1916.

Private Simon Kelly, 10703, 2nd Bat., Irish Guards, killed in action on Tuesday **September 26, 1916 and is commemorated** on Pier and Face 7 D., **Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.** He was **brother of Cornelius D. Kelly, Spunkane East, Waterville, Co. Kerry.**

Private T. Kelly, 1255, ALIAS, died on January 2, 1916.

Sergeant Thomas Kelly, D.C.M., 9188, age 27, 1st Bat., Connaught Rangers, died of wounds on Sunday, **January 23, 1916**, and is commemorated on panel 40-64, on **Basra Memorial, Iraq.** He was **son of Mrs. Catherine Kelly and the late James Kelly, New Haven, Connecticut and formerly of Leixlip, Co. Kildare. His father James had perished in the Titanic disaster.** [See 1912 (7), 1914 (11)].

Private Thomas Kelly, 26346, age 33, 8th Bn., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, died on Monday, March 6, 1916. He was brother of Maggie Kelly, 19 Town Hall Street, Inniskillen, Co. Fermanagh. He is commemorated on Panel 80. Loos Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.

Second Lieutenant Thomas Kelly, age 19, 16th Bat., Highland Light Infantry, died on Monday March 27, 1916. He was son of Thomas Kelly, C.A., and Anne Cameron Kelly, 1 Montgomery Quadrant, Kelvinside, Glasgow. He is buried in 1. K. 8 Becourt Military Cemetery, Becordel-Becourt, Somme, France.

Driver T. Kelly, T/31781, Army Service Coros, died on March 27, 1916.

Mate T. Kelly, age 31, Mercantile Marine, died on April 5, 1916.

Private T. Kelly, 17007, North Staffordshire Regiment, died on April 9, 1916.

Private T. Kelly, 18266, East Lancashire Regiment, died on April 10, 1916.

Private Thomas Kelly, 3619, age 49, 8th Bat., Royal Irish Fusiliers, died on Wednesday **April 26, 1916 and is buried in Bethune Town Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France** (Grave III. H. 30). He was **son of Thomas McDonagh Kelly and Mary Gavin Kelly, James's St., Newbridge, Co. Kildare.**

Private T. Kelly, 14076, Worcestershire, died on April 28, 1916.

Private T. Kelly, 10/3315, Wellington Regiment, N.Z.E.F., died on April 28, 1916.

Corporal Thomas Kelly, 9365, 8th Bat., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, died on Saturday **April 29, 1916** and is commemorated on Panel 127 to 129 on **Loos Memorial, Pas de Calais.**

Private T. Kelly, 21016, age 24, Cameron Highlanders, died on May 7, 1916.

Gunner T. Kelly, RMA/5837, age 39, Royal Marine Artillery, died on May 31, 1916.

Private T. Kelly, 21374, 7th Bat., Royal Irish Fusiliers, died on Saturday **June 17, 1916** and is buried in Grave Sp. Mem.14 in **Bois-Carre Military Cemetery, Haisnes, Pas de Calais, France.**

Private T. Kelly, 20629, age 30, South Lancashire Regiment, died on July 1, 1916.

Private Thomas Kelly, 15653, 10th Bn., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, died on Saturday**, July 1, 1916**. He is commemorated on Pier and Face 4 D and 5 B, **Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.**

Lance Corporal T. Kelly, 4581, age 40, Leinster Regiment, died on Tuesday **July 4, 1916**, and is buried in Salonica (Lembet Road), **Military Cemetery, Greece**. He was **husband of Elizabeth Kelly, Upper Moncton, Bow (? Bray), Co. Wicklow.**

Private T. Kelly, 5152, Royal Fusiliers, died on July 20, 1916.

Private Thomas Kelly, 1021, age 23, 10th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., son of James and Mary Agnes Kelly, Renmark, South Australia, **died on July 25, 1916**, and is commemorated on the **Villers-Bretonneux Memorial, Somme**, France.

Private Thomas Kelly, 21864, age 40, 23rd Bat., Manchester Regiment, died on Monday **July 31, 1916** and is buried in **St. Sever Cemetery, Rouen, Seine-Maritime, France.** He was **son of James Joseph and Mary Kelly, 32 Hall's Crescent, Queen's Park, Manchester.**

Private T. Kelly, 14349, King's Own Scottish Borderers, died on August 18, 1916.

Private Thomas Kelly, 10116, Leinster Regiment, died on Friday August 18, 1916 and is commemorated in **Thiepval Memorial, Somme**, France. On July 1, 1916, supported by French attack from the south, thirteen divisions of Commonwealth forces launched an offensive on a line from north of Gommercourt to Maricourt. Losses were catastrophic with only minimal advances on the southern flank; the initial attack was a failure. The Battle of the Somme finally ended on November 18, with the onset of winter. The Thiepval Memorial bears the names of 72,000 men of the U.K., and South Africa, who died on the Somme sector before March 1918.

Private Thomas Kelly, 3042, 6th Bat., Royal Irish Regiment, died on September 3, 1916. He is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.

Private Thomas Kelly, 9373, 1st Bat., Royal Munster Fusiliers, died on Saturday **September 9, 1916** and is commemorated on Pier and Face 16 C on the **Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.**

Private Thomas Kelly, 2055, age 19, 6th Bat., Royal Irish Regiment, died on September 9, 1916. He was **son of Mrs. Ellen Kelly, Bauntha, Callan, Co. Kilkenny** and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.

Private Thomas Kelly, 8407, 2nd Bat., Irish Guards, killed in action on **Friday September 15, 1916** and is commemorated on **Thiepval Memorial, Somme,** France. (Pier and Face 7 D).

Rifleman T. Kelly, 6/4923, 9th Bat., Royal Irish Rifles, died on Thursday September 21, 1916 and is buried in **St. Quentin** Cabaret Military **Cemetery, Heuvelland**, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.

Corporal T. Kelly, 730, Royal Army Medical Corps, died on Thursday **September 21, 1916** and is buried in Grave R.C. 906 in **Northwich Cemetery, Cheshire, England.**

Private Thomas Kelly, 52101, 1st Bat., Cheshire Regiment, died on Monday**, September 25, 1916.** He is commemorated on Pier and Face 3 C and 4 A**, Thiepval Memorial, Somme France.**

Private Thomas (Tom) Kelly, 3571, 11th Bat., Manchester Regiment, killed in action on Tuesday **September 26, 1916** and is Commemerated on **Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France. Enlisted in Oldham, Lancashire. Born in Galway.**

Private T. Kelly, 160597, 31st Bat., Canadian Infantry (Alberta Regiment), died on Saturday September 30, 1916. He is buried in Div. 3. 1. 7. St. Marie Cemetery, Le Harve, Seine Maratime, France.

Private T. Kelly, 6762, age 21, Kings Shropshire Light Infantry, died on October 2, 1916.
Private T. Kelly, 26443, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, died on October 8, 1916.
Private T. Kelly, 3/3159, Essex Regiment, died on October 27, 1916.

Private Thomas Kelly, 3599, Leinster Regiment, died on Saturday, October 28, 1916, and is Commemerated in **Loos Memorial, Pas de Calais**, France. Loos Memorial forms the side and back of Dud Corner Cemetery, where over 1,700 officers and men are buried. The great majority of them fell in the Battle of Loos. The Loos Memorial commemorates over 20,000 who fell in the area from the River Lis to the old southern boundary of the 1st Army, east and west of Grenay, and who have no known grave.

Private Thomas Kelly, 13000, age 32, "D" Coy. 15th Bat., Highland Light Infantry, died on Friday **November 17, 1916. He was husband of Annie McCullagh Kelly, 14 Walker St., Patrick, Glasgow.** He is commemorated on Pier and Face 15 C **Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.**

Private T. Kelly, 32131, age 32, Royal Berkshire Regiment, died on November 25, 1916.

Captain Thomas Aloysius Kelly MC, age 28, 24th Bat., **London Regiment, died** on Monday **October 2, 1916** and is buried in Grave 11. H. 7, **Flatiron Copse Cemetery, Mametz, Somme**, France. He was **son of Thomas Kelly and husband of Winifred Kelly, 17 Quay St., Newport, Isle of Wight.**

Private T. A. Kelly, 15608, age 32, Welsh Regiment, died on December 23, 1916.

Gunner Thomas Charles Kelly, 60557, age 25, 86th Bty., 14th Brigade, **Royal Field Artillery, died** on Thursday **October 12, 1916** and is buried in grave XIII. E. 2 in **Guards Cemetery, Lesbouefs, Somme,** France. He was **husband of Mrs S. Barney (formerly Kelly), 65 Clifton St., Clapham, London.**

Corporal Thomas Francis Kelly, 23091, age 20, 9th Bat., Cheshire Regiment, died on Wednesday, November 22, 1916. He was son of P and A. Kelly, Rockville, Connecticut, U.S.A. He is buried in 4 E. 10. **Contay British Cemetery, Contay, Somme, France.**

Private T. F. Kelly, 16616, Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment), died on September 27, 1916.
Private T. H. Kelly, 12270, Welsh Regiment, died on July 27, 1916.

Private Thomas Joseph Kelly, 178, age 26, Royal Newfoundland Regiment, died on Saturday **July 1, 1916** and is commemorated on **Beaumont-Hamel (Newfoundland) Memorial, Somme, France. He was son of James and Mary Ann Kelly, Jersey Side, Placentia.**

Gunner V. Kelly, 91062, age 19, Canadian Field Artillery, died on October 28, 1916.

Leading Telegraphist Valentine Richard Kelly, J/5499, age 22, H.M.S. Indefatigable, Royal Navy, died on Wednesday, May 31, 1916. He was **son of James A and Elizabeth Kelly, 22 Elderdale Rd., Anfield, Liverpool. A Greenwich Scholl Boy.** He is commemorated on Panel 13, Plymouth Naval Memorial, Devon.

Private William Kelly, DCM, 1st Bat., Manchester Regiment, died on Wednesday **March 8, 1916,** and is **Commemerated on Basra Memorial, Iraq.**

Private William Kelly, 8731, age 45, 1st Bat., Connaught Rangers, died on Sunday **May 7, 1916** and is commemorated on Panel 40 and 46 on **Basra Memorial, Iraq. He was son of Thomas and Sarah Kelly.**

Private William Kelly, 28121, 92nd Bde., Machine Gun Corps, died on Saturday **May 27, 1916** and is buried in Grave 2, Plot 1, Row A in **Bertrancourt Military Cemetery, Somme, France. He served in the forces as Webster. He was son of Patrick and Jane Kelly, 20 Ann St., Halifax, England.**

Sergeant W. Kelly, 49835, age 29, 125 Battery**, Royal Field Artillery, died** on Friday **June 9, 1916** and is buried in grave 1. J. 62, Sucrerie Military Cemetery, Colincamp, Somme, France. He was **son of Thomas and Caroline Kelly, 28 Nelson Row, Brighton,** England.

Private W. Kelly, 14378, age 36, "C" Coy., 9th Bat., Royal Irish Fusiliers, died on Saturday **July 1,**

1916 and is buried in Ancre British Cemetery, Beaumont-Hamel, Somme, France (Grave VIII. A 49). He was **son of Joseph and Anna Kelly, and husband of Ellen Kelly, Turmoyra, Lurgan, Co. Armagh.**

Private William Kelly, 13418, 11th Bat., Cheshire Regiment, died on Monday **July 3, 1916.** He is commemorated on Pier and Face 3 C and 4 A, **Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.**

Lance Corporal William Kelly, 12624, 2nd Bat., Royal Scots Fusiliers, died on Sunday **July 30, 1916. He was son of Mr and Mrs. Kelly.** He is commemorated on Pier and Face 3 C **Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.**

Private William Kelly, 25475, age 25, 18th Bat., Lancashire Fusiliers, died on Sunday **July 30, 1916.** He was **son of Thomas and Ellen Kelly, Silver Beech, King's Road, Biggin Hill, Kent. He was born in Pecham, London.** He is buried in XXXI. A. 15 **Serre Road Cemetery, No. 2 Somme, France.**

Private W. Kelly, 5783, 18th Bat., Highland Light Infantry, died on Tuesday **August 1, 1916.** He is buried in 11. E. 4, **Heilly Station Cemetery, Mericourt-L'Abbe, Somme, France.**

Private William Kelly, 7306, age 22, Irish Guards, died on Friday **September 15, 1916** and is commemorated on Pier and Face 7 D on **Thiepval Memorial, Somme,** France. He was **son of Joseph and Elizabeth Kelly,** 5 Elmgrove Terrace, Duncairn Avenue, **Bray, Co. Wicklow**.

Rifleman W. Kelly, 2832, age 22, 17th Bat., London Regiment, died on Tuesday **September 19, 1916** and is buried in X. E. 19A, **Etaples Military Cemetery, Pas de Calais,** France. He was **son of Mrs M. A. Kelly and the late Mr G. C. Kelly, 12 Spey St., Poplar, London.**

Private William Kelly, 14103, age 25, 2nd Bat., Royal Munster Fusiliers, died on Sunday **September 24, 1916** and is commemorated on Pier and Face 16 C on **Thiepval Memorial, Somme,** France. He was **son of Mrs Mary Galvin (formerly Kelly), Brideswell St., Athlone.**

Private William Kelly, 5215, 9th Bat., Lancashire Fusiliers, died on Tuesday **September 26, 1916.** He is commemorated on Pier and Face 3 C and 3D **Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.**

Private Walter Kelly, 1414, age 23, 1st/1st Northumbrian Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps, died on Sunday **October 22, 1916** and is buried in **St. Sever Cemetery, Rouen, Seine-Maratime, France. He was son of Elizabeth and the late James Kelly, 233 Kendal St., Byker, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.**

Private W. Kelly, 464108, 47th Bat., Canadian Infantry (Western Ontario Regiment), died on Saturday **November 11, 1916.** He is buried in V. D. 7. **Adanac Military Cemetery, Miramaunt, Somme, France.**

Private William Joseph Kelly, 956, 9th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., son of James and Margaret Kelly, 9 Great Newton St., Liverpool, England **died on January 19, 1916**, and is **buried in Cairo War Memorial Cemetery, Cairo.**

Lance Corporal William James Kelly, 29255, age 25, "C" Coy., 17th Bat., The King's (Liverpool Regiment), died on Sunday **July 30, 1916.** He was **son of Mrs. Elizabeth Kelly, 36 Summit, Wallasey, Wirral, Cheshire.** He is commemorated on Pier and Face 1 D 8 B and 8 C **Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.**

Private William J. Kelly, 13187, 2nd Bat., Highland Light Infantry, died on Friday **August 4, 1916.** He is commemorated on Pier and Face 15 C. **Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.**

Private William James Kelly, 21738, age 24, 20th Bat., The King's (Liverpool Regiment), died on Thursday **October 12, 1916. He was son of Mrs Isabella Kelly, Agneash, Laxey, Isle of Man.** He is commemorated on Pier and Face 1 D 8 B and 8 C **Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.**

Private Hubert O'Kelly, 3894, age 32, 19th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., died on November 14,

1916.

Lieutenant P. J. O'Kelly, 58th. Brigade**, Royal Field Artillery, died** on Tuesday **September 26, 1916** and is buried in grave VII. A. 10, **Ovillers Military Cemetery, Somme, France.**

15. William Patrick Kelly (1848-1916), writer, and soldier, was born in Mount Brandon, Graige-na-Manach. He was the son of P. J. Kelly and was educated at Clongowes Wood College, Naas, Co. Kildare and at Royal Military Academy, Woolwich and later joined the Artillery Regiment. He served until 1878 and lived at Harrowgate. Among his adventure stories are *Stonecutter of Memphis (n.d.);* a novel *Schoolboys Three (1895),* set in Clongowes Wood College in 1858-1860; faithful and lively and praised in reviews. It has been called the best novel dealing with an Irish Public School. It was published in 1895. He also wrote nine other books mostly historical. His best work was considered *Schoolboys Three* and was evidently autobiographical.

1917

1. Monsignor James Joseph Kelly D.D. M.R.I.A. died in 1917. Born near the town of Roscommon, in 1840 and educated at the local classical school, before entering Summerhill College, Athlone. Following graduation he entered St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, and was ordained in 1866. After ordination he was appointed curate at Boyle. His next appointment was as Parish Priest in Ogulla, where he ministered for ten years.

In 1883 he was transferred to St. Peter's Parish, Athlone, and in 1887, was made Dean, and Vicar General, of the Diocese of Elphin.

Dean Kelly was a great historian, and contributed many articles on local history. He was an authority on Oliver Goldsmith and published *The Early Haunts of Oliver Goldsmith* in the *Irish Monthly Magazine* which later was published in book form by Sealy and M. H. Gill. In this book he refers to **Cornelius O'Kelly**, a local wit, who played a practical joke on Oliver which sowed the seeds of Goldsmith's great play *She Stoops to Conquer.* [See 1744 (8)].

Other Kellys mentioned in J. J. Kellys book are **James Lawder Kelly**, who inherited Kilmore House, which had been built by Dr Edward King, first Protestant Bishop of Elphin, whose daughter by his second marriage, married Captain Doherty and had a daughter who married James Lawder. Their son, also called James Lawder, married Jane Contarine, a cousin and close friend of Oliver Goldsmith. When James and Jane passed away they the left Kilmore to James's nephew, **James Lawder Kelly**. From this connection, one of the Kellys was called **Crofton Kelly** who contested Edward Kelly's will [See Sarah Kelly].

Monsignor Kelly died in Blarney, Co. Cork, on June 17th. and was originally buried in St. Peters, but his remains were removed to their final resting place, in the church grounds of St. Peter and Paul's, Athlone in 1937, on completion of that church.

2. Lieut. Ignatius Kelly Esq. only son of the late Sir Malachy J. Kelly (see 1916), Crown Solicitor for Ireland, graduated from Sandhurst, with distinction, and has been gazetted, to a **lieutenancy, in the Connaught Rangers**. He is now at Kinsale, with the detachment of troops, who are training there.

3. Sean O'Ceallaigh, a Gaelic League Organizer has been working in the Ballinrobe area and formed branches at Shrule, Partry, Kilmaine, The Neale, and Ballinrobe. Delegates from these branches met in Ballinrobe to form a Coiste Ceannthair and appointed a teacher for the area.

4. Brian O'Ceallaigh, from Cork, spent a year on the Great Blasket Island off the Kerry coast. He read the stories of Pierre Loti and Maxim Gorki to Tomas O'Criomhthainn, an islander, showing him that a fisherman could write as well as a learned man. O'Ceallaigh encouraged him to write a diary, *Allagar na hInise.* Later he encouraged him to write his masterpiece *An Toileanach* (*The Island Man*). [See 1929 (1), and 2001 (27)]

5. Seumas O'Kelly's *Waysiders, Stories of Connacht* was published in Dublin (Talbot) and London. (Fisher, Unwin).

6. Capt. Robert O'Kelly, of **Launderstown, Sallins**, Co. Kildare, 3rd son of W. H. O'Kelly and Mrs. O'Kelly of **Monkstown Castle**, Co. Dublin married Cicely Waldron, daughter of Brig. General Waldron C.B. and Mrs... Waldron, Meltitta Lodge, Co. Kildare, on Nov. 24 [See 1919 and 1934]

7. A **large number of Kellys were lost this year** on the many battle fields from **Gallipoli to northern**

France and the Low Countries as well as in the trenches of the Somme, Flanders. Sadly many of their remains were never located or identified
A large Memorial at Thiepval in Flanders commemorates the 70,000 whose bodies were never recovered. Among the dead are a number of Kellys from Ireland and Great Britain.
Private Albert, 39703, 12th Bat. Manchester Reg., son of Edwin & Sarah Kelly.
husband of Sara Anne; died. Feb., 8, 1917, age 29.
Priv. Albert, 2820, 1st Bat. King's Liverpool Reg.; d. Aug. 26, 1916; age 19.
Sergeant Albert Henry, 3257410, 8th Bat., 23 Brig., Roy. Field Artillery, d. Jun, 26, 1916.
Corporal Albert J., 3761, C Coy. 1st Bat., Rifle Brigade, d. Jul. 1, 1916, age 23, s. of Bugle Major William K., and Ellen Pricilla K., Gosport, Hants.
Private Albert, 20241280, 1st 6th Bat., South Staffs. Regiment, d. Jul. 1, 1916**,** age 32, husband. of Lyndia, Bradley, Bilston, Staff.
Lance Corp. Albert Fitzroy, 292, 2nd Bat., West Yorks. Reg., d. Oct. 24, 1916.
Lance Corp. Alexander P., 1819815, 16th Bat., Roy. Scots. d. Jul., 1, 1916.
Lance Corp. Alfred George, 9th Bat. Roy. Sussex Reg., d. Sept., 9, 1916.
Private Ambrose, 2364, 1st 4th Reg. King's Own Roy. Lancer Lancs. Reg., d. Aug., 8, 1916.
Priv. Andrew, 4735**,** 1st 7th Bat. Argyle & Southerland Highlanders, d. Nov., 11, 1916.
Priv. Archie, 2737, d. Jul., 1, 1917, age 18, s. of Mrs... Magna K., 36 James St.., Coleraine, Co. Londonderry.
Lance Corp. Arthur, 1404, 13th Bat. King's Liverpool Reg., d. Aug., 16, 1916.
Rifleman Arthur George, 1st Bat., Rifle Brigade, d. Oct. 19, 1916.
Lance Corp. Bernard, 18444, 8th Bat. King's Yorkshire Light Infantry, d. Oct., 1, 1916, age 24, s. of Mr. T. Kelly, 42 Old Goole, Yorks.
Priv. Charles James, 25489, 18th Bat. Lancashire Regiment.
Priv. Cornelius John, 607, 1st 19th Bat. London Reg., d. Sept., 15, 1916.
Priv. Daniel, 13253, 1st Bat. Royal Irish Fusiliers, d. Oct. 12, 1916.
Priv. Daniel, 20303, B. Coy., 22nd Brig., Manchester Reg., attached to the 8th Border Reg., d. Aug., 27, 1916.
Priv. Daniel, 25779, 2nd Bat., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, d. Oct., 23, 1916.
Priv. Dennis, 4285, 2nd Bat., Roy. Inniskilling Fusiliers, d. Jul., 4, 1916, age 28, s. of Francis & Bridget K., Goland, Sproul, Castlederg, Co. Tyrone.
Priv. Dennis, 9/5764, 1st Bat. The Buffs, d. Sept., 15, 1916.
Priv. Francis, 5382, 1st Bat., Royal Munster Fusiliers, d. Sept., 9, 1916, age 43, s. of James & Rose K., Ravella Terrace, Aughnacloy, Co. Tyrone.
Lance Corporal Francis Kelly, 12996, 8th Bat. York & Lancashire Reg., d. Jul., 1, 1916.
Priv. Frank, 8190, 1st Bat., Blackwatch, d. Jul., 25, 1916.
Priv. Frank, 25685, 2nd Bat., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, d. Oct., 23, 1916, age 28, s. of John & Mary K., Kilcullen, h. of Bridget, The Mile of Mill, Kilcullen, Co. Kildare.
Lance Sgt. Frederick, 11637, 8th Bat., Yorks & Lancs. Reg., d. Jul. 1, 1916.
Priv. George, 15153, 16th Bat. Highland Light Infantry, d. Jul., 1, 1916.
Rifleman George, 18005, 13th Bat., Royal Irish Rifles, d. Jul., 1, 1916.
Priv. George Harry, 1st 4th Bat., Duke of Wellington Reg., d. Sept., 17, 1916, s. of Harry & Eliz. K., husband. of Mary Eliz., Browning Ave., Siddle, Halifax, Eng.
Sgt. George Henry, 16483, 2nd Bat., Bedfordshire Reg., d. Jul., 30, 1916, age 29, s. of John and Emma Kelly.
Priv. Henry Fletcher, 21412, 19th Bat., King's Liv. Reg., d. Jul., 11 1916, age 26, s. of Ann & the late Joseph William, 9 Underlie St.., Edge Hill, Liverpool.
Priv. Henry Robert, TT/4407, 1st 7th Bat. Middlesex Reg., d. Aug., 31, 1916, s. of Robert Henry & Clara K., 16 Titchfield Rd., Enfield, Wash, Middlesex.
Priv. Herbert D., 48512, 4th Bat., King's Liv. Reg., d. Oct., 28, 1916, age 21, s. of William Alfred and Margaret Eliz. Kelly.
Priv. James, 4159, 6th Bat. Connaught Rangers, d. Sept., 8, 1916.
Priv. James, 3/2216, 1st Bat. Blackwatch, d. Sept., 3, 1916.
Corporal James, 767, 2nd Bat., South Lancashire Reg., d. Jul., 3, 1916.
Sgt. James, 3/10060, 2nd Bat. Northamptonshire Reg., d. Nov., 16, 1916.
Rifleman James, 8/9954, 9th Bat. Rifle Brigade. d. Aug., 22, 1916.
Priv. James, 334, 25th (Tyneside Irish) Bat., Northumberland Fus., d. July 1, 1916.
Priv. James, 52847, 17th Bat. King's Liv. Reg., d. Oct., 12, 10, 1916.

Priv. James, 14292, 6th Bat. East York. Reg., d. Sept., 26, 1916, age 23, s. of James and the late Matilda Kelly.
Priv. James, 9507, 1st Bat. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, d. July 1, 1916.
Priv. James, 17832, 1st Bat. King's Own Scottish Borders, d. July, 1, 1916, age 21, s. of Peter and Eliz. K., 13 Oldham St.., Tyldesbly, Manchester.
Priv. James, 11761, 9th Bat., East Surrey Reg., d. Sept., 3, 1916.
Priv. James, 10529, 2nd Bat. East Lancs. Reg., d. Oct., 23, 1916, age 23, s. of Mr. & Mrs... Peter K., 14 Oldham St.., Blackburn, Lancashire.
Priv. James, 3241, 1st Bat. Lancashire Fusiliers, d. July 1, 1916.
Priv. James, 9726, 6th. Bat. Royal Irish Reg. d. Sept. 3, 1916.
Rifleman James, 6687, 1st Bat. Royal Irish Rifles, d. July 1, 1916.
Priv. James, 5574, 1st Bat. Roy. Dublin Fusiliers, d. d. Mar. 1, 1917, age 21, s. of Mr. & Mrs... James K., Old Chapel Lane, **Tullow, Co. Carlow**.
Priv. James, 16501, 9th Bat. Roy. Dublin Fusiliers, d. Sept. 7, 1916.
Priv. James, 19661, 13th Bat. King's Liv. Reg., d. July 14, 1916, s. of Joseph & Eliz. K., 19 Gregory St.., **Manchester.**
Priv. James H., 16079, 17th Bat. Highland Light Infantry, d. July 1, 1916.
Priv. James Patrick, 52638, 1st Bat. King's Liv. Reg., d. Nov. 30, 1916, age 27, s. of Mrs... Eliz. K., 47 Frederick St.., Wernet, **Oldham**, Lancs.
Lance Corporal John, 15004, 1st Bat. Royal Irish Fusiliers, d. Oct. 12, 1916, age 23, s. of Paul & Ellen K., Clockface, St.. Helens, Lancs.
Priv. John, 6618, 8th Bat. Roy. Munster Fusiliers, d. Sept. 9, 1916, age 37, husband. of Marie K., 4 Maralin St.., **Belfast.**
Priv. John, 5809, 6th Bat. Con naught Rangers, d. Sept. 3, 1916, age 19, s. of
Mary and the late Daniel K., Ballygalduff, Tobinstown, **Tullow, Co. Carlow**.
Priv. John, 20370, 22nd Bat. Manchester Reg., d. July 1, 1916, age 25, s. of Mary Hopkins (formerly K.), and the late Thomas K., 38 Lower Byron St.., Deansgrange, **Manchester**.
Priv. John, 24235, 1st Border Bat., Border Reg., d. Dec. 12, 1917, age 17, s. of James B. & Mary K., 117 Longmaine, Burnsly, **London.**
Priv. John, 35266, 7th Bat. King's Own Yorkshire Light Infant., d. Oct. 7, 1916. age 20, s. of Mrs... Sarah K., 1 St. Mary's Terrace, Barnard Castle, **Co. Durham**.
Priv. John, 15971, 7th Bat. Loyal North Lancs. Reg., d. July 23, 1916.
Priv. John, 14779, 12th Bat. King's Liverpool Reg., d. Sept. 3, 1916.
Rifleman John, B/3288, 8th Bat. Rifle Brigade, died Sept 15, 1916.
Priv. John, 11861, 1st Bat. King's Own Roy. Lancs. d. July 1, 1916.
Priv. John, 10750, 2nd Bat. Roy. Warwickshire Reg., d. Sept. 3, 1916.
Lance Sgt. John, 8355, 2nd Bat. Scots Guards, d. Sept 24, 1916.
Priv. John, 63448, 20th Bat. Roy. Fusiliers, d. Nov. 16, 1916.
Priv. John, 22776, 7th Bat. Roy. Inniskilling Fusiliers, d. Sept. 6, 1916, age 37, s. of Patrick & Bridget K., and husband. of Isabella K., Drumore, Killygordon, **Co. Donegal**.
Priv. John, 33622, 9th Bat. Cheshire Reg., d. July 3, 1916, bro. of Mrs... Catherine English, 79 Back William Street, Hallion, **Sutherland**.
Priv. John Martin, 11666, 1st Bat. Cheshire Reg., d. July 28, 1916, s. of John Martin and Mar K., of **Glossop**, **Derbyshire,** and husband. of Lilly K.
Priv. John Hall, 18130, 2nd Bat. King's Own Scottish Borders, d. Sept. 3, 1916.
Priv. Joseph, 14876, 7th Bat. Loyal North Lancashire Reg., d. July 4, 1916.
Priv. Joseph, 238658, 1st 4th Herefordshire Reg., attached to 1st 4th Bat. King's Shropshire Light Infantry, d. Dec. 20, 1917.
Rifleman Joseph, 4028, 1st 8th Bat. W. Yorkshire Reg., d. Aug. 17, 1916.
Priv. Joseph, 12638, 7th Bat. E. Yorkshire Reg., d. Nov. 5, 1916, age 35, s. of the late Daniel & Jane K., 16 Bower Terrace, Waterloo St.., Hull.
Driver Joseph, L/1054, 35th Div. Ammunition Col. Roy. Field Artillery, d. Sept. 31, 1916, age 19, s. of Hugh K., 15 Dromisland St., Maybole, **Ayrshire.**
Priv. Joseph, 20430, 12th Bat. King's Liverpool Reg., d. Sept. 3, 1916.
Corporal Joseph Bernard, 12135, 7th Bat. Suffolk Reg., d. July 3, 1916.
Priv. Laurence, 10404, 2nd Bat. W. Yorkshire Reg., d. July 1, 1916.
Priv. Leonard, 3924, 16th Bat. Lancashire Fusiliers, d. Nov. 23, 1916.
Priv. Martin, 16667, 8th Bat. Roy. Irish Fusiliers, d. Sept. 6, 1916.

Priv. Maurice, 23586, 7th Bat. Duke of Cornwall Light Infantry, d. Feb. 18, 1917, s. of Michael and Cera Kelly, 15 Church Place, Baddington, **London.**
Priv. Michael, G/5569, 2nd Bat. Roy. Sussex Reg., d. Sept. 9, 1916. [This name had a red line through it suggesting that the remains were found later.]
Priv. Michael, 20201, 2nd Bat. Roy. Scots Fusiliers, d. July 9, 1916.
Corp. Michael, 16955, 6th Bat. Yorkshire Reg., d. Jan. 12, 1917, age 26, s. of John & Eliz. K., 1 South View, Fatfield, Washington, **Co. Durham**.

Corp. Michael James, 21483, 1st Bat. Roy. Dublin Fusiliers, d. March 1, 1917, age 26, s. of **Redmond and Mgt. Kelly**, **Arch House, Spanish Parade, Galway**. [In a group photograph taken in 1928 was included a postman called **P. C. Kelly, Arch House, Galway.** *Shadows on Glass, 1895-1960* by Victor Whitmarsh, 2003**]**

Priv. Patrick, 24/441, 24th (Tyneside Irish) Bat. Northumberland Fus. d. July 1, 1916, s. of John and Mary Jane K., Shipton Rd., Blayton, **Co. Durham**.
Lance Sgt. Patrick, 20202, 4th Bat. Blackwatch, d. Nov. 14, 1916, age 24, husband. of Lilly, 37 Rolland, Maryhill, **Glasgow**.
Priv. Patrick, 3532, 2nd Borderland Reg., d. Aug. 25, 1916.
Priv. Patrick, 4817, 2nd Borderland Reg., d. Aug. 31, 1916.
Priv. Patrick, 6674, 2nd Bat. Leinster Reg., d. Aug. 31, 1916.
Lance Corp. Patrick, 6779, 1st Bat. E. Yorkshire Reg., d. July 1, 1916.
Priv. Patrick, 16441, 7th Border Bat. Roy. Irish Fus. d. Sept. 7, 1916.
Priv. Patrick, 18666, 2nd Bat. Roy. Irish Fus., d. July 1, 1916, age 43, husband. of Mary Edith K., 51 A Cottage, Blackmarket Place, Cleethorpes, **Grimsby**, Eng.
He had served in the South African Company and was wounded.
Priv. Patrick, 20458, 1st Bat. E. Lancashire Reg., d. Oct. 18, 1916, age 21, s. of Patrick and Elizabeth K.
Priv. Patrick, 23145, 8th Roy. Dublin Fus., d. Sept. 9, 1916, age 31, s. of John and Mary Geever Kelly, husband of Mary K., Cloonmeen, Cloonshee, **Ballaghadereen, Co. Mayo.**
Priv. Peter, 15186, 18 Bat. Highland Light Infantry, d. July 1, 1916.
Priv. Peter, 20509, 2nd Bat. Border Reg., d. Nov. 28, 1916, age 20, s. of Thomas and Catherine K., 8 Church St., **Sandbach, Cheshire.**
S.P.R. Robert, 6423, 1st West Lancashire Field Company, Royal Engineers, d. Sep. 26, 1916.
Priv. Robert, S/8810, 1st Bat. Gordon Highlanders, d. July 19, 1916.
Priv. Robert, 2nd Bat. Royal Scots Fus.
Priv. Robert, 357119, 1st 10th Kings Liv. Reg., d. August 9, 1916, age 27, s. of Thomas K., 18 Gerald St.., **Liverpool.**
Priv. Robert Cecil Ewart, 61977, 16th Bat. Cheshire Reg., d. April 28, 1917.
Lieutenant Robert Maitland, Royal North Devon Hussars & 5th Bat. Devonshire Reg., d, Jan 1, 1917, age 35, s. of Maitland and Agnes Eliz. V. Kelly, Kelly **House, Lifton, Devon.**
Priv. Samuel, 24/113, 24 (Tyneside Irish) Bat., Northumberland Fus., d. July 1, 1916.
Priv. Seth, 7519, 2nd Bat. East Lancs. Reg., d. July 7, 1916, age 32, bro. of Mrs... Dixon of **Manchester.**
Priv. Simon, 10703, 2nd Bat. Irish Guards, d. Sept. 26 1916, bro. of Cornelius D. Kelly, Spinkne, **East Waterville**, Co. Kerry.
Priv. Stephen, 17475, 9th Border Cheshire Reg., d. July 1, 1916.
Priv. Thomas, 3042, 6th Bat. Royal Irish Reg., d. Sept. 3, 1916.
Priv. Thomas, 2055, 6th Bat. Royal Irish Reg., d. Sept. 9, 1916, s. of Mrs... Ellen K., Bamtha, **Callan, Co. Kilkenny.**
Priv. Thomas, 5152, 20th Bat. Royal Fusiliers, d. July 20, 1916.
Priv. Thomas, 9373, 1st Bat. Royal Munster Fus, d. Sept. 9, 1916.
Priv. Thomas, 10116, 2nd Bat. Leinster Reg., d. Aug. 18, 1916.
Priv. Thomas, 13000, D. Coy. 15th Bat. Highland Light Inf., d. Nov. 17, 1916, age 32, husband. of Annie McCullagh Kelly, 14 Wilkis St.., Patrick, **Glasgow.**
Priv. Thomas, 14349/7, 8th Bat. King's Own Scots. Borderers, d. Nov. 17, 1916.
Priv. Thomas, 15653, 10th Bat. Roy. Inniskilling Fus., d. Aug. 18, 1916.

Priv. Thomas, 52101, 1st Bat. Cheshire Reg., d. July 1, 1916.
Priv. Thomas Francis, 16616, 8th Bat. Duke of Wellington Reg., d. Sept. 25, 1916.
Priv. Tom, 3571, 11th. Bat. Manchester Reg., d. Sept. 27, 1916.
Priv. Walter, 33131, 2nd Bat. Durham Light Inf., d. Sept. 6, 1916.

Rifleman William, 9968, Bat. Royal Irish Rifles, d. Oct. 4, 1916.
Bandsman William, 2162, D.C.M., 1st Bat. Northumberland Fus., d. July 11, 1916.
Priv. William, 52159, 9th Bat. Lancashire Fus. d. July 4, 1916.
Priv. William, 17199**,** 2nd Bat. S. Lancashire Reg.
Priv. William, 7306, 1st Bat. Irish Guards, d. July 3, 1916, age 22, s. of Joseph and Eliz. K., 5 Elmsgrove Terrace, Dunkieran Ave., **Bray, Co. Wicklow**.
Lance Corp. William, 12624, 2nd Bat. Roy. Scots. Fus. d. July 13, 1916.
Priv. William, 13418, 11th Bat. Cheshire Reg., July 3, 1916.
Priv. William, 14103, 2nd Bat. Royal Munster Fus., d. Sept. 24, 1916, age 25 s. of Mrs... Mary Galvin (formerly Kelly), Brideswell St.., **Athlone, Co. Westmeath**.
Priv. William S., 16803, 7th Bat. Cameron Highlanders, d. Aug. 17, 1916.
Priv. William, 21063, 2nd Brig. Irish Own Scots. Borderers, d. Sept. 3, 1916.
Priv. William, 23663, 9th Bat. Northumberland, Fus., d. July 7, 1916.
Priv. William, 25475, 18th Bat. Lancashire Fus., d. July 3, 1916. [as with Michael above, this one had a line through it, suggesting the body was later recovered].
Priv. William Charles, 14547, 1st Bat. Hampshire Reg., d. Oct. 23, 1916, age 25, s. of Harry and Ellen K., West Mayone, **Peterwell, Hants**.
Priv. William Herbert, 23846, 2nd Bat. East Lancs. Reg., d. July 7, 1916.
Priv. William Lecans, 21738, 20th Bat. King's Liverpool Reg., d. Oct. 12, 1916, age 24, s. of Mrs... Isabelle K., Ackness, Laxy, Isle of Man.
Lance Corp. William James, 29255L, C Coy. 17B. The King's Liverpool Reg., d. July 30, 1916, age 25.
Priv. William J., 13187, 2nd Bat. Highland Light, d. Aug. 4, 1916.

As well as the 136 Kellys whose bodies were not recovered, there are Kellys buried in all the Allied Cemeteries associated with the battlefield of the Somme.
In the Newfoundland Cemetery, the following Kellys were laid to rest.
Seaman Albert Kelly, age 26, died 1915, H. M. S Clan, of the Newfoundland Navy, s. of Michael Thomas and Christina Kelly
Priv. Daniel Kelly, 2297, Roy. Newfoundland Reg., killed in action in Les Bodoife, Nov. 21, 1916, age 23. He was son of John and Emileen Kelly, Conception Bay.
Sgt. Michael Francis K., Roy. Newfoundland Reg. who was killed in action in Beaufon Canald, July 1, 1916, age 26. He was son of Henry and Elizabeth Kelly, 30 Sudden Cabot Street, St. John's, and was husband of Gertrude.
Private Thomas Joseph Kelly, 178, Roy. Newfoundland Reg., killed in action in Beaufon, July 1, 1916, age 26. He was son of James and Mary Ann Kelly, Jersey Side, Proseitia.

In the Ravine Cemetery near the Newfoundland Memorial Park lies the remains of **Private R. Kelly,** 11829, 1st Bat. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, who was killed in action on July 1, 1916.
At Gillemont Road Cemetery also on the Somme, rests,
Priv. A. Kelly, 35872, 17th Bat. The King's Liverpool Reg., d. July 30, 1916. He was age 23, and was the son of William and Louisa Kelly, Brade, Moran, **Isle of Man**.
Priv. J. Kelly, 1st Bat. Roy. Inniskilling Fusiliers, who died on Jan. 27, 1917.
Priv. P. Kelly, 1172, 6th Bat. Connaught Rangers, died Sept 6, 1916. He was son of John and Bridget Kelly, **Cleggan, Co. Galway**.
Private Robert Kelly, who died on July 19, 1916. He was born in **Omagh, Co. Tyrone**, Ireland, and lived at Greenock, Scotland. He was attached to the Gordon Highlanders Regiment.

In the **South African Memorial Interpretive Centre** is a photograph of **Major Sherwood Kelly**, who was in Regimental Command of the 1st Battalion of the Royal Iniskillings, who won the **Victoria Cross for valour at Marcoin, France, November 20, 1916. (See 1931).**

Buried in the South African Cemetery is, **Private G. R. Kelly.**
In the Memorial are the words,
"Listening to the far off call of a world in distress,
Imploring aid in the name of mankind of the National Freedom and of World Peace, they responded to the appeal and marched to the battlefields, on land sea and in the air."

Another cemetery are laid,
Rifleman J. Kelly, C/7892, 16th Bat. King's Roy. Rifle Corps, d. Dec. 19, 1916, age 20, s. of Mrs... Martha

K., 17 Broadway Ave., Mashfield, Bedford, England.
Priv. John Michael Kelly, C Coy. 1st/9th Highlanders Roy. Scots. killed in action July 23, 1916. Aged 21, he was son of Thomas Michael and Sara K., 6 Albert, Leith, **Edinburgh**. He was born in Line St. House, Pebbleshire.
Gunner T. Kelly, 79335, 4th C. Bat. Roy. Garrison Artill., d. Jan. 5, 1917, age 33, s. of John and Mary K., Millford, Co. Carlow, husband. of Emily E. Kelly, 16 Offerton Ave., Normanstown, Derby.
Priv. W. A. Kelly, 461523, Bat. Roy. Fus., d. July 27, 1916, age 19, s. of Andrew and Catherine K., Corwall Hill, Newtown Steward, Wiltonshire, a native of **Thening Hauk, Newtown Stuart**.

"War battered dogs are we,
Fighters in every clime,
Fillers of trench and grave,
Mockers be mocked by time;"

"War dogs hungry and grey,
Gnawing a naked bone;
Fighting in every clime
Every cause but our own."
By Emily Lawless, Irish poetess.

7. Kelly Air Force Base was built this year, in San Antonia. It became an advanced flight training centre of the U.S.A. Air Force. Several Squadrons were trained here who took an active part in World War I.

8. In The Guards Division in the war were,
Captain G. H. S. Kellie in the Royal Engineers Dec. 7 1916 -Oct. 5th, 1917 and was promoted Major on Oct. 6. He was with the 76th Company R. E. until July 14, 1918.
Major R. H. V. Kelly, Royal Army, Dec. 19, 1915-Jan. 11, 1916.

9. The Congressional Medal of Honor, the highest military award in the U.S.A., was won in World War 1, by Private **John Joseph Kelly of the U.S. Marine Corps**. He had the unique distinction of been **awarded both the Army Medal and the Navy Medal**. He was born in Chicago, in 1898. His citation read, that while serving with the 78th Company, 6th Regiment, 2nd Division, in action with the enemy, at Blanc Mont Ridge, France, on Oct. 3, 1918, "He ran one hundred yards in advance of the front line and attacked an enemy machine gun nest, killing the gunner with a grenade, shooting another member of the crew with his pistol, and returning through the barrage with eight prisoners."
[see 1865, 1869, 1874, 1898 & 1915]

10. The Victoria Cross, the highest award in the British or British Commonwealth Army, that can be offered to an individual, for conspicuous bravery or prominent act of valour or self sacrifice or extreme devotion to duty in the presence of the enemy. The award was instituted in 1856. The medals were made from cannons captured from the Russians during the Crimean War. The award was made to three Kellys.

Lieutenant Henry Kelly, V.C., M.C., a twenty nine year old, Manchester born, son of a Dubliner, on October 4, 1916, at Les Sars, France, twice rallied his company under the heaviest fire and eventually led the only three available men of his company into the enemy's trench, remaining there bombing, until two of his men became casualties and enemy reinforcement arrived from the rear. He then carried his wounded company sergeant-major back 70 yards to his own trenches. He subsequently brought in more injured. Kelly was later promoted Major. He was also was awarded the Military Cross and Bar. [See 1960]

Captain Christopher Patrick John O'Kelly, V.C., M.C., a twenty one year old Canadian, on October 26, 1917, at Passchendaele, Belgium, led his company with extraordinary skill and determination. They captured six pill boxes, with 100 prisoners and 10 machine-guns. Later his company repelled a strong counter attack, taking more prisoners, and subsequently during the night they captured a hostile raiding party, consisting of one officer, 10 men, and a machine-gun. He was later promoted to the rank of Major. He also won a Military Cross. His Victoria Cross is publicly displayed at the Canadian War Museum, Ottawa, Canada. O'Kelly had the further distinction of being the youngest recipient of the rarely awarded Victoria Cross. Christopher is son of Edward O'Kelly descended from the O'Kellys of **Crearan, near Moylough, Co. Galway**.
[He died in a drowning accident on Lake Ontario in 1930. He was descended from Edward O'Kelly and his wife Miss Browne of

Ontario. See 1919 (12).]

Lieutenant Colonel John Sherwood Kelly, V.C., C.M.G., D.S.O., a thirty seven year old commander of the 1st Battalion, The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, on November 20, 1917, at Marching, France, when a party of men were held upon the near side of a canal by heavy rifle fire, he at once ordered covering fire, and personally led his leading company across the canal, and then reconnoitred under heavy fire, the high ground held by the enemy. He took a Luis gun team, forced his way through obstacles and covering the advance of his battalion, enabling them to capture the position. Later he led a charge against some pits, from which heavy fire was coming, capturing five machine guns and 46 prisoners. His Victoria Cross is publicly on display, at the National Museum of Military History, Johannesburg, South Africa.

11. Rev. Charles Kelly, Parish Priest of Drumquin/Langfield, a native of Donaghmore, County Donegal, died on November 14, 1917. He was first educated at Carlow College, 1856-57. He then went to Maynooth in 1857 and was ordained in 1863 for the Diocese of Derry. He was C.C. Dungiven 1863-65; Langfield and Urney 1965-74. He was P.P.
Drumquin/Langfield 1974-1917.

12. Constable Michael Kelly of the R.I.C., later of the Irish Guards, was **commissioned to the Connaught Rangers** on March 27, 1917.

13. Kelly Servicemen who gave the supreme Sacrifice fighting for the British Empire in World War I, in 1917.

Gunner D. Kelly, 67875, "B" Bty., 251st Bty. **Royal Field Artillery, died** on Saturday **November 17, 1917** and is buried in **Talana Farm Cemetery, Leper,** West-Vlaanderen, **Belgium.**

Second Corporal Edward Kelly, 81606, age 37, 200th Field Coy., **Royal Engineers, died** on Sunday **July 1, 1917** and is buried in grave 111 E. 7 in **Vlamertinghe New Military Cemetery, Leper,** West-Vlaanderen**, Belgium.** He was **son of Thomas and Alice Kelly, and husband of Jane Welcock (formerly Kelly) 20 Firs Lane, Leigh,** Lancashire**. He was a native of Leigh.**

Driver F. Kelly, 38648, 17th Bty., 41st Brigade, **Royal Field Artillery, died** on Monday **November 12, 1917** and is buried in grave 11. G. 8 in **Mendinghem Military Cemetery, Poperinge, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.**

Private F. J. Kelley, DM2/179921, M.T. Reinforcements, Army Service Corps, died on Sunday **June 10, 1917.** He is buried in 111. B. 6 **Morogoro Cemetery, Tanzania.**

Private George Kelley, 71323, 90th Coy., Machine Gun Corps (Infantry), died on Monday **April 23, 1917.** He is commemorated on Bay 10 **Arras Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.**

Sergeant G. D. Kelley, 91956, "B" Battery, 69th Brigade, **Royal Field Artillery, died** on Friday **May 25, 1917** and is buried in grave X. G. 7, **Baghdad (North Gate) War Cemetery, Iraq.**

Corporal Henry Hainsworth Kelley, 403660, age 24, 1st/2nd West Riding Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps, died on Tuesday **November 20, 1917. He was son of Mr and Mrs. Kelley, 16 Bradford Road, Shipley, Yorks.** He is buried in XXX. M. 6 **Etaples Military Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France.**

Private James Kelley, 5897, age 20, 4th Regiment, South African Infantry, died on Saturday April 28, 1917. He was son of James and Jennie L. Kelley, Glasgow. He is buried in XIX. M. 3 Etaples Military Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France.

Private J. A. Kelley, 345229, 24th Bat., Royal Welsh Fusiliers, died on Thursday **September 6, 1917.** He is buried in A.240 **Deir El Belah War Cemetery, Israel.**

Private Joseph Thomas Kelley, 40313, age 40, 20th Bat., Durham Light Infantry, died on Friday **September 21, 1917. He was son of Robert and Sarah Kelley and husband of Ada Kelley, 219**

Coatsworth Rd., Gateshead. He is commemorated on Panel 128 to 131 and 162 and 162 A **Tyne Cot Memorial Zonnebeke, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.**

Sergeant Sidney Frank Kelley, 6917, age 30, 3rd Bat., Coldstream Guards, died on Thursday October 11, 1917. He was husband of Henrietta Fanny Kelley, 18 Weston Grove Rd., Woolston, Southampton. He is commemorated on Panel 9 to 10 Tyne Cot Memorial, Zonnebe, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.

Private V. J. Kelley, 7531, age 19, The King's Liverpool Regiment, died on July 8, 1917.
Private W. Kelley, 24537, age 19, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, died on August 22, 1917.

Private William Thomas Kelley, 27570, 1st/4th Bat., Cheshire Regiment, died on Sunday December 30, 1917. He is commemorated on Chatby Memorial, Egypt.

Private David Kellie, S/23347, Cameron Highlanders, died on Thursday May 3, 1917. He is commemorated on Bay 9 Arras Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.

Chaplain 4th Class J. Kellie, age 34, Army Chaplains Department, died on August 1, 1917.
Private J. Kellie, 25245, Sherwood Foresters (Notts. and Derby Regiment), died on May 14, 1917.
Private J. Kellie, 41272, age 31, Royal Scots, died on April 23, 1870.
Lance Corporal J. Kellie, 200543, Middlesex Regiment, died on April 9, 1917.
Lance Corporal J. Kellie, 266475, 2nd Bat., The King's (Liverpool Regiment), died on Saturday November 3, 1917.He is buried in XIV. A. 8 Dozinghem Military Cemetery, Poperinge, West-V., Belgium.

Second Lieutenant Leslie Lawrence Kellie, age 29, 102nd Brigade, **Royal Field Artillery, died** on Thursday **February 1, 1917** and is buried in grave 1. R. 4, **Menin Road South Military Cemetery, Leper, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.** He was **son of Lawrence and Gertrude Kellie, 191 Portesdown Road, Maida Hill, London.**

Stoker 1st Class Kelly, K/21331, H.M.S. "Highflyer". Royal Navy, died on Thursday **December 6, 1917** and is buried in P. A. S. 3. Grave 39 in **Halifax (Mount Olivet) Cemetery, Nova Scotia. [No initial]**

Private Albert Kelly, 39703, age 29, 12th Bat., Manchester Regiment, died on Thursday February 8, 1917 and is commemorated on Pier and Face 13A and 14C on Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France. He was **son of Edwin and Sarah Kelly, and husband of Sara Anne** Kenny (formerly Kelly), 91 Ellen St., Oldham, England.

Private A. Kelly, 4107, age 23, York and Lancashire Regiment, died on February 22, 1917.
Second Engineer A. Kelly, age 56, Mercantile Marine, died on March 14, 1917.
Sergeant A. Kelly, 201580, North Staffordshire Regiment, died on March 18, 1917.
Sergeant A. Kelly, Royal Scots, died on April 11, 1917.

Private Arthur Kelly, 111567, age 23, 10th Bat., Canadian Infantry (Alberta Regiment), died on Saturday **April 28, 1917.** He was **son of Samuel and Mary Kelly, Trenton, Ontario.** He is commemorated on **Vimy Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.**

Private Arthur Kelly, 190317, age 37, 18th Bat., Canadian Infantry (Western Ontario Regt.), died on Wednesday **May 9, 1917. He was son of William and Nary Kelly, Hollinwood, Oldham, Lancashire.** He is commemorated on **Vimy Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.**

Private A. Kelly, 3564, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, died on May 9, 1917.

Private Alfred Kelly, 352861, age 32, 7th Bat., **London Regiment, died** on Thursday **June 7, 1917** and is buried in grave XVI.A. 1, **Voormezeele Enclosure No 3, Leper, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.** He was **son of Bernard and Hetty Kelly, and husband of Kate Gertrude Kelly, 1 Gallia Rd., Highbury, London.**

Private A. Kelly, 10232, British West Indies Regiment, died on June 11, 1917.
Corporal A. Kelly, 40199, Canadian Field Artillery, died on June 16, 1917.

Private A. Kelly, 202342, age 19, East Lancashire Regiment, died on July 31, 1917.
Private A. Kelly, G/40178, age 19, Middlesex Regiment, died on August 1, 1917.

Private Andrew Kelly, 26497, age 20, 7th Bat., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, died on Thursday **August 9, 1917.** He is commemorated on Panel 22, **Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Leper, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium. He was son of John and Mary Jane Kelly, 2 Charlotte Place, Derry.**

Sapper A. Kelly, 93510, 84 Coy., Royal Engineers, died on Wednesday **August 29, 1917** and is buried in **Wimereux Communal Cemetery, Pas de Calais**, France, VI. A. 3A.

Private Andrew Kelly, 45045, age 19, 15th Bat., Highland Light Infantry, died on Tuesday September 11, 1917.
He was son of James and Margaret Kelly, 6803, Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, New York

Private Arthur Kelly, 34647, 22nd Bat., Manchester Regiment, died on Thursday **October 4, 1917** and is commemorated on Panel 120 to 124 and 162 to 162A and 163A on the **Tyne Cot Memorial, Zonnebeke, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.** He was **son of Arthur and Maria Kelly, 24 William St., Ancoats, Manchester.**

Private A. Kelly, 39869, age 34, York and Lancashire Regiment, died on October 18, 1917.
Private A. Kelly, M2/269309, Army Service Corps, died on October 24, 1917.

Able Seaman Alexander Kelly, J/11481, age 24, H.M.S. "Candytuft", Royal Navy, died on Sunday **November 18, 1917** and is commemorated on Panel 21 on **Plymouth Naval Memorial, Devon, England.** He was **son of John and Mary Kelly, Ryhl St., Bootle, Liverpool.** He was **a native of Birkenhead.**

Private A. Kelly, 202862, age 20, South Staffordshire Regiment, died on December 11, 1917.
Private A. J. Kelly, S/43203, age 22, Seaforth Highlanders, died on April 11, 1917.

Private Alick Knox Kelly, 4012, age 22, 2nd Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., joined the services on September 6, 1915 and was **killed** in action on **April 9, 1917** and is buried in Hermies Hill British Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France.

Private A. L. Kelly, 461093, age 31, Canadian Army Medical Corps, died on October 13, 1917.
Private B. Kelly, 20446, age 19, Army Cyclist Corps, died on March 13, 1917.
Sergeant B. Kelly, 40350, age 25, Royal Scots, died on April 11, 1917.
Sapper B. Kelly, 258639, Inland Water Transport**, Royal Engineers, died** on Saturday**, July 14, 1917** and is buried in grave R. C. 904, **Netley Military Cemetery, Hampshire, England.**
Sergeant B. Kelly, 3/6892, Yorkshire Regiment, died on September 21, 1917.
Second Lieutenant B. E. Kelly, York and Lancaster Regiment, died on December 2, 1917.

Private Charles Kelly, 5161, age 25, Royal Munster Fusiliers, died on March 2, 1917. He was son of Charles and Mary Kelly, 25 Derry Street, Belfast.

Lance Corporal C. Kelly, 9736, age 28, 1st Bat., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, died on Monday **March 12, 1917** and is buried in Grave IV. C. 10 in **Grove Town Cemetery, Meaultes, Somme,** France. He was **son of Patrick Kelly of Coursetown, Athy, Co. Kildare.**

Private C. Kelly, 40629, age 22, King's Own Scottish Borderers, died on May 3, 1917.

Lance Corporal Christopher Kelly, 24975, age 27, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, died on Monday **May 21, 1917** and is buried in Grave 111. D. 15 in **La Laiterie Military Cemetery, Huevelland, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.** He was **son of Thomas and Mary Kelly, 19 Grange Terrace, Deans Grange, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.**

Seaman C. Kelly, 7806A, age 23, Royal Naval Reserve, died on May 30, 1917.

Sergeant C. Kelly, 178068, age 43, 87th Bat., Canadian Infantry (Quebec Regiment), died on Tuesday

August 7, 1917. He was son of Archibald Kelly and husband of Jane Amelia Dobbie (formerly Kelly), 455 Marquette St., Montreal. He is buried in IX. E. 20 **Villers Station Cemetery, Villers-Au-Bois, Pas de Calais, France.**

Airman Second Class C. Kelly, 87597, 55th Squadron**, Royal Flying Corps, died** on Monday **August 13, 1917** and is buried in grave 1, **Dendermonde Communal Cemetery Extension, Dendermonde, Oost-Vlaaderen, Belgium.**

Private C. Kelly, 12715, Welsh Regiment, died on August 15, 1917.

Private Cyrus Kelly, 5367, 17th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., joined the services on January 14, 1916 , and was killed in action on October 9, 1917 and is Commemerated on Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium.

Private C. Kelly, 17377, Lancashire Fusiliers, died on October 10, 1917.

Private C. Kelly, 36472, 1st Bat., Highland Light Infantry, died on Saturday **October 13, 1917.** He is buried in XIII. B. 3 **Baghdad (North Gate) War Cemetery, Iraq.**

Second Lieutenant Cecil Byron Kelly, age 23, 47th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., joined the services on July 26, 1915 and was **killed** in action on **April 11. He was son of Diana Shearer Kelly, Clyde St., Maclean, N.S.W., and the late James Martin Kelly,** and is Commemerated on the Villers-Bretonneux Memorial, Somme, France.

Private Cyril Harvey Kelly, 3501, 16th Bat., Australian A.I.F., joined the services on 29/7/15, and was **killed** in action on **February 5, 1917**. He is Commemerated on the **Villers-Bretonneux Memorial, Somme**, France.

Private Cecil Urbin Fleetwood Kelly, 793693, age 31, 1st/28th Bat., **London Regiment (Artists' Rifles), died on Tuesday October 30, 1917** and is commemorated on Panel 153, **Tyne Cot Memorial, Zonnebeke, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.** He was **son of Mr J. W. Kelly and Mrs Letitia Kelly.**

Private Daniel Kelly, 5487, age 19, 3rd Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., joined the services on November 27, 1915 and **died** of wounds on **January 3, 1917.** He was **son of Daniel and Mary Agnes Kelly, Forbes St., North Parramatta, N.S.W.** He was a native of Wyalong, N.S.W. He is **buried in** Heilly Station Cemetery, Mericourt-L'Abbey, **Somme,** France.

Lance Corporal David Kelly, 62172, 133rd Coy., Machine Gun Corps (Infantry), died on Sunday **March 25, 1917** and is commemorated on Panel 41 on **Basra War Memorial, Iraq.**

Private Donald Kelly, 31850, age 25, 42nd Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps, died on Monday **April 9, 1917** and is buried in Grave P. 52 **Beaurains Road Cemetery, Beaurains, Pas de Calais,** France. He was **son of the late Angus Kelly and of Helen Kelly, 37 St. Mary's Rd., Church Road, Fairview, Dublin.**

Private Daniel Kelly, 793032, age 20, 42nd Bat., Canadian Infantry (Quebec Regiment), died on Monday **April 9, 1917. Son of William Kelly and his wife Judith Robichaud, Point Sapin, Kent County, New Brunswick.** He is commemorated on **Vimy Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.**

Able Seaman D. Kelly, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, died on April 23, 1917.
Fireman D. Kelly, age 45, Mercantile Marine, died on May 1, 1917.
Private D. Kelly, 242250, West Yorkshire Regiment (Prince of Wales's Own), died on May 3, 1917.
Private D. Kelly, 17179, age 34, Welsh Regiment, died on August 5, 1917.
Airman 2nd Class C. Kelly, 87597, Royal Flying Corps, died on August 13, 1917.

Private Dennis Kelly, 24064, 11th Bat., Manchester Regiment, died on Friday **August 17, 1917** and is Commemerated on Panel 120 to 124 and 162 to 162A and 163A on **Tyne Cot Memorial, Zonnebeke, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.**

Private Donald Kelly, 4537, 11th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., joined the services on November 19, 1915 and was **killed** in action on **September 21, 1917** and is buried in Hooge Crater Cemetery, Leper, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.

Gunner D. Kelly, 67875, Royal Field Artillery, died on November 17, 1917.

Private Denis Joseph Kelly, 5387, 28th Bat., Australian A.I.F., joined the services on March 23, 1916 and was **killed** in action on **October 4, 1917,** and is Commemerated on the Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium.

Private Edmund Kelly, 5118, 58th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., joined the service on January 29, 1916 and **died of wounds on March 9, 1917** and is buried in Dernancourt Communal Cemetery Extension, Somme, France.

Private Edward Kelly, 219, 26th Bat., ALIAS, joined the services on April 20, 1915 and died of wounds on March 10, 1917.

Private E. Kelly, 22166, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, died on April 23, 1917.
Able Seaman E. Kelly, Clyde Z/1371, age 21, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, died on April 23, 1917.

Second Corporal E. Kelly, 81606, age 37, Royal Engineers, died on July 1, 1917.

Private Edward Kelly, 11364, age 29, 1st Bat., Irish Guards, died on Sunday **July 29, 1917** and is Commemerated on the **Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Leper, Belgium.** He was **son of Timothy and Letitia Kelly, North Street, Lurgan, Co. Armagh.**

Private E. Kelly, 19939, age 24, 7th/8th Bat., Royal Irish Fusiliers, died on Wednesday **August 22, 1917 and is buried in Lissenthoek Military Cemetery** (Grave XV111. D. 1A), **Poperinge, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.** He was **son of James and Alice Kelly, Treendulla, Dromahair, Co. Leitrim.**

Lance Corporal E. Kelly, 303133, Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, died on September 7, 1917.

Corporal E. Kelly, 4645, age 22, Border Regiment, died on October 4, 1917.

Private E. Kelly, 15195, Yorkshire Regiment, died on October 9, 1917.

Able Seaman E. Kelly, Tyneside Z/2912, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, died on October 17, 1917.

Rifleman E. Kelly, 331601, 1st/5th Bat., The King's (Liverpool Regiment), died on Wednesday **November 7, 1917.** He is buried in 1. E. 14 **Villers-Faucon Communal Cemetery Extension, Somme, France.**

Private E. A. Kelly, 16449, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, died on March 16, 1917.

Private E. G. Kelly, 204253, Somerset Light Infantry, died on November 30, 1917.

Private E. J. Kelly, 12115, age 24, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, died on September 11, 1917.

Private Evan John Kelly, 2196, 33rd Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., joined the services on April 29, 1916 and was **killed in action on October 17, 1917**. He is Commemerated on **Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium.**

Private Edward Patrick Kelly, 2341, age 23, 42nd Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., joined the services on March 25, 1916 and **died** of wounds **on June 25, 1917**. He was **son of Nicholas and Mary Ann Kelly, Kincora, Queensland**. He is buried in **Kandahar Farm Cemetery, Heuvelland, West- Vlaanderen, Belgium**.

Private Francis Kelly, 39853, age 23, 20th Labour Bn., Cheshire Regiment, died on Saturday **January 7, 1917.** He is buried in V11. B. 2, **Contay British Cemetery, Contay, Somme, France.** He was **son of John and Ellen Kelly.**

Private F. Kelly, 30167, age 37, Border Regiment, died on January 12, 1917.

Private Frank Kelly, 10459203, age 30, 241st Bat., Canadian Infantry (Quebec Regiment), died on Thursday **April 12, 1917.** He is buried in **Windsor (Grove) Cemetery, Ontario.**

Private F. Kelly, 383, age 23, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, died on April 16, 1917.

Private F. Kelly, 48813, 10th Bat., Royal Scots Fusiliers, died on Monday **April 23, 1917.** He is buried in V.525 **(Common) Glasgow (St. Kentigern's) Roman Catholic Cemetery, Glasgow.**

Private F. Kelly, 12735, The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, died on April 24, 1917.

Private F. Kelly, 9163, South African Infantry, died on April 29, 1917.

Private Francis Kelly, 2679, 1st Bat., Royal Newfoundland Regiment, died on Tuesday **August 14, 1917. He was son of Mrs. David Kelly, Black Duck Cove, Ireland's Eye, Trinity Bay, Newfoundland.** He is buried in 111. G. 20 **Dozinghem Military Cemetery, Poperinge, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.**

Private Frederick Kelly, 3367, age 36, 50th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., joined the services on July 23, 1915 and was **killed** in action on **June 10, 1917. He was son of Frederick Edmond and Jane Kelly, North Parade, Jamestown,** South Australia. He is commemorated on the **Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres**, Belgium.

Private F. Kelly, 36377, age 34, Northumberland Fusiliers, died on June 19, 1917.

Private Francis Kelly, 1st Bat., Royal Newfoundland Regiment, died on Tuesday **August 14, 1917** and is buried in Grave 111. G. 20 in **Dozinghem Military Cemetery, Poperinge, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.** He was **son of Mrs. David Kelly, Black Duck Cove, Ireland's Eye, Trinity Bay, Newfoundland.**

Private Frank Kelly, 6339, age 19, 28th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., joined the services on September 6, 1916 and was **killed** in action on **September 20, 1917. He was son of Alfred and Adeline Kelly, North Road, Guilford, Western Australia.** He was a native of York, Western Australia. He is commemorated on the Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium.

Trooper Francis Kelly, 2462, 3rd L.F., Australian Light Horse, joined the services on February 1, 1916 and was killed in action on October 31, 1917 and is buried in Beersheba War Cemetery, **Israel.**

Driver F. Kelly, 38648, Royal Field Artillery, died on November 12, 1917.

Leading Seaman Francis Kelly, 1700C, K.N.R. S.S. "Waverly", Royal Navy, died on Thursday December 20, 1917. He is commemorated on Panel 27, Portsmouth Naval Memorial, Hampshire**.**

Private Frank Alfred Kelly, 1923, 42nd Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., joined the services in April 30, 1916 and was **killed** in action on **April 6, 1917**. He is buried in Berks Cemetery Extension, Comines-Warneton, Hainaut, Belgium.

Private F. A. Kelly, 16996, 18th Bat., attd. 17th Labour Coy., Lancashire Fusiliers, died on Wednesday April 11, 1917. He is buried in 11. A. 23 Dunkirk Town Cemetery, Nord, France.

Gunner F. C. Kelly, 43138, age 24, Canadian Field Artillery, died on August 12, 1917.

Gunner F. J. Kelly, 128549, Royal Garrison Artillery, died on May 7, 1917.

Private Frederick John Kelly, 3176, age 22, 45th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., joined the services on September 16, 1916 and was **killed** in action on **June 7, 1917.** He was **son of Frederick and Alice Kelly**, **Mullumbinby, N.S.W**., and was a native of Wollergong, N.S.W. He is Commemerated on **Menin Gate Memorial**, Ypres.

Private Frederick Joseph Anthony Kelly, 4317, age 21, 54th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., joined the services on August 21, 1915 and was **killed in action on March 29, 1917**. He is buried in **Queant Road Cemetery, Buissy, Pas de Calais**, France.

Private Francis Patrick Kelly, 43313, age 24, 1st Bat., Royal Scots Fusiliers, died on Tuesday **November 13, 1917. He was son of Thomas and Elizabeth Kelly.** He is buried in 11. B. 22 **Favreuil British Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France.**

Private Franklin Robert Kelly, 871110, age 21, 44th Bat., Canadian Infantry (Manitoba Regiment), died on Friday **May 11, 1917.** He was **son of Mr and Mrs. F. Kelly, Melita, Manitoba.** He is commemorated on **Vimy Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.**

Private F. W. Kelly, 25239, age 23, Royal Wiltshire Regiment, died on January 11, 1917.
Lance Corporal F. W. Kelly, 35835, age 41, Welsh Regiment, died on November 6, 1917.

Private G. Kelly, 22754, East Lancashire Regiment, died on May 4, 1917.

Private George Kelly, 1732, age 20, 56th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., joined services on May 30, 1915 and was killed in action on May 19, 1917. He was **son of Michael and Ethel Hannagh Kelly, 772 Fig St., Ultimo, N.S.W.** He was a native of Watson's Bay, Sydney. He is **buried** at Favreuil British Cemetery, **Pas de Calais**, France.

Sergeant G. Kelly, G/1983, The Buffs (East Kent Regiment), died on October 12, 1917.

Stoker 1st Class George Alfred J. Kelly, SS/111823, H.M.S. "P26", Royal Navy, **died on** Tuesday **April 10, 1917** and is commemorated on Panel 24, **Chatham Naval Memorial**.

Private George Edward Kelly, 823502, age 24, 18th Bat., Canadian Infantry (Western Ontario Regiment), died on Sunday **May 6, 1917**. He was **son of John and Eliza Kelly, 16 Edith St., London, Ontario.** He is commemorated on **Vimy Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.**

Private George Ellis Kelly, 217, age 25, 40th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., died on June 7, 1917. He was husband of Jessie Ellen Kelly, Cressy, Tasmania, and was the **son of James and Harriet Kelly.** His name is commemorated on Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium.

Corporal George Edward Albert Kelly, 4799, age 21, 32nd Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., killed in action September 30, 1917, was son of Thomas and Beatrice M. Kelly, 61 Durline St., Mile End, South Australia. He was a native of Elliston. He is Commemerated on the Menin Gate Memorial in Ypres, Belgium.

Sapper Garnet Francis Kelly, 10287, age 33, 10th Field Company, Australian Engineers, joined the services on March 7, 1916 and was killed in action on January 8, 1917, was the son of Mr E. C. And Mrs F. E. Kelly, 71 Hughes St., North Unley, South Australia, and was born in Normanville. He is buried in Cite Bonjean Cemetery, Armentiers, North France.

Sergeant Gerard John Mortimer Kelly, 1815, age 28, 1st Australian Bat., Imperial Camel Corps (Australian), died on April 19, 1917. He was **son of Mary Kelly, Esk, Queensland, and the late Malachi Joseph Kelly.** He was a native of Roma, Queensland. He is Commemerated on the **Jerusalem Memorial, Israel.**

Private G. J. S. Kelly, 50749, Royal Fusiliers, died on June 12, 1917.

Trooper George Whiting Kelly, 595, age 26, 12th L.H., Australian Light Horse, joined the services on

April 19, 1915 and died of wounds on December 3, 1917. He was **son of Joseph and Margaret Kelly, 27 Arthur St., Fairfield, Victoria,** Australia. He was born in Violet Town. He is buried in Gaza War Cemetery, **Israel.**

Sergeant Major G. W. Kelly, 750, age 34, South African Mounted Rifles, died on January 20, 1917.
Lance Corporal G. W. Kelly, 3/2220, Essex Regiment, died on May 3, 1917.
Second Lieutenant G. M. Kelly-Lawson, Royal Garrison Artillery, died on August 9, 1917.

Fireman H. Kelly, age 53, Mercantile Marine, died on April 6, 1917.
Private H. Kelly, S/1485, Seaforth Highlanders, died on April 13, 1917.

Private H. Kelly, 5193, 17th Bat., Manchester Regiment, died on Monday April 23, 1917, and is buried in Cuckoo Passage Cemetery (Grave A. 16), Pas de Calais, France.

Private H. Kelly, 325889, Durham Light Regiment, died on April 23, 1917.

Private H. Kelly, 28352, age 35, Northamptonshire Regiment, died on May 8, 1917

Sapper H. Kelly, 471259, 528th Durham Field Coy., Royal Engineers, died on Friday July 6, 1917 and is buried in grave IV C. 12 in Croisilles British Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France.

Private H. Kelly, 30534, The King's (Liverpool Regiment), died on July 17.

Private Henry Kelly, 5457, age 38, 2nd Bat., Irish Guards, killed in action on Tuesday **July 31, 1917** and is Commemerated on Panel 11, **Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Leper, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.** He was **son of the late John and Annabelle Kelly, and husband of Florence Kelly, 10 Stoctland Road, Romford, Essex.**

Private H. Kelly, 425706, 27th Bat., Canadian Infantry (Manitoba Regiment), died on Wednesday **August 15, 1917.** He is buried in **Noeux-Les-Mines Communal Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France.**

Private H. Kelly, 15335, Dorsetshire Regiment, died on August 16, 1917.

Rifleman Hugh Kelly, 266, age 28, 13th Bat., Royal Irish Rifles, died on Thursday **August 16, 1917** and is buried in Grave XVII. A.A. 14 in **Lijssenthoek Military Cemetery, Poperinge, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.** He was **husband of Sarah Kelly, Bridge St., Comber, Co. Down.**

Rifleman Hubert Kelly, 45311, age 25, 7th Bat., Royal Irish Rifles, died on Thursday **August 16, 1917** and is commemorated on Panel 138 to 140 and 162 to 162A and 163A on **Tyne Cot Memorial, Zonnebke, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.** He was **husband of Martha Kelly, 230 Clegg Lane, Little Hulton, Bolton, England.**

Corporal H. Kelly, 30884, Yorkshire Regiment, died on September 7, 1917.

Private Henry (Harry) Kelly, 5361, 21st Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., joined the services on March 10, 1916 and was **killed in action on October 9, 1917**. He was **son of James and Emily Kelly**, and was a native of **Snake Valley, Victoria**. He is buried in Buttes New British Cemetery, Polygon Wood, Zonnebeke, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.

Private H. A. Kelly, 325599, age 37, Royal Scots, died on April 15, 1917.

Private Herbert Albert Kelly, 2929B, age 22, 17th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., joined the services on May 13, 1916 and was killed in action on May 5, 1917. He was **son of Richard and Annie Eliza Kelly**. He was born in **Mongarlowe, N.S.W**. He is Commemerated on the **Viller-Bretonneux Memorial**, Somme, France.

Private Herbert Augustine Kelly, 6360, age 23, 20th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., joined the services on October 16, 1916 and was killed in action died on September 20, 1917. He was **son of**

Augustine James and Mary Ann Kelly, and was a native of Mangrove Creek, N.S.W. He is Commemerated on **Menin Gate** Memorial, Ypres, Belgium.

Private H. C. Kelly, 18811, age 23, Auckland Regiment, N.Z.E.F., died on June 7, 1917.

Private Hugh Craine Kelly, 290, age 25, 50th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., joined the services on October 22, 1914 and was killed in action on October 18, 1917. He was **son of Robert Kelly, Merindi, St. Penners, South Australia and the late Mary Kelly**. He is Commemerated on the **Menin Gate** Memorial, Ypres, Belgium.

Private H. E. Kelly, 36497, age 40, South Wales Borderers, died on June 8, 1917.
Second Lieutenant H. J. Kelly, age 23, King's Royal Rifle Corps, died on September 20, 1917.

Trooper Herbert Norman Kelly, 82234, 12th Australian Light Horse, died on Thursday, November 15, 1917. He was **son of Mr and Mrs M. A. Kelly, Guildford.** He is **buried in** the Rockwood Necropolis**, Sydney, Australia.**

Gunner J. Kelly, 30207, Royal Garrison Artillery, died on January 3, 1917.

Sergeant J. Kelly, 8263, King's Royal Rifle Corps, died on January 6, 1917.

Private J. Kelly, 24235, age 17, Border Regiment, died on January 12, 1917.

Private J. Kelly, 3/16760, 6th Bat., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, died on Saturday **January 13, 1917 and** is buried in Grave E. EA. A. 696 in **Addolorata Cemetery, Malta.** [The cemetery is on the outskirts of the village of Paola and is 5 Km from Valletta]

Sergeant J. Kelly, 5278, age 33, 1st Bat., Connaught Rangers, son of the late Mr Jack Kelly, Gardiner St., Dublin, died on Tuesday, **January 23, 1917** and is buried in **Amara War Cemetery**, (on the left bank of the Tigris), **Iraq.**

Private J. Kelly, 7/2353, age 32, 7th (Pioneer) Bat., Durham Light Infantry, husband of Edith Kelly, 4 Crowtree Tce., Sunderland, died on January 23, 1917, and is buried Flatiron Copse Cemetery, Mamez (10 Km east of Albert), Somme, France.

Private J. Kelly, 3/23720, 1st. Bat., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, died on Saturday January 27. 1917. He is buried in 1. J. 1. Guillemont Road Cemetery, Guillemont, Somme, France.

Private Joseph Kelly, 10560, age 28, 2nd Bat., Leinster Regiment, son of Bernard and Mary Anne Kelly, Newtownforbes, Co. Longford died on Friday, February 2, 1917, and is buried in Pond Farm Cemetery, Heuvelland, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium. The cemetery is located south-west of Leper, near the village of Wulvergem.

Lance Corporal J. Kelly, 331755, age 22, 9th (Glasgow Hds.) Bat., Highland Light Infantry, died on Wednesday February 7, 1917. He was son of Mr and Mrs. James M. Kelly, 181 Stevenson Drive, Shawlands, Glasgow. He is buried in Peronne Communal Cemetery Extension, Somme, France.

Private John Kelly, 36152, age 25, 10th Bat., Cheshire Regiment, died on Saturday **February 17, 1917. He was son of Thomas and Catherine Kelly, 8 Church St., Sandbach, Cheshire.** He is buried in **Berks Cemetery Extension, Comines-Warenton, Hainaut, Belgium.**

Private James Kelly, 5574, age 21, 1st Bat., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, died on Thursday **March 1, 1917** and is commemorated on Pier and Face 16 C on the **Thiepval Memorial, Somme,** France. He was **son of Mr and Mrs James Kelly, Old Chapel Lane, Tullow, Co. Carlow.**

Private J. Kelly, 37646, age 25, Gloucestershire Regiment, died on March 8, 1917.

Private J. Kelly, 7872, 2nd Bat., Royal Munster Fusiliers, died on Thursday **March 15, 1917** and is buried in Grave 11. D. 20 in **Bray Military Cemetery, Somme, France.**

Private James Kelly, 68303, 25th Bat., Canadian Infantry (Nova Scotia Regiment), died on Friday **March 23, 1917.** He is commemorated on **Vimy Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.**

Corporal J. Kelly, S/2516, Rifle Brigade, died on March 31, 1917.
Deck Hand J. Kelly, 9592/DA, age 23, Royal Naval Reserve, died on April 4, 1917.

Private J. Kelly, 55342, 169th Coy., Machine Gun Corps (Infantry), died on Friday **April 6, 1917** and is buried in Grave in **Achicourt Road Cemetery, Arhicourt, Pas de Calais, France.** He was **son of Edward Kelly, 53 Grange View Terrace, Falkirk.**

Private J. Kelly, 22871, age 21, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, died on April 9, 1917.

Lance Corporal John Kelly, 10738, age 22, 2nd Bat., Leinster Regiment, died on April 12, 1917, and is Commemerated in **Arras Memorial, Pas de Calais**, France. He was born in Ballingarry, Co. Tipperary.

Private J. Kelly, 3508, 1st/9th Bat., Durham Light Infantry, died on Friday, April 13, 1917, and is buried in **Agny Military Cemetery** (immediately south of Achcourt), Pas de Calais, **France**.

Rifleman James Kelly, 394295, 1st/9th Bat., **London Regiment (Queen Victoria's Rifles), died** on Saturday **April 14, 1917** and is commemorated on Bay 10, Arras Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.

Private J. Kelly, 12089, age 37, Royal Scots Fusiliers, died on April 15, 1917.

Lance Corporal J. Kelly, 24/1152, Northumberland Fusiliers, died on April 18, 1917.

Private J. Kelly, 275132, Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, died on April 23, 1917.

Private J. Kelly, 29345, age 21, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, died on April 24, 1917.

Ableseaman Tyneside Z/3304, age 18, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, died on April 24, 1917.

Lance Corporal J. Kelly, S/18641, age 24, Cameron Highlanders, died on April 28, 1917.

Private J. Kelly, 38056, Royal Scots, died on April 28, 1917.

Private J. Kelly, 25433, Royal Scots Fusiliers, died on May 3, 1917.

Private J. Kelly, 5359, age 32, ALIAS, died on May 3, 1917.

Private J. Kelly, 7677, East Surrey Regiment, died on May 3, 1917.

Gunner J. Kelly, 26497, Royal Garrison Artillery, died on May 4, 1917.

Sergeant J. Kelly, 200420, South Staffordshire Regiment, died on May 4, 1917.

Corporal John Kelly, 1622, 17th Bat., Australian Infantry, joined the services on April 17, 1915 and died of wounds on Sunday **May 6, 1917** and is buried in grave P. 11. N. 1A, **St. Sever Cemetery Extension, Rouen, Seine-Maratime, France.**

Private J. Kelly, 14964, age 37, Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), died on May 8, 1917.

Private J. Kelly, G/5332, Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment), died on May 16, 1917.

Private J. Kelly, 20884, Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), died on May 22, 1917.

Private J. Kelly, 242330, North Staffordshire Regiment, died on May 26, 1917.

Private John Kelly, 2320, 2nd Garrison Bat., Royal Irish Regiment, died on June 2, 1917. He is **buried in** Grave RC 519, **Grangegorman Military Cemetery, Dublin**

Private J. Kelly, 24238, East Yorkshire Regiment, died on June 5, 1917.

Lance Corporal J. Kelly, 25209, East Surrey Regiment, died on June 7, 1917.

Private James Kelly, 43712, age 27, Durham Light Infantry, son of James and Sarah Ann Kelly, 8 Alice St., Winlaton, Blaydon-on Tyne, died on Saturday, July 7, 1917, and is Commemerated on panel 59, **Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial,** Leper, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.

Company Quartermaster Sergeant J. Kelly, 3/7550, 2nd Bat., Royal Irish Rifles, died on Sunday **June 10, 1917** and is **buried in Kandahar Farm Cemetery, Heuvelland, West-Vlaanderen,** Belgium.

Private John Kelly, 2107, 43rd Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., joined the services on February 3, 1916 and was **killed** in action on Sunday **June 10, 1917** and is commemorated on Panel 7-17-23-25-27-29-31 on **Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Leper, Belgium.**

Rifleman James Kelly, 40635, age 25, 2nd Bat., Royal Irish Rifles, died on Sunday **June 10, 1917** and is **Commemerated on Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium. He was foster son of Jack and Mary Ann Dalton, 10 Cargo Fleet Road, Middlesbrough, England.**

Private John Kelly, 465, age 33, 3rd Australian Pioneers, joined the services on January 27, 1916 and was **killed in action on June 27, 1917.** He was **son of James and Ellen Kelly.** He is **buried in** Kandahar Farm Cemetery**, Heuvelland, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.**

Private J. Kelly, 42013, age 26, 17th Bat., Highland Light Infantry, died on Thursday **July 12, 1917. He was husband of Annie Kelly, Glenbum, Dairy, Kirkcudbridgeshire, Scotland.** He is buried in 1. E. 70 **Coxyde Military Cemetery, Koksijde, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.**

Private J. Kelly, 532566, age 30, 15th Bat**., London Regiment (Prince of Wales' Own Civil Service Rifles), died on Thursday July 19, 1917** and is buried in grave J. 2, **Oak Dump Cemetery, Leper,** West-Vlaanderen, Belgium**.** He was **son of Mr and Mrs J. Kelly, 71 Erith Rd., Belvedere, Kent and husband of Ethel M. Kelly, 13 Tomins Grove, Bow, London.**

Private J. Kelly, 26053, age 36, Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), died on July 20, 1917.

Private J. Kelly, 27045, age 28, Grenadier Guards, died on July 21, 1917.

Corporal J. Kelly, S/3946, age 21, Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), died on July 31, 1917.

Private John Kelly, 11460, age 35, No 2 Coy. 1st Bat., Irish Guards, killed in action on Thursday **August 2, 1917** and is Commemerated on **Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium.** He was **son of Martin and Ellen Kelly, Derrybrien, Gort, Co. Galway**. [Probably same family as Michael Kellymore J.M.K.]

Private J. Kelly, 21237, 7th Bat., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, died on Thursday August 9, 1917. He is buried in 1. A. 5. Aeroplane Cemetery, Leper, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.

Private John Kelly, 41232, age 38, 8th Bat., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, died on Friday **August 10, 1917** and is commemorated on Panel 44 to 46 on the **Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres,** Leper, Belgium. He was **son of Patrick and Bridget Kelly, Shannakyle and husband of Alice Kelly, Shannakyle, Limerick.**

Private James Kelly, 9666, 11th Bat., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, died on Thursday **August 16, 1917.** He is commemorated on Panel 70 to 72 **Tyne Cot Memorial, Zonnebeke, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.**

Rifleman James Kelly, 6133, age 25, 7th Bat., Royal Irish Rifles, died on Thursday **August 16, 1917**

and is **Commemerated on Tyne Cot Memorial, Zonnebeke, West-Vlaanderen,** Belgium. He was **son of Richard and Julia Kelly, Reiska, Kilcommon, Thurles, Co. Tipperary.**

Rifleman J. Kelly, 5854, 14th Bat., Royal Irish Rifles, died on Thursday **August 16, 1917** and is **buried in New Irish Farm Cemetery, Leper, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.**

Private Joseph Kelly, 43227, age 19, 7th Bat., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, killed in action on Thursday **August 16, 1917. He was son of Patrick Kelly and his wife Mary Vaughan.** He is buried in XVII. C. 4, **Tyne Cot Cemetery, Zonnebeke, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium. He was born in Galway.**

Lance Corporal J. Kelly, 325368, age 33, 1st/9th Bat., Durham Light Infantry, husband of Margaret Kelly, 32 Ellison St., West Gateshead, died on Monday, **August 20, 1917**, and is buried in **Heninel Communal Cemetery** Extension, (10 Km south east of Arras), **Pas de Calais**.

Private J. Kelly, 8513, age 38, Yorkshire Regiment, died on August 27, 1917.
Storekeeper J. Kelly, Mercantile Marine, died on September 1, 1917.
Private J. Kelly, 241961, age 19, The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, died on September 11, 1917.

Private John Kelly, 308228, 1st/8th Bat., The King's (Liverpool Regiment), died on Thursday **September 20, 1917.** He is commemorated on Panel 31 to 34 and 162 and 162 A and 163 A **Tyne Cot Memorial, Zonnebeke, West-V., Belgium.**

Private J. Kelly, T3/O27920, Army Service Corps, died on September 21, 1917.
Private J. Kelly, 205230, Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment), died on September 21, 1917.

Private J. Kelly, 26292, 15th Bat., Highland Light Infantry, died on Saturday **September 22, 1917.** He is buried in IV. A. 24 **Coxyde Military Cemetery, Kocksijde, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.**

Private Joseph Kelly, 204694, age 25, 20th Bat., Durham Light Infantry, son of George and Louisa Kelly, 2
Robert St., Gateshead, died on Saturday, September 22, 1917, and is Commemerated on **Tyne Cot Memorial**, Zonnebeke, (9Km north-east of Leper town centre), West-Vlaanderen, **Belgium.**

Private J. Kelly, 15752, age 25, Yorkshire Regiment, died on September 28, 1917.
Private J. Kelly, 3/19779, Leicestershire Regiment, died on September 28, 1917.

Lance Corporal John Kelly, 1854, age 39, 39th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., joined the services on April 19, 1916 and was **killed in action on October 4, 1917**. He was **son of Michael and Julia Kelly, Bahganah, Victoria**. He is Commemerated on the **Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium.**

Private Joseph Kelly, 6359, age 23, 20th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., joined the services on October 18, 1916 and was **killed** in action on **October 4, 1917** and is commemorated on Panel 7 - 17 - 23 - 25 - 27 p 29 - 31 **Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial**, Leper, Belgium. He was **son of Mary Kelly**, 18 Gilray Square, King's Road, Chelsea, **London and the late Maurice Kelly**.

Lance Corporal J. Kelly, 28276, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, died on October 4, 1917.
Private J. Kelly, 28157, age 29, Wellington Regiment, N.Z.E.F., died on October 4, 1917.
Private J. Kelly, 37128, East Lancashire Regiment, died on October 5, 1917.

Private J. Kelly, 40622, 9th Bat., Lancashire Fusiliers, died on Saturday **October 6, 1917.** He is buried in V111 1. 3 **Dozinghem Military Cemetery, Poperinge, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.**

Private James Kelly, 44916, 2nd/8th Bat., Manchester Regiment, died on Sunday **October 7, 1917 and is Commemerated on Tyne Cot Memorial, Zonnebeke, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.**

Able Seaman J. Kelly, age 22, Mercantile Marine, died on October 8, 1917.

Private Joseph Kelly, 7990, age 18, 6th Bat., Royal Munster Fusiliers, died on Monday October 8,

1917 and is buried in Grave 19 in Kirechkoi-Hortakoi Military Cemetery, Greece [The cemetery is 2 Km north of Thessalonica and about 3 Km from Exohi (formerly Kirechkoi) just off the road to Hortakoi]. He was **son of Patrick and Margaret Kelly, 3 Front Clare St., Limerick.**

Private James Kelly, 1160, 35th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., joined the services on December 3, 1915 and was **killed in action on Friday October 12, 1917** and is commemorated on Panel 7-17-23-25-29-31. On Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Leper, Belgium..

Driver J. Kelly, 93649, Royal Field Artillery, died on Monday **October 15, 1917** and is buried in grave B. 676A in **Edinburgh Eastern Cemetery, Edinburgh, Scotland.**

Private J. Kelly, 15575, age 33, Yorkshire Regiment, died on October 19, 1917.

Private John Kelly, 22610, age 23, "x" Coy. 23rd Bat., Manchester Regiment, died on Monday October 22, 1917 and is Commemerated on Tyne Cot Memorial, Zonnebeke, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium. He was son of the late Ellen Kelly.

Private J. Kelly, 4/9194, age 43, Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, died on October 27, 1917.

Gunner J. Kelly, 44654, Royal Garrison Artillery, died on October 31, 1917.

Private J. Kelly, 264729, 1st Bat., Canadian Infantry (Western Ontario Regiment), died on Tuesday **November 6, 1917.** He is commemorated on Panel 10 - 26 - 28 **Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Leper, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.**

Corporal J. Kelly, 1697, Irish Guards, died on November 6, 1917.

Corporal J. Kelly, 203299, 1st/5th Bat., Highland Light Infantry, died on Thursday **November 8, 1917.** He is buried in XIX. E. 2 **Gaza War Cemetery, Palestine.**

Private Joseph Kelly, 26588, 7th/8th Bat., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, died on Monday November 19, 1917. He is commemorated on Bay 6 Arras Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.

Corporal J. Kelly, S/11405, Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, died on November 21, 1917.

Private J. Kelly, 21457, The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, died on November 22, 1917.

Private John Kelly, 514133, 1st/14th Bat., **London Regiment (London Scottish), died** on Wednesday **November 28, 1917** and is commemorated on Panel 11 and 12, **Cambrai Memorial, Louveral, Nord France.**

Private James Kelly, 11230, age 19, attd. 32nd Base Gen. Hospital, Royal Army Medical Corps, died on Friday
November 30, 1917 and is buried in Grave X11. C. 10 on **Amara War Cemetery**

Private J. Kelly, 268305, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, died on December 3, 1917.

Airman 1st Class Joseph Kelly, 48723, age 33, 1st Aircraft Depot, Royal Flying Corps, died on Wednesday **December 5, 1917** and is **buried in Row 34, Row 1, Grave 20 Levallois-Perret Communal Cemetery, Paris, Hauts-de-Seine, France.** He was **son of Henry and Ellen Kelly, and husband of Annie Kelly, 6 Albert Ave., Urmston, Manchester.**

Stoker 1st Class Kelly, K/21331, Royal Navy, died on December 6, 1917

Gunner J. Kelly, 362426, Royal Garrison Artillery, died on December 10, 1917.

Rifleman J. Kelly, 16642, age 42, 9th Bat., Royal Irish Rifles, died on Friday **December 14, 1917** and is **buried in Rocquigny-Equancourt Road British Cemetery, Manancourt, Somme,** France. He was

husband of Mary Anne Kelly, 136 Boundary St., Belfast.

Private J. Kelly, 238658, Herefordshire Regiment, died on December 20, 1917.

Private J. Kelly, 3/28563, 7th Bat., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, attached to the Middlesex Regiment, died on Saturday **December 29, 1917.** He is buried in 1. C. 14, **Haringhe (Bandaghem) Military Cemetery, Poperinge, West Vlaanderen, Belgium.**

Sergeant J. Kelly, 240729, South Staffordshire, died on December 30, 1917.

Corporal John Kelly, 4425, 1st Bat., Leinster Regiment, died on Sunday, December 30, 1917, and is Commemerated at **Chatby Memorial Egypt**. Chatby is on the eastern side of Alexandria.

Private J. Kelly, 3/21986, 5th Bat., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, died on Monday **December 31, 1917.** He is commemorated on C.53, **Alexandria (Hadra) War Memorial, Egypt.**

Sapper James Kelly, age 19, 268941, 98th Rly. Train Crew, **Royal Engineers, died** on Monday **December 31, 1917** and is commemorated on **Chatby Memorial, Egypt.** [Situated on the eastern side of Alexandria between the main dual carriageway to Aboukir, known as Al Horaya, and the sea.]. He was **son of the late Charles and Alice Gowers (formerly Kelly), 27 Edale Road, Rotherthithe, London.**

Private J. A. Kelly, 186174, 27th Bat., Canadian Infantry (Manitoba Regiment), died on Tuesday **April 10, 1917.** He is buried in 11. A. 4 **Thelus Military Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France.**

Private John Alfred Kelly, 6033, age 35, 1st Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., joined the services on February 29, 1916 and **died** of wounds on Monday **May 7, 1917** and is buried in grave IV. B. 18 in Grevillers British Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France. He was **son of the late John Kelly and Eliza Kerrige**. He was born in Saxmundham, Suffolk, England.

Private J. B. Kelly, 43227, age 19, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, died on August 16, 1917.

Gunner J. B. Kelly, 59085, age 23, Royal Garrison Artillery, died on December 26, 1917.

Private James Carr Kelly, 636221, 21st Bat., Canadian Infantry (Eastern Ontario Regiment), died on Wednesday **August 15, 1917.** He is commemorated on **Vimy Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.**

Lieutenant J. C. Kelly, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, died on September 28, 1917.

Private J. C. Kelly, S/9158, Seaforth Highlanders, died on October 4, 1917.

Private James Edwin Kelly, 6774, 3rd Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., joined services on July 18, 1916 and **died** of wounds on Sunday **April 15, 1917** and is buried in grave 1. B. 11 in **Grevillers British Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France.**

Private J. E. Kelly, 31745, Duke of Wellington's (West Yorkshire Regiment), died on November 21, 1917.

Lieutenant James Francis Kelly, age 27, 27th Bat., Canadian Infantry (Manitoba Regiment), died on Tuesday **April 10, 1917. He was son of Patrick C. Kelly, Tracadie, Prince Edward Island.** He is buried in VI. F. 5, **Ecoivres Military Cemetery, Mont-St-Eloi, Pas de Calais, France.**

Second Hand J. H. Kelly, 2882/DA, age 39, Royal Naval Reserve, died on March 29, 1917.

Private J. H. Kelly, 189428, 2nd Bat., Canadian Infantry (Eastern Ontario Regiment), died on Monday **April 2, 1917.** He is buried in V. A. 13 **Ecoivres Military Cemetery, Mont-St. Eloi, Pas de Calais, France.**

Sapper John Henry Kelly, 206005, age 19, Inland Water Transport, **Royal Engineers, died on Thursday**

June 28, 1917 and is buried in **Basra Cemetery, Iraq.** He was **son of Thomas and Janet Kelly, 79 Guild St., Burton-on Trent, England.**

Leading Seaman James Henry Kelly, 221292, age 31, H.M.S. Vanguard, Royal Navy, **died on Monday July 9, 1917.** He was **son of the late Mr. and Mrs Harry Kelly, Oldham, Lancs. and husband of Jenny Kelly, 26 Patfour St., Dundee.** He is commemorated on Panel 21, Chatham Naval Memorial, Kent.

Rifleman J. J. Kelly, 7001, 7th Bat., Royal Irish Rifles, died on Friday **March 9, 1917** and is **buried in Bailleul Communal Cemetery Extension (Nord), Nord France.**

Private J. J. Kelly, 26/110, N.Z. Machine Gun Corps, died on March 12, 1917.

Private John Joseph Kelly, 10744, age 23, 2nd Bat., Leinster Regiment, died on March 31, 1917, and is buried in Barlin Communal Cemetery Extension, Pas de Calais, France. He was the **son of John and Sarah Kelly, Dublin.**

Captain John James Kelly, age 26, 2nd Bn., Leinster Regiment, died on April 12, 1917 and is buried at Lievin Communal Cemetery Extension, Pas de Calais, France (3.5 Km., west of Lens). He was **son of John and Jane Kelly, 151 Sundays Well Road, Cork,** Chief Sub-editor of the "Continental Daily Mail".

Corporal John James Kelly, 1958, age 33, 4th Division Trench Mortar Battery, Australian Field Artillery, joined services on September 23, 1915 and **died of wounds on Sunday May 6, 1917** and is buried in St. Sever Cemetery Extension, Rouen, Seine Maratime, France. He was **son of John and Catherine Kelly**, and was a native of **Redcastle, Victoria**.

Private Joseph John Kelly, 2354, age 27, 4th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., joined services on May 3, 1916 and was **killed in action on August 1, 1917**. He was **son of John and Bridget Kelly, 14 Turner St., Kilgoorlie**, Western Australia. He was born at Clympie, Queensland. He is Commemerated on the Menin Gate Memorial.

Wireless Operator J. J. Kelly, age 20, Mercantile Marine, died on October 19, 1917.

Private J. J. Kelly, 2049, age 23, South Irish Horse, died on October 29, 1917.

Gunner J. M. Kelly, 27394, Royal Garrison Artillery, died on December 18, 1917.

Bombardier J. N. V. Kelly, Royal Garrison Artillery, died on October 31, 1917.

Private James O'Neill Kelly, 7036, age 37, 14th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., joined the services on October 30, 1916 and died of wounds on November 5, 1917. He was **son of James Fitzroy Kelly and Laura Kelly**, and was a **native of Footscray, Victoria**. He is buried in **Lussenthoek Military Cemetery,** Poperinge, West-Vlaanderen, **Belgium.**

Private J. O. P. Kelly, 13907 South African Infantry, died on March 20, 1917.

Private J. P. Kelly, 200445, age 25, Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment), died on October 9, 1917.

Second Lieutenant James Patrick Kelly-Healy, age 22, 42nd Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., son of Patrick and Honor Kelly-Healy, Avadale, Queensland, joined the services on January 31, 1916 and was killed in action on October 4, 1917, and is commemorated on Ypres (Menin Gate), West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.

Private James Robert Kelly, 233747, age 19, 2nd Bat., **London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers), died** on Saturday **June 16, 1917** and is commemorated on Bay 9, **Arras Memorial, Pas de Calais,** France. He was **son of Robert Terence Kelly and Mary Jane Kelly.**

Private J. S. Kelly, 45038, age 31, Surrey (Q M R) Yeomanry, died on October 22, 1917.

Private J. T. Kelly, 201770, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, died on March 13, 1917.

Private J. T. Kelly, 808301, age 23, Canadian Infantry (Alberta Regiment), died on April 1, 1917.

Private John Tannahill Kelly, 85033, age 22, 25th Coy., Machine Gun Corps (Infantry), died on Tuesday **July 31, 1917** and is commemorated on Panel 56 **Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Leper, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium. He was son of Rev. James and Mrs Kelly.**

Private John William Kelly, 3048, 47th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., joined the service on August 13, 1915 **and died of wounds on June 7, 1917.**

Gunner L. Kelly, 75326, age, 29, Royal Garrison Artillery, died on April 16, 1917.

Corporal Lawrence Kelly, 71661, 47th Coy., Machine Gun Corps, died on Wednesday August 1, 1917 and is commemorated on Panel 56 on Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Leper, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.

Private L. Kelly, G/28599, age 18, East Surrey Regiment, died on October 2, 1917.

Gunner L. Kelly, 338998, age 21, Canadian Field Artillery, died on November 9, 1917.

Private Lewis Alfred Kelly, 2057, 48th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., joined the services on October 4, 1915 and was **killed in action on April 11, 1917**. He is Commemerated on **Villers-Bretonneux Memorial, Somme**, France.

Private Leslie Edward Kelly, 5615, age 22, 26th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., joined services on April 1, 1916 and was **killed in action on May 3, 1917**. He was **son of John and Ellen Kelly, Gaythorn Road, Albion, Queensland.** He was **born in Charleville** and is buried in **Queant Road Cemetery, Buissy, Pas de Calais**, France.

Sergeant Lionel Frances Kelly, 3174, age 25, 58th Bat., Australian Infantry, joined services on February 5, 1916 and was **killed in action on October 16, 1917**. He was **son of John Francis and Margaret Josephine Kelly, 43 Whitehall St., Footscray, Victoria** and is Commemerated on the **Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium**.

Private Lloyd Robert Kelly, 817492, age 20, Canadian Infantry (New Brunswick Regiment), died on Wednesday **May 2, 1917.** He was **son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Kelly, Derby Junction, New Brunswick.** He is buried in 111. A. 1. **Barlin Communal Cemetery Extension, Pas de Calais, France.**

Private L. T. Kelly, 9697, age 38, Royal Fusiliers, died on April 23, 1917.

Corporal M. Kelly, 16955, age 26, Yorkshire Regiment, died on January 12, 1917.

Private M. Kelly, 23586, age 21, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, died on February 18, 1917.

Private M. Kelly, Northamptonshire Regiment, died on March 16, 1917.

Private M. Kelly, 39176, Durham Light Infantry, died on April 20, 1917.

Private Michael Kelly, 6003, 1st Bat., Royal Munster Fusiliers, died on Tuesday **July 31, 1917** and is buried in Grave XVI. J. 5A in **Lijssenthoek Military Cemetery, Poperinge, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.** He was **husband of Catherine Kelly, 13 Arthurs Quay, Limerick.**

Corporal Michael Kelly, 5334, age 20, 2nd Bat., Leinster Regiment, died on Tuesday **July 31, 1917** and is commemorated on Panel 44, **Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Leper, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.** He was **son of Patrick and Ellen Kelly, 21 Queen's Terrace, Dublin.**

Sapper M. Kelly, 79366, 175th Tunnelling Coy., **Royal Engineers, died** on Tuesday **August 7, 1917** and is buried in grave 111. D. 9, **Brand hoek New Military Cemetery, Leper, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.**

Lance Corporal M. Kelly, 1198, age 32, 6th Bat., Royal Irish Regiment, died on August 16, 1917. He was **son of Stephen and Margaret Kelly.** He is buried in **Brandhoek New Military Cemetery, No 3, Leper**, West-Vlaanderen, **Belgium**.

Gunner M. Kelly, 119509, "B" Bty., 306 Bre. Royal Field Artillery, died on Monday August 20, 1917 and is buried in grave 111. G. 14, White House Cemetery, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.

Captain Martin G. Kelly, age 45, 96th Bat., Canadian Infantry, died on Wednesday, August 29, 1917. He is buried in grave 83. C. 14, Thunder Bay (St. Andrews) R.C. Cemetery, Ontario, Canada.

Lance Corporal M. Kelly, 6305, South African Infantry, died on September 21, 1917.

Private Michael Kelly, 2099, 60th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., joined services on July 19, 1915 and was **killed** in action on **September 25, 1917** and is buried in **Tyne Cot Cemetery, Zonnebeke**, West-Vlaanderen, **Belgium..**

Private M. Kelly, 26380, King's Own Scottish Borderers, died on October 14, 1917.

Private M. Kelly, 28158, Wellington Regiment, N.Z.E.F., died on October 21, 1917.

Private M. Kelly, 241405, Yorkshire Regiment, died on October 30, 1917.

Private M. Kelly, 5951, 6th Bat., Connaught Rangers, died on Tuesday **November 20, 1917** and is buried in grave 1.C. 10 in **Croissilles Railway Cemetery, Pas de Calais.**

Private Martin Kelly, 8905, age 22, 2nd Bat., Irish Guards, killed in action on Tuesday **November 27, 1917** and is commemorated on Panel 2 and 3 on **Cambrai Memorial, Louverval, Nord France.** He was **son of Edward and Hannah Kelly, Goldscross, Co. Tipperary.** [Biographical Dictionary of Tipperary, by Martin O'Dwyer, says he was born in Emly, Co. Tipperary].

Private M. E. Kelly, 291830, Northumberland Fusiliers, died on October 28, 1917.
Steward M. F. Kelly, age 21, Mercantile Marine, died on February 13, 1917.
Captain M. G. Kelly, age 45, Canadian Infantry, died on August 29, 1917.

Corporal Michael James Kelly, 21483, age 26, 1st Bat., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, killed in action on Thursday **March 1, 1917** and is commemorated on Pier and Face 16 C on **Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.** He was **son of Redmond and Margaret Kelly, Arch House, Spanish Arch, Galway.** [In a photo of a group of Galway postmen taken in 1928 is one of **P. C. Kelly, of the same address. In** this house at a later stage lived Mr Comerford, Solicitor, and later Claire Sheridan, Artist a cousin of Winston Churchill and Anita Leslie the writer. It later became a Museum J.M.K.]

Sapper Nathaniel Kelly, 2657, 1st Australian Tunnelling Company, Australian Tunnelling Corps joined their service on November 27, 1915 and was killed in action on September 14. 1917. He was **son of James and Catherine Kelly, Station Hill. Bunbamba. Queensland,** Australia. He is buried in The Huts Cemetery, Yleper, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.

Trimmer O. Kelly, Royal Naval Reserve, died on July 20, 1917.

Second Lieutenant O. R. Kelly, 53rd Squadron**, Royal Flying Corps** and General List, **died** on Wednesday **May 2, 1917** and is buried in grave I. H. 21, **Qosttaverne Wood Cemetery, Heuvelland, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.**

Fireman P. Kelly, age 30, Mercantile Marine, died on January 27, 1917.

Private P. Kelly, 10203, age 21, 6th Bat., Royal Irish Regiment, died on January 29, 1917. He was **son of Thomas and Norah Kelly, 8 Gerard St., Barrow St., Dublin.** He is buried at Pond Farm Cemetery,

Heuvelland, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.

Private P. Kelly, 3872, Australian Infantry, A.I.F., died on February 7, 1917.

Private P. Kelly, 202721, age 35, Royal Scots, died on April 19, 1917.

Private Patrick Kelly, 15365, age 20, 71st Coy., Machine Gun Corps (Infantry), died on Sunday **April 29, 1917** and is buried in Sp. Mem. 8 in **St. Patrick's Cemetery, Loos, Pas de Calais, France. He was son of John and Mary Jane Kelly, Main St., Stranorlar, Co. Donegal.**

Private P. Kelly, 14358, The King's (Liverpool Regiment), died on May 4, 1917.

Corporal P. Kelly, 202138, age 30, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, died on May 28, 1917.

Private P. Kelly, 33032, Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), died on June 20, 1917.

Private P. Kelly, 235252, Seaforth Highlanders, died on July 10, 1917.

Private P. Kelly, London Regiment, died on July 31, 1917.

Private P. Kelly, 307935, age 21, The King's (Liverpool Regiment), died on July 31, 1917.

Private P. Kelly, 332740, age 27, The King's (Liverpool Regiment), died on July 31, 1917.

Private P. Kelly, S/7296, Gordon Highlanders, died on July 31, 1917.

Private Patrick Kelly, 5242, 2nd Bat., Leinster Regiment, died on Tuesday **July 31, 1917** and is commemorated on Panel 44 on **Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Leper, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.**

Private P. Kelly, 3/10613, 2nd Bat., Leinster Regiment, died on Wednesday **August 1, 1917** and is buried in grave XV1. G. 19A in **Lussenthoek Military Cemetery, Poperinge, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.**

Sergeant Peter Kelly, 9304, age 29, 2nd Bat., East Lancashire Regiment, killed in action in France, on August 17, 1917. Born in Caltra, Co. Galway. Decoration, Star 1914.

Lance Corporal P. Kelly, S/12375, Seaforth Highlanders, died on August 23, 1917.

Private P. Kelly, 26627, age 21, Durham Light Infantry, died on August 24, 1917.

Private P. Kelly, 13191, The King's (Liverpool Regiment), died on September 29, 1917.

Private P. Kelly, 31826, South Staffordshire Regiment, died on October 12, 1917.

Acting Bombardier P. Kelly, 22892, age 30, Royal Garrison Artillery, died on November 23, 1917.

Private P. Kelly, 43312, Bedfordshire Regiment, died on November 27, 1917.

Bombardier Phillip Ewart Kelly, 6959, 4th F. A. Brigade, Australian Field Artillery, joined the services on July 30, 1915 and was killed in action on May 14, 1917.

Lance Corporal Patrick J. Kelly, 10266, age 26, 2nd Bat., Irish Guards, killed in action on Wednesday **June 27, 1917** and is buried in Plot 3. Row F. Grave 20**, Ferme-Oliver Cemetery, Leper, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium. He was son of the late T. R. Kelly and Elizabeth Kelly, Drumcondra, Dublin.**

Sapper Patrick James Kelly, 5254, age 30, 3rd Tunnel Company, Australian Tunnelling Corps, joined the services on January 27, 1916 and was **killed in action on August 17, 1917**.

Private P. J. Kelly, 37838, age 31, Leicestershire Regiment, died on October 2, 1917.
Donkeyman R. Kelly, age 43, Mercantile Marine, died on January 20, 1917.

Private Richard Kelly, 3372, age 19, 14th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., joined the services on July 16, 1915 and **died of wounds on March 4, 1917**.

Private R. Kelly, 292334, Gordon Highlanders, died on April 23, 1917.

Corporal R. Kelly, 12106, Border Regiment, died on May 21, 1917.

Private R. Kelly, 37550, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, died on May 27, 1917.

Private Robert Kelly, 4451, age 26, 2nd Bat., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, died on Sunday **July 29, 1917. He was the grandson of Annie Forbes, Omagh, Co. Tyrone.** He is buried in IV N. 9B**, Mont Huon Military Cemetery, Le Treport, Seine-Maratimer, France.**

Lance Sergeant Robert Kelly, 27250, age 21, 9th Bat., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, died on Thursday August 16, 1917. He was son of Robert and Ellen Kelly, 18 Mountjoy St., Derry. He is commemorated on Panel 70 to 72, Tyne Cot Memorial, Zonnebeke, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.

Gunner Reginald Kelly, 31419, 6th Army Field Artillery Brigade, Australian Field Artillery, joined services on September 29, 1916 and was killed in action on August 22, 1917. He was the **son of Edward and Alice Kelly, 25 Elder Parade, Essendon, Victoria, Australia** and he was a native of Kensington, Victoria. He is buried in Coxyde Military Cemetery, Koksijde, West Vlaanderen, Belgium.

Private R. Kelly, 46005, age 28, Northumberland Fusiliers, died on October 17, 1917.

Private R. Kelly, 265826, Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), died on November 2, 1917.

Private Robert Kelly, 53418, age 31, 2nd/9th Bat., Manchester Regiment, died on Thursday **November 22, 1917** and is buried in Grave XXVII. B. B. 5 in **Lijssenthoek Military Cemetery, Poperinge, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.** He was **son of Thomas Edward Kelly, Ballagarey Farm, Crosby, Marown, Isle of Man and the late Mary Ann Kelly.**

Private R. Kelly, S/17122, age 20, Cameron Highlanders, died on November 23, 1917.

Private Robert Cornelius Kelly, 2343, age 26, 33rd Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., joined the services on April 4, 1916 and was **killed in action on June 5, 1917.** He is Commemerated on the **Villers-Bretonneux Memorial**, **Somme,** France. He was **son of Samuel and Margaret Kelly, Brookfield, Guyra, N.S.W**.

Private Robert Cecil Ewart Kelly, 61977, 16th Bat., Cheshire Regiment, died on Saturday April 28, 1917.
He is commemorated on Pier and Face 3 C and 4A. **Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.**

Sergeant Richard Desmond Kelly, 3370, age 22, 6th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., joined the services on July 13, 1915 and was killed in action on October 4, 1917. He was son of Mr W. A. Kelly, Penshurst, Victoria and is Commemerated on the Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium.

Private R. F. A. Kelly, 20324, age 23, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, died on May 11, 1917.
Private R. G. Kelly, 25429, age 23, South Irish Horse, died on December 12, 1917.

Trooper Rupert Joseph Kelly, 1827, age 27, 1st Bat., Imperial Camel Corps (Australian), joined the service on January 18, 1915 and **was killed in action on April 19, 1917.**

Private Raymond James Kelly, 6505, age 24, 4th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., joined the services on April 25, 1916, and was killed in action on September 21, 1917. He was the son of William Henry and Mary Ann Kelly, Stimson St., Smithfield, N.S.W. He was a native of Eden, N.S.W. He is Commemerated

on the Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium.

Private Renton Moffatt Kelly, 2531, age 27, 52 Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., joined the services on February 29, 1916, and was killed in action on June 7, 1917. He was **son of Thomas and Jane Moffatt Kelly, Constitution Road, Windsor, Queensland** and was a native of Brisbane. He is Commemerated on the Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium.

Lieutenant R. M. Kelly, age 35, Royal North Devon Hussars, died on January 11, 1917.

Lance Corporal Robert William Kelly, 1154, 36th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., joined the services on January 23, 1916 and was killed in action on June 10, 1917 and is buried in Toronto Avenue Cemetery, Commines-Warneton, Hainaut, Belgium. He was son of Robert and Amelia Kelly, Bonville, N.S.W., and was a native of Longreach, Queensland.

Gunner R. W. Kelly, 2704, "D"Bty., 119th Bde. **Royal Field Artillery, died** on Monday **October 1, 1917** and is buried in Trois Arbres **Cemetery, Steenwerck, Nord France.**

Sergeant Stephen Kelly, 1296, 36th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., joined the services on March 13, 1916, and was killed in action on July 22, 1917 and is Commemerated on the Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium.

Private Stephen Kelly, 7089, 1st Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., joined the services on May 25, 1916 and was killed in action on May 5, 1917 and is Commemerated on Villers-Bretonneux Memorial, Somme, France..

Private S. Kelly, 8969, age 30, Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), died on May 20, 1917.

Private Sidney Kelly, 4475, age 27, 57th Coy., Machine Gun Corps (Infantry), died on Thursday **September 20, 1917** and is commemorated on Panel 154 to 159 and 163A on **Tyne Cot Memorial, Zonnebeke, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium. He was son of the late Sidney and Annie Kelly.**

Sergeant S. G. Kelly, C/395, age 30, King's Royal Rifle Corps, died on September 29, 1917.

Private S. T. Kelly, 369, age 26, Cantebury Regiment, N.Z.E.F., died on August 14, 1917.

Private Shirley William R. Kelly, 1436, 33rd Battalion Australian Infantry, A.I.F., joined services on November 29, 1915, **died of wounds on June 8,** 1917. He is buried at Strand Military Cemetery, Comines-Warneton, Hainaut, Belgium.

Gunner T. Kelly, 79335, age 33, Royal Garrison Artillery, died on January 5, 1917.

Lance Corporal T. Kelly, 3436, age 24, Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), died on January 24, 1917.

Fireman T. Kelly, Mercantile Marine Reserve, died on January 25, 1917.

Private T. Kelly, 23689, age 40, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, died on February 15, 1917.

Private T. Kelly, 203626, 3rd/5th Bat., Lancashire Fusiliers, died on Monday March 26, 1917. He is buried in Brown's Road Military Cemetery, Festubert, Pas de Calais, France.

Corporal T. Kelly, 1959, age 25, attd. 21st Motor Ambulance Convoy, Army Service Corps, Royal Army Medical Corps, died on Friday **April 13, 1917** and is buried in Grave 1. A. 10 in **Peronne Communal Cemetery Extension, Somme,** France. He was **nephew of Sarah Barnard, Summerhill, Co. Meath.**

Private Thomas Kelly, 1232, age 42, 17th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., joined the services on My 15, 1916 and was **killed in action on April 16**, 1917. He was **son of Francis and Margaret Kelly**, and **husband of Margaret Kelly, 69 Point Street, Pyrmont, N.S.W. H e was born in Ireland.**

Able Seaman T. Kelly, Clyde Z/5823, age 20, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, died on April 23, 1917.

Private T. Kelly, 22043, West Yorkshire Regiment (Prince of Wale's Own), died on April 29, 1917.

Private Thomas Kelly, 47616, age 24, 22nd Bat., Manchester Regiment, died on Sunday **May 13, 1917** and is commemorated on **Arras Memorial, Pas de Calais,** France. He was **son of Thomas and Margaret Kelly, 28 Edward St., Riston, Blackburn, England.**

Driver T. Kelly, 76846, 24th Div. Ammunition Col., **Royal Field Artillery, died** on Tuesday **May 29, 1917** and is buried in grave 1. E. 9, **Poperinghe New Military Cemetery,** Poperinghe, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.

Private Thomas Kelly, 21149, 1st Bat., Lancashire Fusiliers, died on Wednesday **May 30, 1917.** He is commemorated on Bay 5 **Arras Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.**

Private Thomas Kelly, 5386, age 24, 9th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., joined the services on December 13, 1915 and **died** of wounds on **May 31, 1917**. He was **son of Sarah Atcheson (formerly Kelly),** of near Railway, Blackall, Queensland, **and the late William Kelly**. He was a native of Longreach, Queensland.

Private T. Kelly, 10353, 2nd Bat., Royal Irish Regiment, died on Thursday June 7, 1917. He is buried in **Wytschaete Military Cemetery, Heuvelland, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.**

Lance Corporal Thomas Kelly, 17873, age 21, 10th Bat., Cheshire Regiment, **died** on Thursday **June 7, 1917** and is commemorated on **Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Leper West-Vlaanderen, Belgium**. He was **son of James Michael and Hannah Kelly, 3 Bradbury St., Hyde Lane, Hyde, Cheshire.**

Private T. Kelly, 57031, age 19, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, died on June 19, 1917.

Major T. Kelly, age 48, The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), died on June 26, 1917.

Private T. Kelly, 20158, South Lancashire Regiment, died on July 8, 1917.

Private T. Kelly, 1111367, South Wales Borderers, died on July 19, 1917.

Private T. Kelly, 28223, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, died on August 10, 1917.

Lance Corporal T. Kelly, 25488, Dorsetshire Regiment, died on August 16, 1917.

Private Thomas Kelly, 240896, 1st/6th Bat., Lancashire Fusiliers, died on Thursday September 6, 1917. He is commemorated on Panel 54 to 60 and 163 A Tyne Cot Memorial, Zonnebeke, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.

Driver Thomas Kelly, 16078, age 23, 12th (Army) Australian Field Artillery, joined the service on December 10, 1915 and **died** of wounds on **September 27, 1917** .

Gunner Thomas Kelly, 23837, age 20, 36th Bty., **Royal Field Artillery, died** on Saturday **October 27, 1917** and is buried in grave 1, F. 1 in **Pont-D'Achelles Military Cemetery, Nieppe, Nord France.** He was **son of Joseph and Bridget Kelly, Jail St., Sligo, Ireland**.

Private T. Kelly, 41879, Yorkshire Regiment, died on October 5, 1917.

Private Thomas Arthur Kelly, 5041, age 24, 22nd Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., joined the services on March 1, 1916, and was **killed in action on October 4**, 1917. He is one of the many whose remains were never found and is Commemerated on the **Menin Gate Memorial**, Ypres, Belgium. He was **son of William and Lucinda Kelly, Boweya, Victoria, Australia. His brother Private George Abner Kelly died in Harefield Hospital, of his wounds on April 17, 1916.**

Private T. B. Kelly, 14999, age 21, Wellington Regiment, N.Z.E.F., died on October 4, 1917.

Private T. D. Kelly, 15181, 16th Bat., Lancashire Fusiliers, died on Tuesday **July 24, 1917.** He is buried in 1. K. 2 **Coxyde Military Cemetery, Koksijde, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.**

Private Thomas Francis Kelly, 371, 1st M.G. Bat., Australian Machine Gun Corps, joined the services on May 15, 1916, and **died of wounds on October 22, 1917.**

Corporal T. H. Kelly, 18477, Linconshire Regiment, died on April 11, 1917.

Private Thomas Henry Kelly, 2292, 47th Bat., Australian Infantry, joined services in January 31, 1916, and was killed in action on June 7, 1917. He is Commemerated on the **Menin Gate** Memorial, Ypres, Belgium.

Private T. H. Kelly, 201638, age 34, York and Lancaster Regiment, died on May 3, 1917.

Private T. J. Kelly, 15446, age 26, Devonshire Regiment, died on April 19, 1917.

Lance Corporal T. J. Kelly, 11047, age 21, Canadian Machine Gun Corps, died on November 6, 1917.

Lieutenant T. J. Kelly, Mysore Lancers, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, died on November 7, 1917 and is buried in Gaza War Cemetery, Israel.

Second Lieutenant T. O. W. Kelly, age 24, Gordon Highlanders, died on May 2, 1917.

Private T. P. Kelly, 18049, age 35, South Staffordshire Regiment, died on November 25, 1917.

Private T. S. Kelly, 260076, age 19, York and Lancaster Regiment, died on October 18, 1917.

Private Thomas William Kelly, 3075, age 27, 13th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., joined the services on July 17, 1915 and was killed in action on February 4, 1917. He was son of Thomas Joseph Kelly, Singleton, N.S.W. He was a native of Coonamble. He is buried in Bancourt British Cemetery, Pas de Calais, **France.**

Private T. W. Kelly, 25888, age 22, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, died on December 25, 1917.

Sergeant Valentine William Kelly, 4737, age 26, Australian Infantry, A.I.F., died on Tuesday **September 18, 1917 and** is buried in grave I. H. 5 in **Hooge Crater Cemetery, Leper, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.** He was **son of James A. Kelly and Emily A. Kelly, "Alda", Calipso Avenue, Mosman, N.S.W. He was born in Carlton, Victoria, Australia.**

Able Seaman Walter Kelly, Age 24, J/8761, H.M.S. Pheasant, Royal Navy, died on Thursday March 1, 1917. He was **son of Harry Philip and Sarah Kelly, 18 Inman Rd., Earlsfield, London.** He is commemorated on Panel 21, Plymouth Naval Memorial, Devon.

Private William Kelly, 3846, 49th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., joined the service on September 22, 1915 and **was killed in action on April 5, 1917.**

Lance Sergeant William Kelly, 10671, 15th Bat., Manchester Regiment, died on Monday April 23, 1917 and is Commemerated on **Arras Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.**

Private William Kelly, 2613, 5th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., died of wounds on April 29, 1917. He is buried in **Morchies Military Cemetery, Pas de Calais.**

Private William Kelly, 2436, 54th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., joined on April 21, 1916 and was **killed in action on May 15, 1917.** He is Commemerated on **Villers-Bretonneux Memorial, Somme** France

Rifleman William Kelly, 996, 8th Bat., Royal Irish Rifles, died on Tuesday July 11, 1916 and is Commemerated on the **Thiepval Memorial, Somme,** France.

Private William Kelly, 11446, 1st Bat., Irish Guards, died on Friday **August 3, 1917** and is commemorated on Panel 11 on the **Menin Gate Memorial**, Ypres, Leper, Belgium.

Corporal Walter Kelly MC, 187083, age 27, 27th Bat., Canadian Infantry (Manitoba Regiment), died on Sunday **August 19, 1917.** He was **son of Charles and Sara Jane Kelly, 4 Walker Road, Irlam, Manchester, England.** He is commemorated on **Vimy Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.**

Lance Corporal W. Kelly, 24471, 7th/8th Bat., Royal Irish Fusiliers, died on Tuesday November 20, 1917 and is buried in St. Martin Calvaire British Cemetery, St. Martin-Sur-Cojeul (Grave 1. D. 11), Pas de Calais, France. He was brother of Miss L. Kelly, Anglish Cottage, Scarva, Co. Down.

Second Lieutenant William Archibald Kelly, age 27, 6th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., son of William Thomas and Emily Elizabeth Kelly, Brisbane, born in Melbourne, **died on September 20, 1917**, and is buried in **Perth Cemetery (China Wall), Leper**, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.

Private William George Kelly, 5355, 19th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., died on May 14, 1917, and is buried in St. Sever Cemetery Extension, Rouen, Seine-Maritime, France.

Lance Corporal William Francis Kelly, 371021, age 33, 2nd/8th Bat**., London Regiment (Post Office Rifles) died** on Saturday **November 24, 1917** and is buried in XXX. M. 25, **Etaples Military Cemetery, Pas de Calais,** France. He was **son of Timothy and Kate Kelly, 26 Rathmore Buildings, Cork, Ireland.**

Private Walter George Kelly, 6324, age 30, 17th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., son of John and Annie Kelly, husband of Jessie Kelly, 63 Arthur St., North Sydney, a native of Bathurst, N.S.W., joined on October 25, 1916 and was killed in action **on September 20, 1917.**

Private W. J. Kelly, 3091, 6th Bat., Royal Irish Regiment, died on July 25, 1917 and is buried in **Lisburn (Holy Trinity)** Roman Catholic Cemetery, Co. Antrim.

Private William Philip John Kelly, 3846, age 25, 49th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., son of William Kelly and Sarah Atcheson, Blackall, Queensland, born in Ilfracombe, Queensland, **died on April 5, 1917**, and is Commemerated in Villers-Bretonneux Memorial, Somme, France.

Rifleman William Thomas Kelly, 43642, age 21, 13th Bat., Royal Irish Rifles, died on Wednesday **February 14, 1917** and is **buried on St. Quentin Cabaret Military Cemetery**, Hevelland, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium. He was **son of Rose Minnie Kelly, 33 Mary Road, Plumstead, London and the late Francis Kelly.**

William Victor Kelly, 41772, age 19, 18th Bat., Manchester Regiment, died on Wednesday April 25, 1917, and is buried in **Warlincourt Halte British Cemetery, Saulty, Pas de Calais, France.** He was **son of George Ernest and Jennie Kelly, 31 Nelson Place, Brighton, Sussex, England.**

Private W. W. Kelly, 138464, 3rd Bat., Canadian Infantry (Central Ontario Regiment), died on Saturday **August 18, 1917,** and is buried in 111. F. 8**, Bully-Grenay Communal Cemetery, British Extension, Pas de Calais, France.**

Able Seaman J. W. O'Kelly MM, ZP/1037, Hood Br. R.N. Div., Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, died on Tuesday October 2, 1917. He is buried in 111. F. 21 Hazelbrouck Communal Cemetery, Nord, France.

Private M. O'Kelly, 843, 17th Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps, killed in action on Monday **April 23, 1917** and was buried in Grave 1. O. 49 in **Philosophe British Cemetery, Mazingarbe, Pas de Calais,** France. He was **son of Mrs. M. O'Kelly, Old Church St., Cahir, Co. Tipperary.**

Corporal W. O'Kelly, 610784, age 24, 1st/19th Bat., London Regiment, died on Thursday **December 6, 1917. He was son of William Thomas and Alice O'Leary, 8 Eldon Place, Poole Rd., Bournemouth, Hants. He was a native of Ash, Surrey.** He is buried in XXXI. B. 24 **Etaples Military Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France.**

14. The Arts and Crafts Society of Ireland 5th Meeting was held in June 1917 at the Metropolitan School of Art in Dublin. It was opened by the Lord Lieutenant. The catalogue itself was a work of art. It had a splendid decorative cover designed by Harry Clarke.

Oswald Reeves, the organiser of the exhibition, reviewed it in a well illustrated article in *Studio.* He drew attention to several works that he believed showed 'the distinctive character that is developing in Ireland. They included bookbinding by **Elenor Kelly of Dublin**, 'marked by a reserve in the enrichments and the tasteful use of inlaid coloured leather and jewels'. [See 1916 (5)]

15, Second Lieutenant Edward Caulfield-Kelly, Unit 45, Royal Flying Corp/Royal Air Force, was a <u>Flying Ace</u> with five victories:-
(1). May 9, 1917, 1700 hours, flying a Sopwitch 1 ½ Strutter, downed an Albatros D.111, N.W. of Seclin.
(2). May 24, 1917, 1945 hours, flying a Sopwitch 1 ½ Strutter, downed an Albatros D.111 over Zonnebeke.
(3). May 24, 1917, 1945 hours, flying same make of plane, downed another Albatros over Menin.
(4). May 27, 1917, 0630 hours, flying same make of plane, downed an Albatros D.V over Comines**.**
Caulfield-Kelly was **born in County Galway, Ireland.**

16. Kelly fellows and members of the R.S.A.I. (1917).

Fellows
Denis Patrick Joseph Kelly, Mount St. Benedict, Gorey, Co. Wexford. F. 1911.
Edward Festus Kelly, Hollington House, Newbury, England. M. 1893. F. 1894.
John Forest Kelly, 284 W. Hoousatonic Street, Pitsfield, Mass., USA. F. 1909.
William P. Kelly, Solicitor, The Park Athlone, (Vice-President1911-1914).

Members
Edmund Walsh Kelly, Bella Vista, Tramore. M. 1888.
Rev. James Kelly, Adm., Doon, Clifden, Co. Galway. M. 1899.
Very Rev. James J. Kelly, D.D., V.G., M.R.I.A., Dean of Elphin, St. Peters, Athlone. M. 1890.
Rev. Joseph Kelly, C.C. Episcopal Residence, Mullingar. M. 1905.
Richard J. Kelly, K.C., J.P., 1 Sea View Terrace, Ailesbury Road, Dublin. M. 1891.

1918
1. Seumas O'Kelly (1875-1918), died from a heart attack, after a raid by British forces to the offices of the *Nationality,* in Dublin, where he was deputy editor to Arthur Griffith. He was born in Leitrim near **Loughrea, Co. Galway** and was educated locally at St. Brendan's College. His father? John Kelly had moved from Leitrim, townland near Loughrea into the town and had established a meal store in a building later called O'Kelly House.
Seumas trained as a journalist and worked for the *Connaught Leader*. After some time he moved to the *Southern Star,* becoming the youngest Newspaper editor in Ireland. In 1916 he moved to *The Leinster Leader* in Naas, Co. Kildare. He spent his weekends in Dublin where he became friends with Paraic Column and Arthur Griffith. His first major work was a collection of short stories, which was published in 1906, as, *By the Stream of at Kilmeen.* He wrote several plays, *The Shuiler's Child* in 1909, *The Parnellite* in 1911, *Meadowsweet* in 1912 and *The Bribe* in 1913 were all produced at the Abbey Theatre, in Dublin. In 1912 he moved to the *Saturday Evening Post.* The Manchester Guardian commissioned him to write a series of Irish Sketches, which were published as the *Padna Stories. Ranns and Ballads* was published in Dublin by The Candle Press. The *Lady of Deerpark* in 1917, and Wet Clay in 1919, were published in London. His reputation rests on his short stories. *The Weavers Grave* is generally regarded as his masterpiece and has been adapted for stage and radio. [The Weavers Grave winning the Italia Prize in 1961 for Radio Éireann.]

2. *Popular and Patriotic Poetry* by **Richard J. Kelly** was published by the Catholic Truth Society of Ireland.

3. Private John Joseph Kelly, U.S. Marine Corps **won two Medals of Honor,** the Army Medal of Honor

as well as the Navy Medal of Honor. He was attached to the 78th Company, 6th Regiment. Kelly was born 24 June 1898, in Chicago, Ill. The incident took place at Blanc Mont Ridge, France, on 3 October 1918. His citation read, "for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty. Private Kelly ran through our own barrage a hundred yards in advance of the front line and attacked an enemy machine-gun nest, killing the gunner with a grenade, shooting another member of the crew with his pistol, and returning through the barrage with 8 prisoners.

4. Married women aged thirty and over acquired the vote, in elections in Ireland.

5. Jane Kelly (nee Fletcher) died at Johnstown House, Athlone, in 1918. She was a native of Birmingham, England and was predeceased by her husband James, who died in 1897. She and her husband purchased Johnstown House and estate with 2238 acres, in the townlands of Driveria, Drumlosh and Nure. She had inherited £17,000 from her father Robert Fletcher of Edgbaston, Birmingham. In 1903 she allowed the tenants of Drinea, Noor and Drumlosh to purchase the tenancy of their holdings, under the Wyndham Land Act.
She was buried with her husband in Cornamagh Cemetery. [See 1897, 1955 & 1956].

6. Rev. Thomas Kelly, (c.1843-1918), Parish Priest of Emo, died on August 14. He was a native of Raheenleigh, Myshal, County Carlow and was educated at Carlow College 1859 -61, ordained in 1867 for the diocese of Kildare and Leighlin. He was successively curate of Kilcock, Portarlington, Mountmellick, Kildare and Rath. Thomas was appointed Parish Priest of Emo in 1885, where he remained until the time of his death.

7. William Edward Kelly (1843-1918), C.E., J.P., DL, High Sheriff of Mayo, of St. Helen's, Westport, died. He was born in 1843 and was son of John William Kelly and Mary Adelaide Scott. William was married to Edith Mary, daughter of John Cather, Protestant Dean of Tuam. They had two children, **Lieut.-Colonel Philip Edward Kelly and Dorothy Isabelle Edith Kelly.** Philip Edward died on October 10, 1918. He was 29 years of age and was attached to the Royal Irish Regiment. He is buried in the New British Cemetery, Mooresled, West Vlaanderen, Belgium. In the list of landowners in Ireland in 1876. His mother is listed as having 250 acres in Rosbeg, Westport and at Castlebar. In Griffith's valuation of 1855, the land ar Rosbeg was owned by the Marquis of Sligo.
[See St. Helens Family Tree, and Griffith's Valuation for the unions of Westport and Castlebar. In the 1920s, St. Helens burnt down and was replaced by the present house. Kelly built Belleview, owned in 2003 owned by Cathal Hughes; Clareview, owned by the Gill family; and Rossmailey owned by the Shanley family.]
[Another Kelly family were the Kellys of Castlebar, Alfred B. Kelly owned land in Rosbeg and he built three houses for his children Ellenville for his daughter Ellen; Williamville for his son William and Florenceville for his daughter Florence. Alfred B was brother of Ignatius Kelly who was crown Solicitor for Mayo and was the uncle of the future Sir Malachy Kelly, Crown Solicitor for Ireland having previously been Crown Solicitor for Mayo. When Malachy left the house he had built in Castlebar called Maryland he brought with him to Dublin as his clerk a man called O'Malley who was the father of Ernie O'Malley].

8. The O'Kellys of Crearan and Cooloo was the title of an article which appeared in the *Tuam Herald* of June 1, 1918.
"Two well known and respected old Catholic families in these parts for many centuries were the O'Kellys of Crearan and Cooloo. The main branch of the family settled in Crearan, near Moylough, and up until about forty years ago a representative of the family lived in the ancestral home. In the last century, about the forties, Christopher one of the family, went to Canada, became and is to-day, one of the leading merchants in that thriving and go-a-head city. He is a respected and well known citizen, full of the old Galway spirit immortalised in song and story. His son (Captain Chris. P. O'Kelly) as will be seen by the enclosed extract from a Canadian paper, has just won a rare distinction being the youngest V.C. in the British army. In the same splendid force of millions sent from these islands to France is a cousin of this brave young Irish Canadian, who is probably the youngest Colonel in the service. **Colonel (Andrew Nolan) O'Kelly is son of Edward O'Kelly, Esq., J.P., Canadian Minister in Dublin**, and formerly of Cooloo (Co. Galway), has won promotion on sheer merit. He entered the army on the outbreak of the war and has step by step won promotion on sheer merit. He just got the **D.S.O**. and is at present in charge of a tank brigade - a most responsible and dangerous position as he has to lead on the monsters, not safely if inconveniently accommodated inside its armoured walls, but outside on the plains on horseback - a mark for bullet and shell. Yet he has so far happily escaped and has been in the thickest of the late big Hun push and had to withstand the terrific German onslaught. He is a splendid horseman and a fine type of soldier, combining the best qualities of the Irish on his father's side and of the Canadians on his mother's side. He was married two years ago to a charming English lady, a Miss Shrapnell, a granddaughter of the inventor of

the shrapnel shell which as an improved model is doing hellish havoc in this war on both sides.

Bryan O'Kelly, youngest son of Edward O'Kelly, Esq., who was in Canada for some years past in a lucrative and important appointment has just joined the Canadian army, and coming over to England.

The record of service of the O'Kellys is highly creditable and worth of the old military and fighting spirit of the race of Hy-Many, which in the old days distinguished itself for its warriors and scholars.

The Canadian newspaper the *Winnipeg Telegraph,* of April 10, 1918, has the following:-

Captain C. P. O'Kelly, V.C., M.C.

After the original attack failed and two companied of his unit launched a new attack, Captain O'Kelly advanced his command over 1,000 yards under heavy fire without any artillery barrage, took the enemy positions on Crest Hill by storm and then personally organized and led a series of attacks against pill boxes, his company alone capturing six of them with 100 prisoners and 10 machine guns. Later on in the afternoon, under the leadership of this gallant officer, his company repelled a strong counter attack, taking more prisoners. Subsequently during that night the company captured a hostile raiding party consisting of one officer, ten men and a machine gun. The whole of these achievements are chiefly due to the magnificent courage and daring ability of Captain O'Kelly.

From War Office Reports we read:-

This man of magnificent courage and daring ability, who went away from Winnipeg a boy, not then through college, is coming back home to-night.

He is Captain Chris. P. O'Kelly, V.C., M.C.

He has won the highest honour in the gift of the Empire for valiant war service.

In these exploits of a single day, for which the cross is awarded, he simply capped the climax not subsequently dimmed by his subsequent record as a soldier.

Winnipeg welcomes him home to-night - his train is due at 10'5 o'clock. Be there and help to make the reception a royal one.

The Mayor and members of the Board of Control, members of the City Council and heads of civic departments will meet the train and extend to Captain O'Kelly the very best wishes, sincere congratulations and most hearty welcome back to the City of Winnipeg. The reception at the station will be more of an impromptu affair and later a regular official reception with all the attending ceremony may be arranged for by the civic reception committee." [Indebted to Dr Patrick Melville for the above]

[See 1918 (9), 1919 (10)]

9. Major (Acting Colonel) Andrew Nolan O'Kelly of the King's Horse, second Tank Corps the Distinguished Service Medal (**D.S.O**.) "For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Owing to his skill and foresight his Tanks rendered the most valuable assistance to the infantry in carrying out local attacks and covering their withdrawal. When his tanks became derelict and his men were organized into Lewis gun groups, he held the line against repeated attacks, showing splendid energy and inflicting several casualties on the enemy." Major O'Kelly is son of Edward O'Kelly, Esq., J.P., formerly of **Cooloo and Crearan** (near Moylough), Co. Galway and now Canadian Representative in Ireland. [*Tuam Herald*, August 3, 1918, quoting from the *Gazette*. [See 1919 (10)]

10. Private Martin Kelly, of Dublin a member of the 2nd Division of the **Royal Dublin Fusiliers 'The Old Toughs',** was killed in action in Belgium on November 4, 1918 at Foret de Mormal and is buried at Fountaine-Au-Bois Communal Cemetery.

11. Lieut.-Col. Waldron Harold Fletcher Kelly (1876 -), D.S.O., son of Major W. E. Kelly, was born in 1876 and educated at Wellington College is a Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Army Services Corps. He serves in the Boer War 1900-02 (Queen's Medal with three clasps) and in World War I 1914-18 (despatches, D.S.O. 1917; Brevet Lieut.-Col.).

12. Lieut.-Col. Thomas Bernard Kelly (1878 -), D.S.O., FRCS Ed. 1895, was born in 1878 and is Lieut.-Col. Indian Medical Services. He served in Tibet 1903-4 (despatches, medal with clasp) and during World War I (despatches; DSO 1918)

13. Commander William H. Kelly, DSO is Commander of Royal Naval Reserve and served in WWI 1914-17 with Auxiliary Patrol (despatches, DSO, promoted); DSO 1917.

14. Debt of Honour Register of Kelley, Kellie, Kelly, and O'Kelly Servicemen who died fighting for the British Empire in World War 1, during 1918.

Private A. Kelley, 228890, age 34, Royal Fusiliers, died on May 2, 1918.

Rifleman A. G. Kelly, 556980, age 19, London Reg. (Queen's Westminster Rifles), died on August 27, 1918.
Sergeant B. Kelley, 988, age 27, Australian Infantry, A.I.F., died on June 10, 1918.
Ships Cook C. A. Kelley, age 43, Mercantile Marine, died on April 5, 1918.
Private E. J. Kelley, 298075, age 22, London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers), died on March 28, 1918.
Lance Corporal E. J. M. Kelley, 534656, London Regiment (Prince of Wales' Own Civil Service Rifles), died on August 25, 1918.
Lance Corporal F. J. Kelley, 2265541, age 24, Canadian Engineers, died on October 3, 1918.
Private J. Kelley, 14766, age 35, South Staffordshire Regiment, died on June 24, 1918.
Sergeant J. E. Kelley, 230376, age 28, Royal Fusiliers, died on August 4, 1918.
Lance Sergeant J. F. T. Kelley, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry (Eastern Ontario Regiment), died on September 28, 1918.
Private J. H. Kelley, 257212, age 21, Canadian Infantry (Saskatchewan Reg.), died on September 29, 1918.
Private 2nd Class P. Kelley, 295264, Royal Air Force, died on November 27, 1918.
Lance Corporal P. L. Kelley, 678A, age 22, Australian Infantry, A.I.F., died on October 4, 1918.
Private R. C. Kelley, 90741, age 27, The King's (Liverpool Regiment), died on November 29, 1918.
Private T. J. Kelley, 3032874, age 34, Canadian Infantry (Central Ontario Regiment), died on August 28, 1918.
Lance Corporal W. Kelley, 144515, Royal Engineers, died on March 30, 1918.
Private W. E. Kelley, 7818, age 22, Australian Infantry, A.I.F., died on September 17, 1918.

Corporal D. Kellie, 13500, age 34, East Yorkshire Regiment, died on August 9, 1918.

Sergeant James Hart Kellie, 24242, age 24, 56th Field Coy., Royal Engineers, died on Friday September 20, 1918 and is buried in grave 11. C. 27 in Sunken Road Cemetery, Boisleux-St-Marc, Pas de Calais, France. He was son of James Hart Kellie, Dundee, Scotland.

Private W. Kellie, 31874, age 35, Royal Scots Fusiliers, died on March 21, 1918.
Second Lieutenant W. R. Kellie, The King's (Liverpool Regiment), died on June 18, 1918.

Private A. Kelly, 335064, Royal Scots, died on March 22, 1918.
Private A. Kelly, D/22008, age 18, Reserve Cavalry Regiment, died on April 8, 1918.
Sapper A. Kelly, 1057, Australian Infantry, A.I.F., died on April 11, 1918.
Private A. Kelly, 16585, age 24, South African Infantry, died on April 12, 1918.
Lance Corporal A. Kelly, 8562, Cameron Highlanders, died on April 25, 1918.

Private Arthur Kelly, 1682, 49th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., died on April 27, 1918 and is buried in Longpre-Les-Corps Saints British Cemetery, Somme, France.

Private A. Kelly, 28449, age 40, Durham Light Infantry, died September 4, 1918.

Gunner Alfred Kelly, 183108, age 29, 77th Bty., **Royal Field Artillery, died** on Monday **October 7, 1918** and is commemorated on Face 1. **Kirkee 1914-18 Memorial, India.** He was **son of Joseph and Lilly Hannah Kelly, 50 London St., Copenhagen St., London.**

Private A. Kelly, 200082, age 26, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, died on October 20, 1918.
Private A. Kelly, 112907, Sherwood Foresters (Nottingham and Derby Regiment), died on October 23, 1918.

Private A. Kelly, 265849, age 22, Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment), died on October 24, 1918.

Private A. Kelly, 3399, 45th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., died on December 2, 1918 and is buried in Le Cateau, Communal Cemetery, North France.

Able Seaman A. A. Kelly, R/4177, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, died on January 16, 1918.
Private A. A. Kelly, L/10725, Royal Sussex Regiment, died on March 27, 1918.
Private A. D. Kelly, 4061838, age 30, Canadian Garrison Regiment, died on October 28, 1918.
Lance corporal A. E. Kelly, 16363, age 22, Essex Regiment, died on April 19, 1918.

Private Albert Edwin Kelly, 6833, age 40, 21st Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., died on September 1, 1918 and is buried in **Peronne Communal Cemetery Extension, Somme**, France. He was **husband of Isabel Kelly, Fenner Post Office, Alberta, Canada**. He was **born in Australia**.

Private A. G. Kelly, 71162, age 28, North Irish Horse, died on August 28, 1918.
Private A. J. Kelly, 7599, age 24, South African Infantry, died on March 24, 1918.
Private A. J. Kelly, 25840, Hampshire Regiment, died on August 29, 1918.

Private A. M. Kelly, 84678, 1st Bat., Machine Gun Corps (Infantry), died on Tuesday **September 24, 1918** and is buried in Grave in 111. C. 1 in **Chapelle British Cemetery, Holnon, Aisne, France.**

Private A. R. Kelly, 202893, Durham Light Infantry, died on March 24, 1918.

Sergeant Alfred William Kelly, 590, 17th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., joined the service on March 5, 1915 and died of wounds on August 17, 1918 and is buried in **Daours Communal Cemetery Extension, Somme, France.**

Private B. Kelly, 266516, Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment), died on April 26, 1918.
Lance Corporal B. Kelly, 48484, Lancashire Fusiliers, died on June 18, 1918.
Private B. Kelly, 38551, age 26, King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment), died on September 2, 1918.

Fireman C. Kelly, age 29, Mercantile Marine, died on February 11, 1918.

Private C. Kelly, 22562, 7th/8th Bat., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, died on Tuesday **February 12, 1918.** He is buried in IV. M. 4. **Niederwehren Cemetery, Kassel, Hessen, Germany.**

Lance Corporal C. Kelly, 332028, The King's (Liverpool Regiment), died on August 28, 1918.
Rifleman C. Kelly, 88573, age 23, The King's Liverpool Regiment, died on September 12, 1918.
Private C. Kelly, 41210, King's Own Scottish Borderers, died on September 18, 1918.
Private C. Kelly, S/29481, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, died on October 24, 1918.
Private C. Kelly, 8228, West Yorkshire Regiment (Prince of Wales's Own), died on November 1, 1918.

Lance Corporal Charles Archibald Kelly, 3838, 2nd Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., died on Saturday, June 29, 1918 and is buried in Sydney (Waverly) General Cemetery, N.S.W.

Lance Corporal C. A. Kelly, 46123, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, died on September 18, 1918.
Private C. F. Kelly, S/603, age 19, Royal Scots, died on April 25, 1918.

Gunner Cecil Godfrey Bernard Kelly, 211595, age 40, 70th Battery, 34th Brigade, **Royal Field Artillery, died** on Friday **September 27, 1918** and is buried in grave K. 6 in **Lowrie Cemetery, Havrincourt, Pas de Calais,** France. He was **son of Bernard Kelly, MD., and Anne Elizabeth Kelly.** Cecil was born in London.

Private Charles Joseph Kelly, 3328339, Canadian Infantry (Central Ontario Regiment), died on Saturday October 12, 1918. He is buried in S. J. Range 9. L. 45. 2nd Grave W. West Philadelphia Cathedral Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA.

Private Charles Leslie Kelly, 3788, age 22, 1st Bat., Australian Machine Gun Corps, died on June 28, 1918 and is buried in Borre British Cemetery, Nord France. He **was son of Robert James and Alice Kelly, Longlands St., East Brisbane, Queensland.**

Second Lieutenant Charles Leonard Kelly, 204 Squadron, Royal Air Force and the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, died on Friday **September 20, 1918** and is buried in Grave 1. D. 7 **Kemmel No 1 French Cemetery, Heuvelland, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.**

Private Cyril Norman Kelly, 30168, age 20, 10th Bat., East Yorkshire Regiment, died on Friday **August 2, 1918. He was son of John and Bertha Kelly of Manchester.** He is buried in Plot 2. Row C. Grave 4 **Le Grand Hasard Military Cemetery, Morbecque, Nord, France.**

Private Dennis Kelly, 8503, age 21, 2nd Bat., Royal Irish Regiment, died on Thursday **March 21, 1918** and is buried Grave 111. B. 15 in **Unicorn Cemetery, Vend'huile, Aisne, France.** He was **son of Dennis and Buiclu Kelly, Chapelizord, Dublin and husband of Kate Keogh (formerly Kelly), 1 Gaelic St., North Strand, Dublin.**

Private David Kelly, 37101, age 25, 14th Bat., Highland Light Infantry, died on Tuesday April 9, 1918. He was son of Mr and Mrs. Kelly, Wester Queensly Cottage, Shettleston, Glasgow. He is commemorated on Panel 9 Phoegsteert Memorial, Comines-Warneton, Hainaut, Belgium.

Private Daniel Kelly, 1250, age 32, 4th Light Horse, Australian Light Horse, died on April 18, 1918. He was son of Daniel and Margaret Robinson Kelly, Kunat, Victoria. He was born in Swan Hill, N.S.W. He is Commemerated on the Villers-Bretonneux Memorial, Somme, France.

Sergeant Dennis Kelly, 29787, age 38, 11th Bat., Manchester Regiment, died on Thursday **May 30, 1918** and is buried in Grave 11. D. 47 in **Pernes British Cemetery, Pas de Calais.** He was **son of Thomas and Rebecca Kelly, and husband of Annie Kelly, 360 Bolton Rd., Pendelbury, Manchester.** He was a native of Salford, Manchester.

Boy Donald Kelly, 157054, age 16, 58th Wing, Royal Air Force, died on Monday **July 15, 1918** and is buried in Grave 79 in **Exeter Higher Cemetery, Devon, England. He was son of Mr J. T. Kelly, 1 Parr St., Exeter, England.**

Lance Sergeant D. Kelly, 12036, King's Own Scottish Borderers, died on August 18, 1918.
Private D. Kelly, 205398, Lancashire Regiment, died on August 25, 1918.

Private D. Kelly, 154934, 7th Bat., Canadian Infantry (British Columbia Regiment), died on Monday **September 2, 1918.** He is buried in A. 20 **Upton Wood Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France.**

Sergeant D. Kelly, 300067, age 32, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, died on September 19, 1918.
Private D. Kelly, 14014, age 27, Royal Scots Fusiliers, died on September 19, 1918.

Private D. Kelly, 4653, age 20, "D" Coy. 2nd Bat., Leinster Regiment, died on Monday **September 30, 1918** and is buried in grave 111. C. 42, Haringehe (Bandaghem) Military Cemetery, Popinge, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium. He was son of John **and Mary Kelly, Athy, Co. Kildare.**

Private D. Kelly, 240219, age 22, 6th Bat., Highland Light Infantry, died on Thursday **October 17, 1918.** He was **son of the late Francis and Margaret Kelly. He was born in Glasgow.** He is buried in 1. 1567 **Glasgow (St. Kentigern's) Roman Catholic Cemetery, Glasgow.**

Gunner D. Kelly, Royal Field Artillery, died on November 17, 1918.

Sapper David Kelly, WR/276954, age 34, 53rd Broad Guage Operating Coy., **Royal Engineers, died** on Tuesday **December 17, 1918** and is buried in grave P. 6, **Charleoi Communal Cemetery, Hainaut, Belgium.** He was **husband of Sara Ford Kelly, 5 North Strand St., Stranraer, Wigtownshire, Scotland.**

Gunner D. P. Kelly, 67930, Royal Garrison Artillery, died on March 27, 1918.

Private E. Kelly, 10030, Northamptonshire Regiment, died on March 22, 1918.

Lance Corporal Edward Kelly, 18272, Highland Light Infantry, died on Monday March 25, 1918. He is commemorated on Panel 72 Pozieres Memorial, Somme, France.

Private E. Kelly, S/8364, age 24, Seaforth Highlanders, died on April 9, 1918.

Private Edward Kelly, 11034, 2nd Bat., Irish Guards, killed in action on Wednesday **April 10, 1918** and is buried in Grave 1. E. 35 in **Merville Communal Cemetery Extension, Nord France.**

Lance Corporal Edmund Kelly, WR/21607, age 36, 318th Road Construction Coy., Royal Engineers, died on Wednesday April 10, 1918 and is commemorated on Panel 1 on **Ploegsteert Memorial,** Comines-Warneton, Hainaut**, Belgium. He was son of George Thomas and Elizabeth Mary Kelly, 60 Bellingham, Catford, London. Edmund was a clerk with Middlesex County Council.**

Sapper E. Kelly, 1057, 3rd Tunnellers, Australian Infantry, A.I.F., died on April 11, 1918, and is commemorated on the **Villers-Bretonneux Memorial**, Somme, France.

Private E. Kelly, 54788, 74th Bat., Machine Gun Corps (Infantry), died on Tuesday **September 3, 1918** and is buried in Grave VIII. A. 19 in **Dernacourt Communal Cemetery Extension, Somme, France.**

Corporal E. Kelly, 75393, 12th Bat., Manchester Regiment, died on Wednesday **September 18, 1918** and is buried in Grave 11. A. 3 in **Rocquigny-Equancourt Road British Cemetery, Manancourt, Somme, France.**

Private E. Kelly, 41266, 1st/8th Bat., Manchester Regiment, died on Thursday **September 19, 1918** and is buried in Grave R. 111. L. 5 in **St. Sever Cemetery Extension, Rouen, Seine-Maratime, France.**

Private 2nd Class E. Kelly, 292300, age 21, Royal Air Force, died on Thursday **October 10, 1918** and is commemorated on **Hollybrook Memorial, Southampton, Hampshire, England. He was son of Mrs Rose Kelly, Parnell Row, Granard, Co. Longford.**

Sergeant E. Kelly, 68320, 1st Bat., Cheshire Regiment, died on Wednesday **October 23, 1918.** He is buried in D. 28**, Amerval Communakl Cemetery Extension, Solesmes, Nord, France.**

Lance Corporal Edward Kelly, 61654, age 36, Royal Engineers, died on Thursday November 14, 1918 and is buried in grave Z. 16417, Islington Cemetery, Middlesex, England. He was son of Mrs Catherine Kelly, St. Augustine's, Bristol, and husband of Elizabeth Sarah Blundel Kelly, 34 Bedwell Road, Risley Avenue, Tottenham, London.

Private E. Kelly, 29042, age 29, King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment), died on November 25, 1918.

Corporal Ernest Edward Kelly, 235, age 41, Australian Light Horse, died on September 11, 1918. He was son of Alfred Kelly and his wife Jane Warmington, Moonbi, N.S.W. He was born in Wallabadah. He is buried in **Ismailia War Memorial Cemetery, Egypt**.

Private E. H. Kelly, 883614, Lord Stratcon's Horse, died on August 12, 1918.

Private Edward Joseph Kelly, 69464A, 22nd Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., died on August 18, 1918, and is commemorated on the Villers-Bretonneux Memorial, Somme, France.

Private E. L. Kelly, 10/4035, age 25, Otago Regiment, N.Z.E.F., died on August 26, 1918.
Sergeant E. M. Kelly, M2/049317, Army Services Corps, died on March 25, 1918.

Private Ernest Roger Kelly, 7492, age 23, 44th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., died on July 4, 1918.

Lieutenant Ernest Tilton Sumpter Kelly, age 18, 1st Squadron, Royal Air Force, died on Saturday **June 15, 1918** and is buried in Grave XV. R. 39 in **Cabaret-Rouge British Cemetery, Souchez, Pas de Calais.** He was **son of Mr. E. H. Kelly, Picton, Ontario, Canada. He was born on June 20, 1898 in Ontario. After serving with the Canadian Expeditionary Force, he joined the Royal Flying Corps on July 6, 1917. He became a Flying ace with six victories. He was shot down by a Fokker DR.1 while in action south of Laventie.**

Elizabeth Kelly, Harvest Rd., North Freemantle, W. Australia and is commemorated on **Villers-Bretonneux Memorial, Somme**, France.

Private Frank Kelly, 10618, 2nd Bat., Royal Irish Regiment, died on Thursday **March 21, 1918** and is commemorated on Panel 30 and 31 on **Pozieres Memorial, Somme, France.**

Sergeant F. Kelly, 290063, Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), died on September 1, 1918.

Private F. Kelly, 2097, 41st Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., died on September 1, 1918. He is commemorated on the **Villers-Bretonneux Memorial, Somme**, France.

Private F. Kelly, 6068, 2nd Bat., Royal Munster Fusiliers, died on Saturday **October 5, 1918** and is buried in Grave 111. B. 30 in **Doingt Communal Cemetery Extension, Somme, France.** He was **brother of Mr J. Kelly, 21 Elton St., Chorlton-on Medlock, Manchester.**

Private Frank Kelly, 201981, age 42, 12th Bat., Highland Light Infantry, died on Wednesday **October 16, 1918. He was son of Catherine Kelly, 18 West Russel St., Cowcaddens, Glasgow, and the late Frank Kelly. He was born in Leith.** He is buried in IV. F**. 16 Dunhallow A.D.S. Cemetery, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.**

Private Frank Kelly, 5360, 5th Bat., Connaught Rangers, died on Friday **November 8, 1918** and is commemorated on Panel 10, **Vie-en-Artois Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.**

Private F. G. Kelly, 106716, The King's (Liverpool Regiment), died on November 7, 1918.

Corporal Frederick Stanley Kelly, 675371, age 25, Royal Field Artillery, died on Tuesday April 9, 1918 and is commemorated on Panel 3, Loos Memorial, Pas de Calais, France. He was son of Stanley Horn Kelly, 19 Birchfield St., Liverpool.

Air Mechanic 3rd Class Frederick Thomas Kelly, 298286, age 18, Armament School (Uxbridge), Royal Air Force, died on Tuesday **October 15, 1918** and is buried in Grave F. E. 94 in **Brentford and Chiswick (New Brentford) Cemetery, Middlesex, England. He was son of Frederick and Mary Ann Kelly, 29 Houghton Road, Charlton, London.**

Private F. W. Kelly, 26866, Middlesex Regiment, died on August 18, 1918.

Private Frank William Kelly, 2138816, age 24, 72nd Bat., Canadian Infantry (British Columbia Regiment, died on Monday **September 2, 1918.** He was **son of Minnie Alberta Kelly, 610, Third Avenue, New Westminster, British Columbia and the late William H. Kelly.** He is commemorated on **Vimy Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.**

Lance Corporal G. Kelly, 1081826, Canadian Railway Troops, died on January 3, 1918.

Private George Kelly, 178291, 87th Bat., Canadian Infantry (Quebec Regiment), died on Monday **October 21, 1918.** He is commemorated on **Vimy Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.**

Private G. Kelly, 7427, Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), died on October 23, 1918.

Private G. Kelly, 42181, Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), died on October 24, 1918.

Private G. Kelly, 42572, age 28, Highland Light Infantry, died on Sunday **October 27, 1918.** He was **son of Christopher Kelly. He was born in Kilsyth.** He is buried in 3rd Extension 274 **Kilsyth Cemetery, Stirlingshire.**

Private G. Kelly, 201896, East Surrey Regiment, died on November 14, 1918.

Private G. Kelly, 191, age 44, 2nd (H. S. Garr) Bat., Royal Munster Fusiliers, died on Monday **November 18, 1918** and is buried in Grave I. R.C. 312B in **Liverpool (Allerton) Cemetery, Lancashire,** England. He was **husband of Teresa Kelly, 81 Beauford St., Toxteth Park, Liverpool.**

Staff Sergeant G. A. Kelly, 196094, Royal Garrison Artillery, died on October 21, 1918.
Private G. A. Kelly, M2/082100, age 35, Royal Army Service Corps, died on November 25, 1918.
Private G. E. Kelly, M2/078523, age 22, Army Services Corps, died on March 25, 1918.

Private Gilbert Hampton H. Kelly, 127472, age 21, 25th Bat., Machine Gun Corps (Infantry), died on Tuesday **April 30, 1918** and is buried in Grave V. A. 3 in La **Clytte Military Cemetery, Heuvelland, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.** He was **son of Thomas Edward and Isabelle Jane Kelly, Brookfield Avenue, Ramsey, Isle of Man.**

Private G. R. Kelly, 2949, South African Medical Corps, died on November 30, 1918.
Private G. W. Kelly, S/13337, age 31, Gordon Highlanders, died on July 28, 1918.

Private H. Kelly, 267520, age 23, The King's (Liverpool Regiment), died on February 7, 1918.
Sergeant H. Kelly, 14505, Border Regiment, died on March 21, 1918.

Lance Corporal Harry Kelly, 3071, age 29, 53rd Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., died on Saturday, April 6, 1918. He was son of Thomas and Sarah Kelly, and was born in Bathurst, N.S.W. He is buried in Adelaide Cemetery, Villers-Bretonneeux, **Somme**, France.

Gunner H. Kelly, Royal Field Artillery, died on June 2, 1918.

Corporal H. Kelly, 269040, age 26, Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), died on July 20, 1918.

Sapper Hugh Kelly, 172054, age 22, 23rd Signal Coy., **Royal Engineers, died** on Wednesday **August 21, 1918** and is buried in Plot 1. Row E. Grave 5 in **Magnaboschi British Cemetery, Italy**. [This is one of five cemeteries on the Asiago Plateau. This one is 2 kilometres south of the village of Cesuna in Commune of Roma]. He was **son of John and Sarah Ann Kelly, 6 Stafford St., Burnley, Lancashire, England.**

Private H. Kelly, 31947, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, died on August 22, 1918.

Lance Corporal Hugh Kelly, 73982, 16th Coy., Machine Gun Corps (Infantry), died on Friday **September 6, 1918** and is commemorated on Panel 10 on **Vis-en-Artois Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.**

Driver H. Kelly, MT/1404, South African Service Corps, died on October 10, 1918.

Private H. Kelly, 44259, The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, died on October 17, 1918.

Private H. A. Kelly, 42845, age 42, Linconshire Regiment, died on March 21, 1918.

Private H. C. Kelly, 760806, age 18, Canadian Infantry, died on October 26, 1918.

Corporal Henry Fitzherbert P. Kelly, 2342, 41st Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., joined the service March 23, 1916, and returned to action on August 24, 1918 and died on September 10, 1918. He is Commemerated on the Villers-Bretonneux Memorial, Somme, France.

Lance Corporal H. J. Kelly, 34813, East Surrey Regiment, died on September 4, 1918.

Gunner Herert Sidney Kelly, 189432, age 20, "A" Bty., 306 Bde., Royal Field Artillery, died on Sunday June 2, 1918 and is buried in grave H. 58, Kirk Malew (St. Malew) Churchyard, Isle of Man. He was son of Sidney and Emily Kelly, "Briardale", Shore Road, Castletown, Isle of Man.

Private Hubert William Kelly, 2688, age 22, 54th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., joined the service on June 9, 1916 and was **killed in action on May 4, 1918.** He was **son of George William Carver Kelly and Margaret Douglas Kelly, "Southend", Stockport Rd., Timperley, Cheshire,** England. He is **buried** in Stourbridge Cemetery, **Worcestershire, England.**

Driver I. Kelly, 300073, age 21, Canadian Field Artillery, died on August 31, 1918.

Sergeant J. Kelly, 727, age 44, Middlesex Regiment, died on January 3, 1918.

Private J. Kelly, 9222, South African Infantry, died on January 4, 1918.

Private John Kelly Blake (served as Kelly), 7800. Age 29, 13th Bat., Manchester Regiment, died on Wednesday **January 9, 1918** and is buried in Grave 111. F. 5 in **Doiran Military Cemetery, Greece.** He was **son of Bat and Jane Kelly Blake, Corry's Lane, Kilkee, Co. Clare.**

Fireman J. Kelly, 689844, Mercantile Marine, died on January 27, 1918.

Able Seaman James Kelly, J/19569, age 22, H.M. S/m. "H5", Royal Navy, died on Saturday March 2, 1918. He was son of Mrs. Margaret O'Sullivan, West End, Castletown, Berehaven, Co. Cork. He is commemorated on Panel 27, Plymouth Naval Memorial.

Private J. Kelly, 305409, Lancashire Fusiliers, died on March 12, 1918.

Sergeant J. Kelly, 233, South African Pioneers, died on March 19, 1918.

Driver John Kelly, 656161, age 24, "D" Bty., 275th Brigade, **Royal Field Artillery, died** on Wednesday **March 20, 1918** and is buried in grave VI. C. 2 **Gorre British and Indian Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France. He was son of Mr and Mrs John Kelly, Govanhill, Glasgow.**

Private J. Kelly, 28613, age 31, East Lancashire Regiment, died on March 21, 1918.

Private J. Kelly, 16303, North Staffordshire Regiment, died on March 21, 1918.

Sapper James Kelly, 230680, age 23, 478th Field Coy., **Royal Engineers, died** on Thursday March 21, 1918 and is commemorated on Panel 4 and 5 on **Loos Memorial, Pas de Calais**, France. He was **husband of Rose Kelly,** 165 Birchfield St., **Islington, Liverpool.**

Private J. Kelly, 278801, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, died on March 21, 1918.

Private James Kelly, 10614, age 29, 2nd Bat., Leinster Regiment, husband of Mrs A. Kelly, Gartlandstown, Crookedwood, Mullingar, Co. Westmeath, died on Friday **March 22,** 1918, and is Commemerated on panel 78, **Pozieres Memorial**, (6 Km north-east of Albert), **Somme**, France.

Private J. Kelly, 30261, Royal Scots, died on March 23, 1918.

Private John Kelly, 20944, 21st Coy., Machine Gun Corps (Infantry), died on Sunday **March 24, 1918** and is commemorated on Panel 90 to 93 on **Pozieres Memorial, Somme, France.**

Private John Kelly, 1918, 47th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., died on Thursday **March 28, 1918** and is buried in grave B. 34, **Millencourt Communal Cemetery Extension, Somme, France.**

Private James Kelly, 14381, 22nd Bat., Durham Light Infantry, died on Tuesday **March 26, 1918,** and is Commemerated on panel 68-72, **Pozieres Memorial, Somme, France.**

Private J. Kelly, 12446, The King's (Liverpool Regiment), died on March 28, 1918.

Private J. Kelly, 10846, 2nd Bat., Royal Munster Fusiliers, died on Sunday **March 31, 1918** and is buried in Grave 1. F. 6 in **Namps-Au-Val British Cemetery, Somme,** France. He was **son of Mr J. Kelly, 32 Upper Rutland St., Dublin.**

Private Joseph Kelly, 11522, age 32, 2nd Bat., Irish Guards, died of wounds on Sunday **March 31, 1918** and is buried in Grave VI. F. 5 in **Doullens Communal Cemetery Extension, No. 1 Somme, France.** He was **son of Michael and Anne Kelly. He was born in Moylough, Ballinasloe, Co. Galway.**

Private J. Kelly, 48899, age 21, The King's (Liverpool Regiment), died on April 2, 1918.
Private J. Kelly, 28946, Border Regiment, died on April 9, 1918.

Private J. Kelly, 27782, Wiltshire Regiment, died on April 10, 1918.

Private J. Kelly, 28624, Royal Scots Fusiliers, died on April 11, 1918.

Private J. Kelly, 55995, Welsh Regiment, died on April 13, 1918.

Private J. Kelly, 265302, The King's (Liverpool Regiment), died on April 13, 1918.

Private Joseph Kelly, 38079, 1st Bat., Lancashire Fusiliers, killed in action, France, April 14, 1918. Born in Galway.

Private J. Kelly, 3/39078, age 30, York and Lancaster Regiment, died on April 18, 1918.

Private J. Kelly, 18997, age 20, Hampshire Regiment, died on April 22, 1918.

Lance Corporal J. Kelly, 23559, Worcestershire Regiment, died on April 23, 1918.

Able Seaman John Kelly, 185016, H.M.S. Bombala, Royal Navy, died on Thursday, April 25, 1918 and is commemorated on Panel 28, Chatham Naval Memorial. Kent**.**

Private James Kelly, 91127, 22nd Bat., Durham Light Infantry, died on Saturday, April 27, 1918, and is Commemerated on panel 68-72, Pozieres Memorial, Somme, France.

Private J. Kelly, 33404, Wiltshire Regiment, died on April 29, 1918.

Lance Corporal J. Kelly, 12/3066, age 32, Auckland Regiment, N.Z.E.F., died on May 5, 1918.

Private J. Kelly, 2075, age 32, 1st Bat Irish Guards, died on Tuesday **May 21, 1918** and is buried in grave 11. D. 14 in **Bac-Du-Sud British Cemetery, Bailleulval, Pas de Calais, France.** He was **son of James and Mary Kelly, Augher, Co. Tyrone, and was husband of Sarah Kelly, "St. Aidens", Woodman Road, Coulsdon, Surrey.**

Private J. Kelly, 242985, The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, died on May 23, 1918.

Private J. Kelly, 3547, age 21, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, died on May 23, 1918.

Private J. Kelly, 45425, age 37, South Staffordshire Regiment, died on May 29, 1918.

Private J. Kelly, 203826, South Lancashire Regiment, died on May 29, 1918.

Private J. Kelly, 15765, Linconshire Regiment, died on June 14, 1918.

Private J. Kelly, 10774, age 26, 7th/8th Bat., Royal Irish Fusiliers, died on Tuesday **June 18, 1918** and is **buried in Niederzwehren Cemetery (Grave 11. F. 17), Kassel, Hessen, Germany.** He was **son of Michael Kelly, Carnly Ball, Co. Armagh and was husband of Alice Kelly, Armagh St., Newtown**

Hamilton, Co. Armagh.

Private J. Kelly, 375667, 1st/10th Bat., Manchester Regiment, died on Monday June 24, 1918 and is buried in Nederzwehren Cemetery (Grave 11. L. 6), Kassel, Hessen, Germany.

Private J. Kelly, Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), died on July 23, 1918.

Private J. Kelly, 51262, Royal Scots, died on June 27, 1918.
Private J. Kelly, 44109, King's Own Scottish Borderers, died on June 28, 1918.

Private J. Kelly, 425536, 7th Bat., Royal Inniskilling Fusilier, died on Sunday, June 30, 1918, a native of Hamilton, Scotland, and is buried in **Terlincthun British Cemetery** (on the northern outskirts of Boulogne), **Wimille, Pas de Calais**, France.

Second Lieutenant John Kelly, age 18, 52nd Squadron, Royal Air Force, died on Tuesday July 30, 1918 and is buried in Grave 111. B. 26 in Varennes Military Cemetery, Somme, France. He was son of Alexander and Mary Kelly, Bradford, Yorkshire.

Driver J. Kelly, 248416, "A" Bty., 63rd Brigade, **Royal Field Artillery, died** on Saturday **August 17, 1918** and is buried in grave VIA. A. 12, **Villers-Bretonneux Military Cemetery, Somme,** France.

Private J. Kelly, 26476, age 18, 7th Bat., Royal Irish Regiment, died on Thursday **August 22, 1918** and is buried in Grave 111. E. 11 in **Arneke British Cemetery, Nord France.** He was **son of Hugh and Elizabeth Kelly, 6 Grant St., Cobridge, Stoke-on-Trent, England.**

Private John Kelly, 27583, age 19, 9th (North Irish Horse) Bat., Royal Irish Fusiliers, died on Saturday **August 24, 1918** and is **buried in Mont Noir Military Cemetery (**Grave 11. C. 14), **St. Jans-Cappel Nord, France.** He was **son of Francis and Ellen Kelly, 34 McCormick St., Wigan, Lancashire.**

Private John Kelly, 1232, 23rd Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., died on Tuesday September 3, 1918 and is commemorated on Villers-Bretonneux Memorial, Somme, France.

Private James Kelly, 41577, age 24, 9th Bat., Royal Irish Fusiliers, died on Thursday **September 5, 1918** and is **buried in Arneke British Cemetery, Nord France.** He was **son of Sampson and Ellen Kelly, 137 Manor St., Belfast.**

Private J. Kelly, 57240, age 19, Worcestershire Regiment, died on September 24, 1918.

Private J. Kelly, 2038, The King's (Liverpool Regiment), died on September 25, 1918.

Private J. Kelly, 95759, age 28, Tank Corps, died on September 29, 1918.

Private J. Kelly, 240326, Linconshire Regiment, died on September 29, 1918.

Private J. Kelly, 7272, 1st Bat., Royal Munster Fusiliers, died on Monday **September 30, 1918** and is buried in Grave A. 30 in **Louveral Military Cemetery, Doignes, Nord France.**

Corporal J. Kelly, 13711, age 35, 6th Bat., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, son of Michael and Margaret Kelly, Macclesfield, England, died on Thursday, **October 3, 1918**, and is buried in Templeux-Le- Guerard British Cemetery, Somme, France.

Private J. Kelly, 202539, 2nd Bat., Manchester Regiment, died on Thursday **October 3, 1918** and is buried in Grave V. B. 9 in **Brie British Cemetery, Somme, France.**

Private J. Kelly, 27709, 6th Bat., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, died on Tuesday **October 8, 1918** and is buried in Grave 111. C. 19 in **Prospect Hill Cemetery, Gouy, Aisne, France.** He was **son of Carrick, Ballinlough, Co. Roscommon.**

Private Joseph Kelly, 326991, age 38, 15th Bat., Durham Light Infantry, husband of Ellen Kelly, 29 Oak Ave., Dunston, Gateshead-on-Tyne, died on October 8, 1918, and is Commemerated on panel 9, **Vis-En- Artois Memorial, Pas de Calais, France**.

Private J. Kelly, 5365, age 30, 2nd Bat., Leinster Regiment, son of James Kelly, William St., Tullamore, Co. Offaly died on Thursday **October 10, 1918,** and is buried in **Dadizeele New British Cemetery, Moorslede, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.**

Private J. Kelly, 21211, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, died on October 10, 1918.

Gunner J. Kelly, 780290, 246th Brigade H.Q., 49th Division, **Royal Field Artillery, died on Thursday October 10, 1918** and is buried in grave 1. B. 4 in **Naves Communal Cemetery Extension, Nord France.**

Private J. Kelly, 32866, Lancashire Fusiliers, died on October 13, 1918.

Private J. Kelly, 10489, 2nd Bat., Royal Munster Fusiliers, died on Friday **October 18, 1918** and is buried in Grave 111, G, 1 in **Highland Cemetery, Le Cateau, Nord France.**

Private J. Kelly, 2265542, Canadian Infantry (Eastern Ontario Regiment), died on October 18, 1918.

Private James Kelly, 12809, 1st Bat., Irish Guards, died on Sunday October 20, 1918 and is Commemerated on Panel 3, **Vis-en-Artois Memorial Pas de Calais, France.**

Rifleman J. Kelly, 240630, age 36, South Lancashire Regiment, died on October 22, 1918.

Private J. Kelly, 72270, 31st Bat., Machine Gun Corps (Infantry), died on Tuesday **October 29, 1918** and is buried in Grave 1. Q. 6 in **Divisional Collecting Post Cemetery and Extension, Leper, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.**

Bombardier J. Kelly, 376253, age 25, Royal Garrison Artillery, died on November 10, 1918.

Trimmer J. Kelly, 609/ST, Royal Naval Reserve, died on November 17, 1918.

Corporal J. Kelly, 10653, Royal Garrison Artillery, died on November 18, 1918.

Sapper J. Kelly, WR/277506, 29th Light Railway Operating Coy., **Royal Engineers, died** on Saturday **November 23, 1918** and is buried in grave V. E. 67 **Longuenesse (St. Omer) Souvenir Cemetery, Pas de Calais,** France. [St. Omer is a large town 45 Km south -east of Calais].

Private J. Kelly, 4475, age 44, The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, died on November 24, 1918.

Private J. Kelly, 35223, Border Regiment, died on December 1, 1918.

Private J. Kelly, 70474, The Queens (Royal West Surrey Regiment), died on December 10, 1918.

Private J. Kelly, 312059, Tank Corps, died on December 23, 1918.

Private Joseph Ainsley Kelly, 14474, 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabineiers), died on March 21, 1918. Is commemorated on pane 2, Pozieres Memorial

Private J. A. Kelly, 39934, Leicestershire Regiment, died on March 22, 1918.

Corporal J. A. Kelly, 43283, Leicestershire Regiment, died on October 4, 1918.

Private John Carter Kelly, 30974, East Lancashire Regiment, died on March 24, 1918. Is commemorated on panel 42 & 43 Pozieres Memorial.

Private J. D. Kelly, 22884, age 48, Canadian Infantry (Central Ontario Regiment), died on October

12, 1918.

Private J. D. Kelly, 035758, age 30, Royal Army Ordinance Corps, died in Salonica on December 12, 1918. Born in Galway. Husband of Mary Kelly, Milleen, College Road, Galway. Buried in Mikra British Cemetery, Kalamaria, Greece.

Trimmer J. E. Kelly, 914348, Mercantile Marine Reserve, died on January 20, 1918.

Gunner J. E. Kelly, 52430, H.Q. 78th Brigade, **Royal Field Artillery, died** on Monday April 22, 1918 and is buried in grave 1. K. 13 in **Varennes Military Cemetery, Somme**, France.

Private John Edward Kelly, 30187, age 18, Grenadier Guards, died on August 20, 1918. Is buried in Bucquoy Road Cemetery, Ficheur, ref 111 K 3.

Private J. E. Kelly, 3106189, age 33, Canadian Infantry, died on September 29, 1918.

Sailor J. F. Kelly, age 17, Mercantile Marine, died on June 27, 1918.

Corporal James Francis Kelly, 20423, age 24, The King's (Liverpool Regiment), died on November 10, 1918. He is buried in Busigny Communal Cemetery, ref 11 B 21.

Private John George Kelly, 13941, age 28, 10th Bat., Cheshire Regiment, died on Saturday **March 23, 1918. He was son of James and Martha Kelly, 22 Renshaw St., Lostock Gralim, Northwich, Cheshire.** He is commemorated on Bay 5 and 6, **Arras Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.**

Driver John H. Kelly, 656161, age 24, Royal Field Artillery, died on March 20, 1918. He is buried in Gorre British and Indian Cemetery, ref. VI C 2. Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Kelly, of Govanhill, Glasgow

Gorre is a hamlet 2.5 kilometres north of Beuvry, and 4 kilometres east of Bethune. Leave Beuvry on the D72, crossing the railway and then the Canal d'Aire on the way. The Cemetery is 150 metres from the church in Gorre, to the left of the D72 (Rue de Festubert).

The chateau at Gorre was occupied early in the war by troops from the United Kingdom and India and the cemeteries, in the south-east corner of the chateau grounds, were begun in the autumn of 1914. The Indian part of the cemetery was closed in October 1915, when the Indian Corps left France. The cemetery was used by units holding the sector until April 1918, when, in the Battles of the Lys, Gorre became a support post close behind the front line. The 55th (West Lancashire) Division, which held this front before and during the German attack, buried many of their dead in Plots V and VI. A few graves were brought into the cemetery later from near Gorre and from Mesplaux Farm, near Locon. There are now 934 Commonwealth casualties of the First World War buried or commemorated in this cemetery. 41 of the burials are unidentified and there are special memorials to four servicemen whose graves were destroyed by shell fire. The cemetery also contains nine war graves of other nationalities, most of them German. The cemetery was

No. of Identified Casualties: 901

This figure includes Foreign and Non-World War graves in CWGC care

Private J. H. Kelly, 34183, age 21, South Lancashire Regiment, died on April 11, 1918. He is buried in Lussenthoek Military Cemetery, ref. XX VI H 16A. He was son of Albert and Annie Kelly, King's Road, Cardiff.

Lijssenthoek Military Cemetery is located 12 kilometres west of Ieper town centre, on the Boescheepseweg, a road leading from the N308 connecting Ieper to Poperinge. From Ieper town centre the Poperingseweg (N308) is reached via Elverdingsestraat, then over two small roundabouts in the J. Capronstraat. The Poperingseweg is a continuation of the J. Capronstraat and begins after a prominent railway level crossing. On reaching Poperinge, the N308 joins the left hand turning onto the R33, Poperinge ring road. The R33 ring continues to the left hand junction with the N38 Frans-Vlaanderenweg. 800 metres along the N38 lies the left hand turning onto Lenestraat. The next immediate right hand turning leads onto Boescheepseweg. The cemetery itself is located 2 kilometres along Boescheepseweg on the right hand side of the road. Historical Information: During the First World War, the village of Lijssenthoek was situated on the main communication line between the Allied military bases in the rear and the Ypres battlefields. Close to the Front, but out of the extreme range of most German field artillery, it became a natural place to establish casualty clearing stations. The cemetery was first used by the French 15th Hospital D'Evacuation and in June 1915, it began to be used by casualty clearing stations of the Commonwealth forces. From April to August 1918, the casualty clearing stations fell back before the German advance and field ambulances (including a French ambulance) took their places. The cemetery contains 9,901 Commonwealth burials of the First World War and 883 war graves of other nationalities, mostly French and German. The only concentration burials are 24 added to Plot XXXI in 1920 from isolated positions near Poperinghe and 17 added to Plot XXXII from St. Denijs Churchyard in 1981. It is the second largest Commonwealth cemetery in Belgium. There are 5 Special Memorial headstones to men known to be buried in this cemetery; these are located together alongside Plot 32 near the Stone of Remembrance. The cemetery was designed by Sir Reginald Blomfield. No. of Identified Casualties: 10753

Driver J. H. Kelly, L/5956, age 32, "A" Bty., 155th Brigade, Royal **Field Artillery, died** on Sunday **May 26, 1918** and is buried in grave 11. D. 30 in **Bagneux British Cemetery, Gezaincourt, Somme,** France. He was **husband of Mary Ellen Kelly,** 23 Upperhead Row, **Huddersfield,** England.

Gunner John Henry Kelly, L/9831, age 20, "A" Bty., 18th Army Brigade**, Royal Field Artillery, died** on Thursday **October 3, 1918** and is buried in grave R. 111. M. 13, **St. Sever Cemetery Extension, Rouen,** Seine-Maratime, France. He was **son of John and Jane Kelly, 375 Manchester Rd., Leigh, Lancashire.**

Private J. J. Kelly, 163611, age 23, Canadian Engineers, died on April 13, 1918.

Private John Joseph Kelly, 900, 3rd Division. Australian Salvage Corps, died of wounds on April 20,

1918. He was **son of Charles and Mary Kelly, "Yolunda", Margaret St., Newmarket, Brisbane** and is buried in **Vignacourt British Cemetery, Somme**, France.

Private J. J. Kelly, 163611, age 23, Canadian Engineers, died on April 13, 1918.

Private J. J. Kelly, 38907, age 18, Border Regiment, died on June 3, 1918.

Gunner Joseph James Kelly, 237014, age 19, Northern Command Depot (Ripon), **Royal Field Artillery, died** on Monday **July 29, 1918** and is buried in grave G. 233 in **Ripon Cemetery, Yorkshire, England. He was son of Joseph J. Kelly and his wife Sarah,** 63 Chadwick Rd., **Peckham, London.**

Private John Joseph Kelly, 5266, age 21, 2nd Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., joined the service on January 10, 1916 and was **killed in action on September 18, 1918.** He was **son of Ann Kelly, 6 Wortley St., Balmain, N.S.W.** And the late Mr Kelly. He is buried in Roisel Communal Cemetery Extension, Somme, France.

Rifleman J. J. Kelly, 268324, age 19, Monmouthshire Regiment, died on October 8, 1918.

Private James Joseph Kelly, 2228, age 22, 1st Bat., Royal Newfoundland Regiment, died on Sunday **October 27, 1918** and is buried in Grave IV. 1. 18 in **Duhallow A.D.S. Cemetery, Leper, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.** He was **son of James and Mary Ann Kelly, Jersey Side, Placentia, Newfoundland.**

Private J. L. Kelly, 17044, Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment), died on April 29, 1918.

Lieutenant John Lawson Kelly, M.C., age 24, 407th Field Coy., Royal Engineers, only **son of John Lawson Kelly and Margaret Kelly, 3 Belvedere Terrace, Brighton**, **died on November 4**, 1918 and is buried in **Le Rejet-de-Beaulieu Communal Cemetery, Nord France.**

Private J. M. Kelly, S/42299, age 18, Gordon Highlanders, died on August 26, 1918.

Private J. M. Kelly, 345171, age 26, Devonshire Regiment, died on September 2, 1918.

Private J. M. Kelly, 242276, age 21, Lancashire Fusiliers, died on October 9, 1918.

Sapper J. P. Kelly, 1039410, Canadian Railway Troops, died on April 3, 1918.

Private J. P. Kelly, 35314, age 19, Yorkshire Regiment, died on May 27, 1918.

Second Lieutenant J. P. Kelly, 1st Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., died on Friday **August 23, 1918** and is buried in grave VII. G. 1. **Heath Cemetery, Harbonnieres, Somme, France.**

Private J. P. Kelly, 123709, Tank Corps, died on October 2, 1918.

Gunner John Patrick Kelly, 5388, age 39, 14th Brigade, Australian Field Artillery, died on Saturday **October 26, 1918** and is buried in grave Australian 82, **Harefield (St. Mary) Churchyard, Middlesex, England.** He was **son of James Egan Kelly and Maria Fahey Kelly, and husband of Mary Jane Kelly, Keppel St., Carlton, Victoria, Australia. He was born in Nar-Nargoon, Victoria.**

Private J. P. Kelly, 10444, age 30, East Surrey Regiment, died on October 30, 1918.

Private J. S. Kelly, 10277, age 21, The King's (Liverpool Regiment), died on March 25, 1918.

Second Lieutenant James Shiel Kelly, age 20, Lancashire Fusiliers, died on March 29, 1918. And is buried at St. Sever Cemetery Extension, ref Officer 2 B 25

Private J. T. Kelly, 45428, age 24, Royal Berkshire Regiment, died on August 29, 1918.

Private J. T. Kelly, 326179, age 38, 2nd/9th Bat., Durham Light Infantry, husband of Catherine Kelly, 85 Harrison St., Gray's Inn Road, London, died on Sunday November 24, 1918, and is buried in Mikra British Cemetery, Kalamaria, (8Km south of Thessalonica), Greece.
Private J. T. Kelly, 11438, age 24, Royal Scots Fusiliers, died on December 10, 1918.

Private J. V. Kelly, 709809, Canadian Infantry (New Brunswick Regiment), died on February 18, 1918.

Lieutenant Kenneth George Kelly, age 23, Machine Gun Corps (Infantry), died on Monday May 27, 1918 and is Prouvais Com. Cemetery. German Extension Mem. 3 at **La Ville-Aux-Bois British Cemetery, Aisne, France.** He was **son of George W. C. And Margaret Kelly, Hillview, Pengower Road, Liskeard, Cornwall. Born in Appleby, Westmoreland.**

Rifleman L. Kelly, 52617, New Zealand Rifle Brigade, died on August on August 26, 1918.

Private Lionel Edwin Kelly, 3711, age 20, 16th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., died on March 28, 1918. He was **son of Richard William and Sarah Jane Kelly, 2 Avenue Road, Avingham, Adelaide,** South Australia. He is buried in Gommecourt British Cemetery, No 2, Hebuterne, Pas de Calais, France.

Lance Corporal Leo Francis Kelly, 5237, age 26, 7th Bat., Leinster Regiment, died on Wednesday **January 30, 1918** and is buried in grave P. 2372, **Glasgow Western Necropolis, Glasgow, Scotland.** He was **son of Margaret Kelly, 5 Portsdown Rd., Maida Hill, London, and the late Dr Patrick A. Kelly. He was born in Wales.**

Lieutenant L. P. Kelly, 7th Bat., Australian Infantry A.I.F., died on August 11, 1918. He was **son of William Francis and Louisa Kelly and was husband of Margaret E. Kelly, 27 Tanet Grove, Malvern, Victoria.** He is buried in Daours Communal Cemetery Extension, Somme, France.

Private Leo Thomas Bernard Kelly, 31089, 20th Hussars, died on April 1, 1918. He is commemorated on Pozieres Memorial, pane 6.

Pozieres is a village 6 kilometres north-east of the town of Albert. The Memorial encloses Pozieres British Cemetery which is a little south-west of the village on the north side of the main road, D929, from Albert to Pozieres. On the road frontage is an open arcade terminated by small buildings and broken in the middle by the entrance and gates. Along the sides and the back, stone tablets are fixed in the stone rubble walls bearing the names of the dead grouped under their Regiments. It should be added that, although the memorial stands in a cemetery of largely Australian graves, it does not bear any Australian names. The Australian soldiers who fell in France and whose graves are not known are commemorated on the National Memorial at Villers-Bretonneux. Historical Information: The POZIERES MEMORIAL relates to the period of crisis in March and April 1918 when the Allied Fifth Army was driven back by overwhelming numbers across the former Somme battlefields, and the months that followed before the Advance to Victory, which began on 8 August 1918. The Memorial commemorates over 14,000 casualties of the United Kingdom and 300 of the South African Forces who have no known grave and who died on the Somme from 21 March to 7 August 1918. The Corps and Regiments most largely represented are The Rifle Brigade with over 600 names, The Durham Light Infantry with approximately 600 names, the Machine Gun Corps with over 500, The Manchester Regiment with approximately 500 and The Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery with over 400 names. The memorial encloses POZIERES BRITISH CEMETERY, Plot II of which contains original burials of 1916, 1917 and 1918, carried out by fighting units and field ambulances. The remaining plots were made after the Armistice when graves were brought in from the battlefields immediately surrounding the cemetery, the majority of them of soldiers who died in the Autumn of 1916 during the latter stages of the Battle of the Somme, but a few represent the fighting in August 1918. There are now 2,755 Commonwealth servicemen of the First World War buried or commemorated in this cemetery. 1,375 of the burials are unidentified but there are special memorials to 23 casualties known or believed to be buried among them. The cemetery and memorial were designed by W H Cowlishaw.

Private L. W. Kelly, 901271, Canadian Infantry (Nova Scotia Regiment), died on October 23, 1918. Awarded the Military Medal. Buried in Brookwood Military Cemetery, ref 111 E. 4.

Private M. Kelly, 38037, Northumberland Fusiliers, died on February 1, 1918.

Corporal Michael Kelly, 1958, age 35, 6th Bat., Royal Irish Regiment, died on March 17, 1918. He was **husband of Bridget Kelly, 12 Ushers Island, Dublin.** He is **buried in St. Ibars Cemetery, Wexford.**

Private M. Kelly, Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), died on March 17, 1918.

Private Mathew Kelly, 42884, 7th/8th Bat., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, died on Thursday March 21, 1918. He is commemorated on Panel 38 to 40 Pozieres Memorial, Somme, France.

Lance Corporal M. Kelly, 40746, age 22, Highland Light Infantry, died on March 22, 1918.

Private M. Kelly, 7652, British West Indies Regiment, died on March 23, 1918.

Private M. Kelly, S/3169, Gordon Highlanders, died on March 26, 1918.

Gunner M. Kelly, 190655, age 20, Royal Garrison Artillery, died on April 25, 1918.

Sapper M. Kelly, 353950, Railway Operating Division, **Royal Engineers, died** on Sunday **June 2, 1918** and is buried in grave D. 151, **Kantara War Memorial Cemetery, Egypt.** [Kantara Cemetery is situated on the eastern side of the Suez Canal 160 Km north-east of Cairo and 50 Km south of Port Said]

Private Motsitsi Kelly, 19116, South African Native Labour Corps, died on June 18, 1918.

Private M. Kelly, 25299, 1st Bat., Royal Irish Fusiliers, died on Sunday **June 30, 1918 and is buried in Foreste Communal Cemetery (Mem. 20), Aisne, France.**

Private M. Kelly, 14051, age 27, The Buffs (East Kent Regiment), died on September 7, 1918.

Private M. Kelly, 71877, age 30, 3rd Bat., Machine Gun Corps (Infantry), died on Tuesday **October 8, 1918** and is buried in Grave C. 43 in **Grand Ravine Cemetery, Havrincourt, Pas de Calais,** France. He was **son of Mr and Mrs. John Kelly, 23 Whitburn Road, Bathgate, West Lothian, Scotland.**

Private Mark Kelly, 6814, age 24, 5th Bat., Connaught Rangers, died on Tuesday **October 8, 1918** and is buried in grave A. 30, **Serain Communal Cemetery Extension, Aisne, France. He was born in Dublin and is son of M. and Mary Jane Kelly, and husband of Julia Kelly (nee Lee), 23 Temple Street, Dublin.**

Private M. Kelly, 5776, age 26, 2nd Bat., Leinster Regiment, died on Monday **October 14, 1918** and is buried in grave 1.B. 11, **Dadizeele New British Cemetery, Mooreslede, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.** He was **son of Michael and Margaret Kelly, and husband of Elizabeth Kelly, Friar's Mill Road, Mullingar, Co. Westmeath.**

Private M. Kelly, 17640, Sherwood Foresters (Notts. and Derby Regiment), died on October 14, 1918.

Private M. Kelly, 21239, 2nd Bat., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, died on Monday **November 4, 1918** and is buried in Grave D. 4 in **Fontaine-Au-Bois Communal Cemetery, Nord France.**

Private Michael Kelly, 3814, age 34, 2nd Bat., Royal Irish Regiment, died on November 11, 1918 and is buried in grave XVII. B. 18 in **Cement House Cemetery, Langemark-Poelkapelle, West V., Belgium.** He was **son of John and Mary Kelly, Waterford.**

Sapper Michael Kelly, 327984, age 39, Reserve Bn. Royal Anglesey, **Royal Engineers, died** on Sunday **December 8, 1918** and is commemorated on Screen Wall Newcastle-upon-Tyne (West Road) Cemetery and is buried in **Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Westgate Hill) General Cemetery.** He was **son of Elizabeth Kelly, 48 Villa Place, Newcastle-upon-Tyne and the late Michael Kelly.**

Private M. A. Kelly, 24495, age 27, Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), died on December 22, 1918.

Private Mathew Henry Kelly, 352547, age 20, 9th Bat., Manchester Regiment, died on Saturday **March 23, 1918** and is commemorated on Panel 64 to 67 on **Pozieres Memorial, Somme,** France. He was **son of Thomas and Phoebe Kelly, 281 Claughton Road, Birkenhead, England.**

Lieutenant M. S. Kelly, Royal Air Force, died on Wednesday **May 15, 1918** and is buried in Grave 11. B. 27 in **Ebblinghem Military Cemetery, Nord France. He was husband of Mrs. M. Kelly, Lion's Head, Ontario, Canada.**

Private N. Kelly, 29573, 9th Bat. Manchester Regiment died on Tuesday **October 8, 1918** and is buried in Grave B. 6 in **Serain Communal Cemetery Extension, Aisne, France.**

Private Nazaire Kelly, 889590, age 21, 22nd (Depot) Bat., Canadian Infantry (Quebec Regiment), died on Friday October 18, 1918. He was son of Virginie Quellet Kelly, St. Louis de Courville, Quebec. He is buried in Grayshott (St. Joseph) Roman Catholic Churchyard, Hampshire, England.

Corporal P. Kelly, 896, Army Vet. Corps, died on January 31, 1918.

Private P. Kelly, 722774, 2nd/24th Bn., **London Regiment, died** on Saturday **March 9, 1918** and is buried in grave K. 6. **Jerusalem War Cemetery, Israel.**

Private P. Kelly, 10793, 5th Bat., Royal Irish Fusiliers, died on Sunday March 10, 1918 and is buried in Jerusalem War Cemetery, Israel (situated 4.5 Km north of the walled city, at the north end of the Mount of Olives, to the west of Mount Scopus).

Lance Corporal P. Kelly, 15340, Scots Guards, died on March 13, 1918.

Private Patrick Kelly, 6095, age 19, "A" Coy. 1st Bat., Royal Irish Fusiliers, died on Thursday **March 21, 1918,** and is **Commemerated on Pozieres Memorial, Somme, France.** He was **son of the late Patrick and Mary Kelly, 97 High St., Newry, Co. Down.**

Private Philip Kelly, 54982, age 19, 17th Bat., Manchester Regiment, died on Friday **March 22, 1918** and is commemorated on Panel 64 to 67 on **Pozieres Memorial, Somme, France. He was son of John and Dorothea Kelly, 104 Holland St., Newton, Manchester.**

Private P. Kelly, 65009, Sherwood Foresters (Notts. and Derby Regiment), died on March 23, 1918.

Private P. Kelly, South African Infantry, died on March 31, 1918.

Private P. Kelly, 201395, South Lancashire Regiment, died on April 9, 1918.

Private P. Kelly, 27781, Wiltshire Regiment, died on April 10, 1918.

Private P. Kelly, 201345, South Lancashire Regiment, died on April 13, 1918.

Sapper P. Kelly, 412186, 422nd Field Coy., **Royal Engineers, died** on Tuesday **May 21, 1918** and is buried in grave I. B. 11, **Houchin British Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France.**

Lance Corporal P. Kelly, 6089, age 30, Australian Infantry, A.I.F., died on June 14, 1918.

Private P. Kelly, 26961, York and Lancaster Regiment, died on June 21.

Private P. Kelly, 315159, age 31, Cheshire Regiment, died on August 23, 1918.

Private P. Kelly, Lancashire Regiment, August 28, 1918.

Private P. Kelly, 240, age 32, Australian Infantry, A.I.F., died on August 29, 1918.

Private P. Kelly, 51893, age 19, East Yorkshire Regiment, died on September 21, 1918.

Private Patrick Kelly, 11832, 1st Bat., Irish Guards, died on Friday **September 27, 1918** and is buried in grave 11. B. 4 in **Sanders Keep Military Cemetery, Grainscourt-Les-Havrincourt, Pas de Calais, France.**

Corporal P. Kelly, 2684, Australian Infantry, A.I.F., died on September 30, 1918.

Private P. Kelly, 556, 2nd Bat., Royal Munster Fusiliers, died on Friday **October 4, 1918** and is buried in Grave 1. H. 16 in **Templeux-Guerard British Cemetery, Somme, France.**

Private 2nd Class Patrick Kelly, 306338, age 18, 5th Stores Depot, Royal Air Force, died on Friday October 25, 1918 and is buried in Mucklagh Catholic Churchyard, Co. Offaly, Ireland (near South-West corner). He was son of James and Annie Kelly Foley's Lane, Tullamore.

Private P. Kelly, 1164, age 27, Australian Infantry, A.I.F., died on October 29, 1918.

Private P. Kelly, 2289, Australian Infantry, died on November 4, 1918.

Driver P. Kelly, 13205, 7th Brigade, **Royal Field Artillery, died** on Friday **November 15, 1918** and is buried in grave 111. D. 30 in **Awoingt British Cemetery, Nord France.** He was **son of Mrs M. Kelly, 7 Court, G House, Oxford Terrace, Sylvester St., Liverpool.**

Private Peter Kelly, 7864, age 35, 1st Bat., Connaught Rangers, died in Egypt on Friday **November 15, 1918** and is buried in grave C. 123, **Alexandria (Hadra) War Memorial Cemetery, Egypt.** He was **son of Patrick and Mary Kelly, Clifden, Co. Galway, and husband of Barbara Kelly, 25 High St., Dunbarton, Scotland. He was born in Mories, Co. Galway.**

Sapper P. Kelly, 463045, age 32, 25th Div. Signal Coy., Royal Engineers, died on Sunday November 16, 1918 and is buried in grave VII. B. 3 in Toureville Military Cemetery, Calvados, France. He was husband of Nellie Kelly, Belleek, Co. Fermanagh, Ireland.

Lieutenant Colonel Philip Edward Kelly, age 29, 9th (North Irish Horse) Bat., Royal Irish Fusiliers, died on Thursday **October 10, 1918** and is **buried in Dadizeele New British Cemetery, Mooreslede, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.** He was **son of the late William Edward and Edith Mary Kelly, St. Helen's, Westport, Co. Mayo.**

Sapper P. J. Kelly, 2813, Australian Railway Corps, died on January 26.

Private P. J. Kelly, 38079, age 40, Lancashire Fusiliers, died on April 14, 1918.

Lance Corporal P. J. Kelly, 72744, age 32, Sherwood Foresters (Notts. and Derby Regiment), died on April 26.

Private P. J. Kelly, 5406, Connaught Rangers, died on October 8, 1918. He is buried in Beaurevoir Communal Cemetery British Extension. Grave ref. B10, Beaurevoir, France.
Beaurevoir is a village in the north-eastern corner of the Department of the Aisne, midway between Cambrai and St Quentin (approximately 19 kilometres north of St. Quentin). Beaurevoir Communal Cemetery is situated on the D28 in the direction of Montbrehain. It is first signposted by the square in front of the church and then again at the road fork of the D28 and D716. The British Extension will be found behind the Communal Cemetery.

Private P. T. Kelly, 8074, age 25, 19th (Queen Alexander's Own Royal) Hussars, died on April 14, 1918.

Private P. T. R. Kelly, 3423, age 25, Australian Infantry, A.I.F., died on May 20, 1918.

Trimmer R. Kelly, 2640TS, age 35, Royal Naval Reserve, died on January 1, 1918.

Private R. Kelly, 17179, King's Own Scottish Borderers, died on August 17, 1918.

Gunner R. Kelly, 111769, Tank Corps, died on August 18, 1918

Private P. Kelly, 315159, age 31, 1st Bat., Cheshire Regiment, died on Friday **August 23, 1918.** He was **son of Patrick and Mary Elizabeth Kelly of 7 Whitby St., Bradford Road, Manchester.** He is buried in Morchies Mem. 10. **Morchies Military Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France.**

Private Robert Kelly, 589159, Labour Corps, died on October 19, 1918. He is buried in Terlincthun British Cemetery, grave VI A 49. Son of Mrs. B. Kelly, Broad Street, Campbeltown.

Private R. Kelly, 57661, Royal Fusiliers, died on October 23, 1918. He is buried in Grevillers British Cemetery, grave XVII B. 8.

Lance Corporal Roland Kelly, 275742, age 25, Durham Light Infantry, died on November 18, 1918. He is buried in grave L. D. 22, Etaples Military Cemetery. Son of James and Elizabeth Kelly, Sunderland, and husband of Ethel Kelly, 40 St. Mark's Road, Sunderland.

Private Richard Kelly, 3674, 58th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., joined on May 1, 1916, and died on **November 25, 1918.**

Driver R. Kelly, 97182, age 28, "D" Bty., 55th Brigade, **Royal Field Artillery, died** on Wednesday **December 18. 1918** and is buried in grave 6. RC. 158 in **Salford (Agecroft) Cemetery, Lancashire.**

Private Reginald A. Kelly, 2688674, Canadian Army Services Corps, died on October 23, 1918. He is buried in Toronto (Mount Hope) Cemetery, in the Geo. Foy family plot. Sec 11, Lot 3. He was **son of Mr and Mrs. John Kelly, Durham. Ontario and Husband of Florence Foy Kelly, 25 Woodlawn Ave, Toronto, Ontario.**

Private Richard Bradley Kelly, 56283, age 18, Welsh Regiment, died on April 11, 1918. He is commemorated on Tynecot Memorial, panel 93 to 94. Son of Margaret Ellen Wood formerly Kelly, 38 Archibald St., Mill Hill, Blackburn.

Private R. C. Kelly, 195880, Canadian Army Medical Corps, died on June 27, 1918. He is commemorated on Panel 2, Halifax Memorial.

The Halifax Memorial is one of those erected by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission to commemorate men and women of the forces of the Commonwealth who died in both world wars and have no known grave. It commemorates particularly those Canadian sailors, merchant seamen, soldiers and nursing sisters who lost their lives at sea, and also bears the names of men of the Canadian Army stationed in Canada who have no known grave. The memorial commemorates 274 casualties of the first world war (on panels one to three) and 2,847 from the Second World War (panels four to twenty-three). The present memorial is a replacement built in 1967. It was unveiled in November of that year, with naval ceremony, by H.P. MacKeen, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, in the presence of R, Teillet, Minister of Veterans Affairs.
No. of Identified Casualties: 3119

Private Rudolph Charles Kelly, 5726, age 22, 1st Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., killed in action on August 23, 1918. Son of Thomas Gervin Kelly and Marian Maria Kelly, Rooty Hill, New South Wales. He was born in Sydney. He is buried in Heath Cemetery, Harbonnieres, ref VI F 19
Harbonnieres was captured by French troops in the summer of 1916. It was retaken by the Germans on 27 April 1918, and regained by the Australian Corps on 8 August 1918. Heath Cemetery, so called from the wide expanse of open country on which it stands, was made after the Armistice, next to a French Military Cemetery, now removed. Graves were brought into it from the battlefields between Bray and Harbonnieres and from other burial grounds in the area. The earliest date of death is September 1915, the latest October 1918, but the majority died in March or August 1918. The following were among the burial grounds from which British graves were concentrated to Heath Cemetery:- BAYONVILLERS BRITISH CEMETERY, at the North end of the village, containing the graves of 37 Australian soldiers, 11 from the United Kingdom, one from Canada, and one French Interpreter, all of whom fell in August, 1918; the FRENCH MILITARY CEMETERY, at the South end of the village, in which one soldier from the United Kingdom was buried in March 1917; and the GERMAN CEMETERY, near the Church, in which 14 Australian soldiers and 11 from the United Kingdom were buried by their comrades in August, 1918. CERISY-GAILLY COMMUNAL CEMETERY FRENCH EXTN., which contained 157 French and 108 German graves, and those of three soldiers from the United Kingdom who fell in July, 1916. CLUMP TRENCH CEMETERY, ROSIERES-DE-PICARDIE, 300 yards East of the road to Vauvillers, containing the graves of 20 Australian soldiers and three from the United Kingdom who fell in August, 1918. COPSE CORNER CEMETERY, VAUVILLERS, by a copse 900 yards North of Clump Trench Cemetery, containing the graves of 22 men of the 7th Australian Battalion who fell on the 9th August, 1918, and one soldier from the United Kingdom. DAVENESCOURT CHURCHYARD, in which five unidentified soldiers from the United Kingdom were buried. ETINEHEM (or COTE 77) FRENCH MILITARY CEMETERY, near the crossing of the roads from Etinehem to Meaulte and from Bray to Corbie. Here were buried 290 French soldiers, now reburied in Cote 80 French National Cemetery, and 16 from the United Kingdom and one from Australia. FRAMERVILLE BRITISH CEMETERY (or QUARRY CEMETERY), near the track leading to Herleville, containing the graves of 23 soldiers from the United Kingdom and three from Australia who fell in August, 1918; and the FRENCH MILITARY CEMETERY, on the road to Proyart, containing the graves of two soldiers from the United Kingdom who fell in 1917. HARBONNIERES COMMUNAL CEMETERY EXTN., in which 44 soldiers from the United Kingdom and 19 from Australia were buried by their comrades in August, 1918. LONE FARM (or LONE HOUSE) CEMETERY, HARBONNIERES, about 1,000 yards East of Heath Cemetery. Here were buried 35 soldiers from Australia and nine from the United Kingdom, most of whom fell in August, 1918. LOUVRECHY FRENCH MILITARY CEMETERY, at the West end of Louvrechy village, containing the graves of two R.A.F. officers who fell in July, 1918. MEMORIAL CEMETERY, VAUVILLERS, a little South-East of the crossing of the Vauvillers-Rosieres and Harbonnieres-Lihons roads, containing graves of 19 soldiers of the 9th Australian Battalion who fell in August, 1918 . MERICOURT-SUR-SOMME COMMUNAL CEMETERY, in which one R.F.C. officer was buried in September, 1916. MERIGNOLLES BRITISH CEMETERY, PROYART, half-way between Proyart and Chuignolles, containing the graves of 21 Australian soldiers who fell the 23rd August, 1918. MORCOURT COMMUNAL CEMETERY, in which three soldiers from United Kingdom were buried by the Germans; the EXTENSION, in which Australian soldiers and eight from the United Kingdom were buried by their comrades in August, 1918; and the GERMAN CEMETERY "by the Church", which the Germans buried two men of the Rifle Brigade in April, 1918. PROYART COMMUNAL CEMETERY EXTENSION, made by the Germans in April-June, 1918, and used by the British in August and September, 1918, for the burial of 64 soldiers and airmen from the United Kingdom and 3 Australian soldiers. RIDGEWAY CEMETERY, LIHONS, on the road from Lihons to Rosieres, containing the graves of 23 Australian soldiers who fell in August, 1918. SAILLY-LAURETTE MILITARY CEMETERY, half-a-mile due North of Sailly-Laurette village. Here were buried 38 soldiers from the United Kingdom mainly of the 58th (London) Division) and two from Australia, who fell in August, 1918. VERMANDOVILLERS GERMAN CEMETERY, from which the grave of one R.A.F. officer was brought. There are now 1,860 Commonwealth servicemen of the First World War buried or commemorated in this cemetery. 369 of the burials are unidentified but there are special memorials to 26 casualties known or believed to be buried among them. Other special memorials record the names of 21 casualties buried in other cemeteries, whose graves could not be found. The cemetery was designed by Sir Reginald Blomfield.
No. of Identified Casualties: 1491

Lance Corporal Robert Dyson Kelly, 38290, age 22, Cantebury Regiment, N.Z.E.F., died on November 5, 1918. He is buried in Maubeuge-Centre Cemetery, grave C. 41. He was son of John and Sarah Kelly, Springfield, New Zealand.
Maubeuge is a large town in the department of the Nord. Maubeuge-Centre Cemetery stands inside the Communal Cemetery of Maubeuge on the route de Mons (N2).
Maubeuge possessed a French military aerodrome, and it was H.Q., R.F.C., from the 16th to the 23rd August, 1914. It was captured by the Germans on the 7th September, 1914, and it remained in their hands until it was entered by the 3rd Grenadier Guards in the early morning of the 9th November, 1918. The 5th, 47th Casualty Clearing Stations were posted in the town for different periods between the end of November, 1918, and the middle of May, 1919. The "Cimetiere Communal du Centre" one of the town cemeteries, was used by the Germans; it contained at Armistice the graves of German soldiers and British, French, American, Russian, Italian and Rumanian prisoners. These have been to a great extent regrouped, removed, or increased in number by concentrations from other burial grounds; and the British and other war graves are now mainly in the South part. One hundred and five were brought after the Armistice from Petit-Bavay British Cemetery or from the battlefields West of Maubeuge. There are now nearly 200, 1914-18 and over 50, 1939-45 war casualties commemorated in this site. Of these, a small number from the 1914-18 War are unidentified. From the 1939-45 War, three United Kingdom graves could not be precisely located and are commemorated by special memorials, inscribed "buried near this spot". The British plot covers an area of 645 square metres. PETIT-BAVAY BRITISH CEMETERY, PONT-SUR-SAMBRE, was a little East of the Forest of Mormal. It contained the graves of 29 soldiers from the United Kingdom, all belonging to the 1st/5th East Lancs or the 1st/10th Manchester's, who fell on the 6th and 7th November, 1918. No. of Identified Casualties: 350

Lieutenant Robert Houston Kelly, age 25, Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, died on January 1, 1918. Son of Richard M. and Isabella Kelly, 81 Dalry Road, Kilbrine, Ayrshire. He was born in Campbeltown. He is buried in Mangotchi town cemetery, Malawi, grave 56.

Private Robert Joseph Kelly, 33735, age 35, 6th Bat., Cheshire Regiment, died on Sunday **May 12, 1918.** He was **son of Robert and Jane Kelly, Douglas, Isle of Man.** He is buried in IX. B. 75. **Boulogne Eastern Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France.**

Private Reginald Neville Kelly, 5600, age 20, 25th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., joined on March 31, 1916, **killed in action on June 10, 1918** .He is buried in **Heath Cemetery, Harbonnieres, Somme**, France. He was **son of Mary Kelly, Esk, Queensland, and the late Malachi Joseph Kelly. He was born in Roma, Queensland.**

Trooper Robert Swinbourne Kelly, 50741, age 22, Wellington Mounted Rifles, N.Z.E.F., died on February 6, 1918. Buried in Ismail War Memorial Cemetery, ref. B 119. He was son of Walter and Alice Kelly, The Anchor Hotel, Queen St., Auckland, New Zealand.

Private Robert William Kelly, 3143, age 25, 55th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., joined on August 11, 1915, and **killed in action on July 22, 1918** and is buried in **Ribemont Communal Cemetery Extension, Somme**, France. He was **son of Catherine and the late Robert Kelly, Waratah St., Kahibah, N.S.W**. He was a native of Melbourne.

Private Stanley Kelly, 37915, age 21, East Lancashire Regiment, died on October 12, 1918. He is buried in Orchard Dump Cemetery, Arleux-en-Gohelle, ref III K 42. Son of Thomas and Anne Jane Kelly, 19 Hanover Street, Douglas, Isle of Man.

Private Stephen Henry Kelly, 44740, age 24, Auckland Regiment, N.Z.E.F., died on March 27, 1918. He was son of William and Mary J. Kelly, Bellwood Ave., Mount Eden, Auckland. He is commemorated on Grevillers (New Zealand) Memorial.

Grevillers (New Zealand) Memorial is situated in Grevillers British Cemetery. Grevillers is a village in the Department of the Pas-de-Calais, 3 kilometres west of Bapaume. From Bapaume take the RD929 in the direction of Amiens; turn immediately right onto the RD7, where a signpost indicates the direction of the cemetery. After 500 metres turn left at junction onto RD29, where a signpost again indicates the cemetery, which is on the right after a further 50 metres.

Historical Information:	The Memorial commemorates almost 450 officers and men of the New Zealand Division who died in the defensive fighting in the area from March to August 1918, and in the Advance to Victory between 8 August and 11 November 1918, and who have no known grave. This is one of seven memorials in France and Belgium to those New Zealand soldiers who died on the Western Front and whose graves are not known. The memorials are all in cemeteries chosen as appropriate to the fighting in which the men died. The village of Grevillers was occupied by Commonwealth troops on 14 March 1917 and in April and May, the 3rd, 29th and 3rd Australian Casualty Clearing Stations were posted nearby. They began the cemetery and continued to use it until March 1918, when Grevillers was lost to the German during their great advance. On the following 24 August, the New Zealand Division recaptured Grevillers and in September, the 34th, 49th and 56th Casualty Clearing Stations came to the village and used the cemetery again. After the Armistice, 200 graves were brought in from the battlefields to the south of the village, and 40 from an adjoining cemetery made during the German occupation, which no longer exists. There are now 2,106 Commonwealth servicemen of the First World War buried or commemorated in Grevillers British Cemetery. 189 of the burials are unidentified but there are special memorials to 18 casualties known or believed to be buried among them. Other special memorials record the names of two casualties, buried in Avesnes-les-Bapaume German Cemetery, whose graves could not be found. The cemetery also contains the graves of seven Second World War airmen, and 18 French war graves. The cemetery and memorial were designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens.

No. of Identified Casualties: 446

This figure includes Foreign and Non-World War graves in CWGC care

Private Thomas Kelly, 1022, age 43, Canadian Railway Service Guard, died on January 4, 1918. He is buried in Montreal (Notre Dame Des Neiges) Cemetery, ref. P 800 S.M.
During both wars, Montreal was the headquarters of No. 4 Military District. The city had seven military hospitals with more than 900 beds during the First World War and during the Second, the Royal Air Force Ferry Command had its headquarters at Dorval Airport and there was a Royal Air Force Station at St. Hubert. Montreal (Notre Dame des Nieges) Cemetery adjoins the Mount Royal Cemetery. It contains 252 Commonwealth burials of the First World War. Some of those whose graves cannot be individually marked are commemorated on a bronze plaque fixed to the Cross of Sacrifice. Second World War burials number 215. Those with entries addended "A/C" are now commemorated by name on bronze plates attached to the Cross of Sacrifice

Gunner Thomas Kelly, 87138, Royal Field Artillery, died on January 11, 1918. He is commemorated in Sherborne Cemetery 15.66.
Sherborne Cemetery contains war graves of both wars. The 25 First World War burials, some of them made from the local Red Cross hospital, are scattered throughout the cemetery. The 29 Second World War graves lie in a special plot near the entrance and are in two groups, one naval, the other army and air force. The plot also contains two non-war burials.

Private T. Kelly, S4/140011, Army Services Corps, died on February 10, 1918. He is buried in Cairo War Memorial Cemetery, M 158.
At the outbreak of the First World War, Cairo was headquarters to the United Kingdom garrison in Egypt. With Alexandria, it became the main hospital centre for Gallipoli in 1915 and later dealt with the sick and wounded from operations in Egypt and Palestine. General Headquarters, Middle East Command, was set up in Cairo shortly before the Second World War, remaining there throughout the war years. In January 1941, a Royal Air Force Sector Headquarters for Fighter Defence Canal Zone was established. Cairo was again a significant hospital centre during the Second World War. Cairo War Memorial Cemetery was formerly part of the New British Protestant Cemetery, but plots B, D, F, H, K, M, O, P and Q were ceded to the Commission in 1920. Some graves were brought into these plots from elsewhere in the Protestant cemetery and later, 85 First World War graves were concentrated from Minia War Cemetery, 200 km south of Cairo, where maintenance could not be assured. One burial of the Second World War was moved from Old Cairo Old Latin Cemetery for the same reason. There are now 2,057 Commonwealth casualties of the First World War and 340 from the Second World War buried or commemorated in the cemetery. A small number, known to have been buried in other civil cemeteries in Cairo but whose graves are now lost, are commemorated by special memorial. Burials in the following civil cemeteries are now alternatively commemorated in Cairo War Memorial Cemetery: Cairo (Basatin) Jewish Cemetery Old Cairo Jewish Cemetery Cairo Maronite Cemetery Cairo Civil International Cemetery Old Cairo New Latin Cemetery

Sergeant Timothy Kelly, 51, age 26, "X" Coy. 1st Bat., Royal Munster Fusiliers, died on Friday **March 22, 1918** and is commemorated on Panel 78 and 79 on **Pozieres Memorial, Somme, France.** He was **son of Mrs L. Kelly, 12 McCowen's Lane, Tralee, Co. Kerry.**

Private T. Kelly, 72957, age 23, Sherwood Foresters (Notts. and Derby Regiment), died on March 27, 1918. He is commemorated on Pozieres Memorial, Somme, Panel 72 to 74.

Pioneer T. Kelly, 214389, No 1 Special Store, **Royal Engineers, died on Monday June 3, 1918** and is buried in grave IV. A. 12, in **Les Baraques Military Cemetery, Sangatte, Pas de Calais, France.**

Corporal T. Kelly, 55161, The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, died on August 19, 1918. He is commemorated in Bleue-Maison Military Cemetery, ref B 5.
EPERLECQUES

Eperlecques is a village and commune in the Department of the Pas-de-Calais. Bleue Maison is a hamlet between Eperlecques and Watten, two villages to the north-west of St Omer in the Pas-de-Calais. From the junction on the main road between St Omer and Dunkerque and the D207, head west on the D207. After 500 metres turn left onto the Rue l'Estabergue. This road leads directly to the Bleue Maison Military Cemetery
The Military Cemetery was made in May, 1918-April, 1919, mainly by the four Casualty Clearing Stations posted at Watten in April-October, 1918; and after the Armistice a number of graves were brought into it from Mardyck and Oye Churchyards; three American graves have been removed. There are now 60, 1914-18 and 1 unidentified burial of 1939-45 war commemorated in this site. The cemetery covers an area of 280 square metres and is enclosed by a stone rubble wall. Six United Kingdom soldiers were buried in MARDYCK CHURCHYARD in July-September, 1917, and six just outside it in September and October, 1917. OYE CHURCHYARD contained the graves of nine French soldiers, two Belgian, and one from the United Kingdom, who died in August, 1919. There was one 1939-1945 War burial, a solider from the United Kingdom, who is not identified
No. of Identified Casualties: 60

Lance Corporal T. Kelly, 48213, 13th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, died on Tuesday **August 27, 1918.** He is buried in IV. A. 7**. Outterstene Communal Cemetery Extension, Bailleul, Nord, France.**

Gunner Thomas Kelly, 311796, age 21, Royal Garrison Artillery, died on September 1, 1918. Son of Richard and Em. Kelly, 15 St. Nicholas Cliff, Scarborough, and husband of Louise Mary Harrison (formerly Kelly), 65 Rothbury St., Scarborough. He is buried in Tigris Lane Cemetery, Wancourt, I.d. 15.
Wancourt is a village 1.5 kilometres south of the straight main road from Arras to Cambrai. Tigris Lane Cemetery is on the north-east side of the road from Wancourt to Tilloy, the D37E, and next to the TGV railway line
Wancourt was captured on 12 April 1917, after very heavy fighting. The village was lost in March 1918 and re-taken by the Canadian Corps on 26 August 1918. The cemetery (named from a trench) was made by the burial officer of the 14th (Light) Division in May 1917, and was used again in August-September 1918. Tigris Lane Cemetery contains 119 First World War burials, nine of them unidentified. The cemetery was designed by G H Goldsmith.

Private Thomas Kelly, 92381, age 22, Royal Fusiliers, died on September 1, 1918. He was son of Margaret Kelly, 13 Spring St., Old Ford Road, Bow, London. He is buried at Sailly-Saillise British Cemetery, ref. VIII d 7.
Sailly-Saillisel British Cemetery is 16 kilometres east of Albert and 10 kilometres south of Bapaume. The Cemetery is on the right hand side (direction Peronne) of the N17 just outside of Sailly Saillisel and before Rancourt
Sailly-Saillisel, standing at the north end of a ridge, was the objective of French attacks in September and October 1916, and was captured on 18 October. The village remained in Allied hands until 24 March 1918 when it was lost during the German advance, but was recaptured by the 18th and 38th (Welsh) Division on 1 September 1918. The cemetery was made after the Armistice when graves were brought in from small burial grounds and isolated positions chiefly south and east of the village. The cemetery now contains 765 burials and commemorations of the First World War. 300 of the burials are unidentified but there are special memorials to eight casualties known or believed to be buried among them. The cemetery was designed by Sir Reginald Blomfield.

Private Thomas Kelly, 37420, Devonshire Regiment, died on September 2, 1918. He is commemorated on Panel 4 Ves-en-Artois Memorial.
Vis-en-Artois and Haucourt are villages on the straight main road from Arras to Cambrai about 10 kilometres south-east of Arras. Within the grounds of Vis-en-Artois British Cemetery, which is west of Haucourt on the north side of the main road, will be found the Vis-en-Artois Memorial.
This Memorial bears the names of over 9,000 men who fell in the period from 8 August 1918 to the date of the Armistice in the Advance to Victory in Picardy and Artois, between the Somme and Loos, and who have no known grave. They belonged to the forces of Great Britain and Ireland and South Africa; the Canadian,

Australian and New Zealand forces being commemorated on other memorials to the missing. The Memorial consists of a screen wall in three parts. The middle part of the screen wall is concave and carries stone panels on which names are carved. It is 26 feet high flanked by pylons 70 feet high. The Stone of Remembrance stands exactly between the pylons and behind it, in the middle of the screen, is a group in relief representing St George and the Dragon. The flanking parts of the screen wall are also curved and carry stone panels carved with names. Each of them forms the back of a roofed colonnade; and at the far end of each is a small building.
No. of Identified Casualties: 9812

Private Thomas Kelly, S/5394, age 28, Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, died on September 10, 1918. He was son of Mr and Mrs Thomas Kelly, 102 Maitland St., Cowcaddens, Glasgow. He served in Salonica. He is buried in St. Germain-Au-Mont-D'Or, Community Cemetery Extension, B. 18.
St Germain-au-Mont-d'Or is a village 14.5 kilometres north of Lyon. The Cemetery is situated to the east of the village on the Rue du Souvenir, on a hill overlooking the River Saone. The Extension is situated on the west side of the Communal Cemetery
The cemetery was begun in October, 1917, and used by the Rest Camp and the small British Hospital until November, 1919. There are now over 100, 1914-18 and over 10, 1939-45 war casualties commemorated in this site. The cemetery covers an area of 1,169 square metres and is enclosed by a stone rubble wall

Private Thomas Kelly, 51819, age 19, South Wales Borderers, died on September 20, 1918. He is commemorated on Panel 6, Vis-En-Artois Memorial. He was son John and Sarah Ann Kelly, 26 Great George's St., Salford, Manchester.

Private Thomas Kelly, 202976, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, died on September 22, 1918. He is commemorated on Panel 8 Vis-en-Artois Memorial.

Private T. Kelly, S/43269, age 38, Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, died on September 23, 1918. He is buried in Villiers Hill British Cemetery, Villiers-Guislain, 1. B. 3
Villers-Guislain is a village 16 kilometres south-south-west of Cambrai and 4 kilometres east of Gouzeaucourt, which is a large village on the main road from Cambrai to Peronne. Villers Hill British Cemetery is one kilometre south-east of the village
Villers-Guislain was occupied by Commonwealth forces from April 1917 until the German counter attacks (in the Battle of Cambrai) at the end of November 1917. It was lost on 30 November and retained by the Germans on 1 December in spite of the fierce attacks of the Guards Division and tanks. The village was finally abandoned by the Germans on 30 September 1918, after heavy fighting. Villers Hill British Cemetery was begun (as the Middlesex Cemetery, Gloucester Road) by the 33rd Division Burial Officer on 3 October 1918, and used until the middle of October. The original cemetery (now Plot I) contained 100 graves, of which 50 belonged to the 1st Middlesex and 35 to the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. Plot II and VII were added after the Armistice when graves were brought in from the battlefields and from local German cemeteries. The great majority of these graves are those of officers and men who died in April 1917, November-December 1917, March 1918 and September 1918. The cemetery now contains 732 Commonwealth burials and commemorations of the First World War. 350 of the burials are unidentified but there are special memorials to seven casualties known or believed to be buried among them. Other special memorials commemorate casualties buried in Gonnelieu Communal Cemetery and Honnecourt German Cemetery whose grave could not be found. The cemetery also contains 13 German burials. The cemetery was designed by Charles Holden.
No. of Identified Casualties: 385

Private T. Kelly, 98478, age 33, 9th Bat., Machine Gun Corps (Infantry), died on Saturday **September 28, 1918** and is buried in **Hooge Crater Cemetery, Leper, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium. He was brother of Mrs W. Fitzpatrick, 81 Albert St., Shieldfield, Newcastle-on-Tyne.**

Private T. Kelly, SS/232, Army Services Corps, died on October 10, 1918.

Private Thomas Kelly, 147572, age 30, 8th Coy., Machine Gun Corps (Infantry), died on Thursday **October 17, 1918** and is commemorated on Panel 10, **Vis-en-Artois Memorial, Pas de Calais, France. He was born in Caltra, Co. Galway.**

Private T. Kelly, 19756, The King's (Liverpool Regiment), died on November 17, 1918. He is buried in St. Sever Cemetery Extension, Rouen, S III I. F. 8.

Private Thomas Bernard Kelly, 7742, age 32, Australian Infantry, A.I.F., died on August 10, 1918. He was **son of Arthur and Lena Kelly,** "Borda", Cowper St., **Sandringham**, **Victoria.** He was born in Abbotsford, Victoria**.**

Rifleman T. C. Kelly, 24/2013, age 28, N.Z. Rifle Brigade, died on October 8, 1918.

Sapper Thomas Charles Kelly, 387540, age 21, 1st Signal Coy. (Royal Monmouth), **Royal Engineers, died** on Tuesday **October 22, 1918** and is buried in grave VIII. B. 19 in Duisans **British Cemetery, Etrun, Pas de Calais,** France. He was **son of Thomas Charles and Catherine Elizabeth Kelly, 38 Mill St., Castletown, Isle of Man.**

Private Thomas Edward Stanley Kelly, 2022985, age 29, Canadian Infantry (Alberta Regiment), died on October 28, 1918. He is buried in Calgary Union Cemetery, West Half, Lot 3, Block 4 Section N.

Sapper T. F. Kelly, 236015, age 31, 171st Tunnelling Coy., **Royal Engineers, died** on Saturday **March 23, 1918** and is buried in grave X. E. 2 in **Nine Elms British Cemetery, Poperinge, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.** He was **husband of Bridget Kelly, 8 Spangle Hill, Commons Road, Cork.** He was **born in Cork.**

Private T. H. Kelly, 18389, Dorsetshire Regiment, died on October 1, 1918. He is commemorated in Sulcrerie Cemetery, Epinoy, ref. No. A. 15.
Epinoy is a small village on the N43 road between Cambrai and Douai, some 8 kilometres north-west of Cambrai itself. Sucrerie Cemetery is located 1 kilometre further north along the N43 from Epinoy

Epinoy was captured by the 11th (Northern) Division on 27 September 1918 and the cemetery was made by fighting units after the battle. The cemetery contains 100 burials and commemorations of the First World War. Five of the burials are unidentified but there is a special memorial to one soldier believed to be buried in one of them. The cemetery was designed by W C Von Berg.

Sergeant Thomas Henry Kelly, 60201, age 26, 15th Bty., **Royal Field Artillery, died** on Sunday **October 20, 1918** and is buried grave L.XVIII. J. 12 in **Etables Military Cemetery, Pas de Calais,** France. He was **son of Henry Thomas and Alice Cecelia Kelly, and husband of Lillian Blanche Kelly, 34 Dee St., Poplar, London.**
Etaples is a town about 27 kilometres south of Boulogne. The Military Cemetery is to the north of the town, on the west side of the road to Boulogne
During the First World War, the area around Etaples was the scene of immense concentrations of Commonwealth reinforcement camps and hospitals. It was remote from attack, except from aircraft, and accessible by railway from both the northern or the southern battlefields. In 1917, 100,000 troops were camped among the sand dunes and the hospitals, which included eleven general, one stationary, four Red Cross hospitals and a convalescent depot, could deal with 22,000 wounded or sick. In September 1919, ten months after the Armistice, three hospitals and the Q.M.A.A.C. convalescent depot remained. The cemetery contains 10,773 Commonwealth burials of the First World War, the earliest dating from May 1915. 35 of these burials are unidentified. Hospitals were again stationed at Etaples during the Second World War and the cemetery was used for burials from January 1940 until the evacuation at the end of May 1940. After the war, a number of graves were brought into the cemetery from other French burial grounds. Of the 119 Second World War burials, 38 are unidentified. Etaples Military Cemetery also contains 658 German burials and a few war graves of other nationalities. The cemetery, the largest Commission cemetery in France, was designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens.
No. of Identified Casualties: 11479

Private Thomas John Kelly, 35479, age 19, Yorkshire Regiment, died on November 6, 1918.

He was son of Thomas and Annie Kelly, Brecon. He was buried in Bettrechies Communal Cemetery, at the west end A.6.
Bettrechies is a village and commune in the Department of the Nord
This cemetery is within the area traversed by the British Expeditionary Force in August 1914, but was then occupied by the Germans until almost the end of the war. Bettrechies Communal Cemetery contains 33 Commonwealth burials of the First World War, five of them unidentified
No. of Identified Casualties: 28

Cadet Thomas Paul Kelly, 183505, age 23, Cadet Distribution Depot, Royal Air Force, died on Monday **October 28, 1918** and is buried in Grave XIII. A. 65 in **Brookwood Military Cemetery, Surrey, England. He was son Thomas M. Kelly and Mary F. Kelly, La Vale, Cumberland, Maryland, U.S.A.**

Second Lieutenant Thomas William Kelly, age 19, 211th Squadron, Royal Air Force, died on Sunday **September 29, 1918 and is buried in Grave IV. C. 22 Dunkirk Town Cemetery Nord France. He was son of Robert Ernest Kelly and Emily Edith Kelly, 25 Pimhill St., Prince's Park, Liverpool.**

Lance Corporal William Kelly, 12978, 15th Bat., Royal Irish Rifles, died on Thursday March 21, 1918 and is Commemerated on **Pozieres Memorial, Somme,** France**.**

Driver William Kelly, 21425, age 27, 57th Field Coy., Royal Engineers, died on Wednesday May 15, 1918 and is buried in grave IX. B. 83 in Boulogne Eastern Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France. He was a native of Milingavie and was a cousin of Elizabeth Hay Kelly, 44 Main St., Milingavie, Glasgow.

Lance Corporal William Kelly, 7543, No. 6 C. C. S., Royal Army Medical Corps, died on Saturday **August 10, 1918** and is buried in Grave 34. 1. 4 in **Levallois-Perret Communal Cemetery, Parish, Hauts-de-Seine, France.**

Sergeant William Kelly, 5984, 2nd Bat., Royal Irish Regiment, killed in action on August 25, 1918 and is Commemerated on Vis-En-Artois Memorial, Pas de Calais, France. He was born in Ballingarry, Co. Tipperary.

Private W. Kelly, 16834, 1st Bat., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, died on Thursday **September 19, 1918** and is buried in Grave VI. H. 9 in **Berlin South-Western Cemetery**, Brandenburg, Berlin, Germany.

Lance Bombardier W. Kelly, 745876, 47th Battery, **Royal Field Artillery**, **died** on Friday **October 4, 1918** and is buried in **Noyelles-Sur-L'Escault Communal Cemetery Extension, Nord France**.

Private W. Kelly, 401551, 1st West Riding Field Ambulance, attd. 7th Coy., Royal Army Medical Corps, died on Sunday **October 27, 1918** and is buried in Grave "U." 1168 in **Hemsworth Cemetery, Yorkshire, England**.

Driver W. Kelly, 655715, age 23, 23 Brigade, **Royal Field Artillery**, **died** on Saturday **November 9. 1918** and is buried in grave Q. 86, **Cairo War Memorial Cemetery, Egypt.**

Driver W. Kelly,13254, 118th Battery, 130 Brigade, **Royal Field Artillery**, **died** on Sunday **December 22, 1918** and is buried in grave 1653 in **Mikra British Cemetery, Greece.** [Situated 8 Km south of Thessalonica on the road to the airport directly opposite the communal cemetery of Katamaria].

Gunner William Francis Kelly, 772069, age 21, 50th Div. Ammunition Col., **Royal Field Artillery**, **died** on Sunday **June 30, 1918** and is buried in grave 33 in **Sezanne Communal Cemetery, Haute-Marne**, France. He was **son of James and Martha Kelly, Queen St., Chasetown, Walsall**, Staffordshire, England.

Lance Corporal William James Kelly, 2930, age 25, 18th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., son of Andrew James and Elizabeth Jane Ann Kelly, Burgarby Post Office, N.S.W., born in Cooma, **died on December 10, 1918.**

Private William Joseph Kelly, 594, 4th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., joined the service on August 28, 1914 **died of wounds on Wednesday April 17, 1918** and is buried in **Borre British Cemetery**, Nord France. He was **son of Cornelius J and Mary Kelly, 60 Clarendon Road, Stanmore, Sydney,** Australia. He was a native of N.S.W.

Lieutenant William Joseph Kelly, age 21, Royal Air Force, died on Tuesday **September 26, 1918** and is buried in Grave 463. 1. 17974 in **Northampton (Towcester Road) Cemetery, Northamptonshire. He was son of Patrick R. Kelly and Elizabeth Jordan Kelly, 49 Nelson St., Brantford, Ontario, Canada.**

Private Walter Montague Kelly, 55400, age 22, 2nd Depot Coy., Machine Gun Corps, died on Saturday **February 9, 1918** and is buried in Grave XXXI. F. 3 in **Etaples Military Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France. He was son of Thomas and Louisa Kelly, Anthony, Torpoint, Cornwall, England.**

Private William Peter Kelly, 2895, age 38, 23rd Bn. Australian Infantry, A.I.F., **died on July 4, 1918**, was **son of John and Catherine Kelly, 181 Albion St., Brunswick, Victoria,** Australian, was a native of Geelong, Victoria. Buried in St. Pierre Cemetery, Amiens, Somme.

Private William Reginald Thomas Kelly, G/90014, **age 18**, "C" Coy., 2nd/4th Bat., **London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers) died** on Thursday **May 30, 1918** and is buried in VIII. G. 18, **Warloy-Baillon Communal Cemetery Extension, Somme,** France. He was **son of Captain John Thomas Kelly and Alice Kelly, 242 Gulson Road, Coventry.**

Fireman and Trimmer J. O'Kelly, age 38, Mercantile Marine, died on April 29, 1918.

Private T. O'Kelly, 20212, South African Infantry, died on October 28, 1918.

15. The Law Directory (of Ireland) of 1918, had the following contained the following Kellys names.

Arthur B. Kelly, Athlone, Co. Westmeath. T 1913.
Denis Bernard Kelly*, BA, LL.B., 3 Gardiner Row, Dublin. T. 1914.
E. J. Kelly, MA, MP, 12 Brighton Vale, Monkstown, CO. Dublin. H. 1917.
Sir H. Green Kelly, A.B., M 1884.
Joseph Francis Kelly, H. 1892.
Laurence O'Brien Kelly, MA, 12 Pembroke Road, Dublin and Clonmacken House, Limerick. H 1895.
Louis O'Sullivan Kelly*, T. 1903.
Patrick Kelly*, 66 Carysfort Avenue, Blackrock, Dublin. H. 1895.
Patrick Joseph Kelly, LL.B., R.M., Limerick. M. 1886.
Richard Kelly, A.B., H. 1873.
Richard J. Kelly*, K.C., Seaview-terrace, Ailsbury Road, Dublin. E. 1886
*** Subscribed to the Law Library.**

16. Some Kellys from the Isle of Man who were honoured in World War 1.

Henry Titus Kelly, MBE., Chief Engineer R.M.S Tynwald was appointed a Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire for services rendered in connection with the war (November 5, 1918). His address was 10 Kensington Road, Douglas.

Corporal Ernest K. Kelly, ASC, mentioned in Salonica despatch, June 1918. He was son of Sergeant R. J. Kelly, 17 Albert St., Douglas.

Sergeant R. Kelly, MM, Liverpool Regiment, was awarded the Military Medal. He was from Mount Havelock, Douglas.

Lieutenant Wilfred E. Kelly, R.N.V.R.; mentioned in Zeebrugge despatch. He was son of Captain J. Kelly, formerly of Douglas.

17. In 1918 the Sinn Fein Courts in the area of Beagh and each company had to do duty when the court

sat in the company area. The courts were generally held in private houses and John Forde from Cregg usually acted as judge. Among the other men in the area involved in the I.R.A. and the Sinn Fein Courts WAS **Michael Kelly.** This lasted until the courts ceased to exist in the 1920's**.**

Early in 1922, Michael Kelly of Killeen, adjutant of the I.R.A. was accidentally shot in the Workhouse in Gort. The Connacht Tribune of March 11, 1922 recounts the incident as follows:

"The deceased officer returned from Ardrahan barracks at 6.30 cycling. On entering the brigade headquarters at the Workhouse he met a little boy of four years of age with whom he usually played and jested. The child accompanied him into the workhouse, where the other members of the brigade were about to have tea. The deceased took off his coat leaving his Wesley revolver on the table while hanging up his coat. Joe Stanford started a conversation about the events of the day. During the discussion he noticed the child taking the revolver. He hastily stepped forward to take it. It was too late. A shot rang out, grazing Stanford's brow and blinding him. Kelly exclaimed "I'm shot, I'm shot O my God," as he placed his hand on his heart and paused a moment before fall into a comrades arms. Willie Hynes recited an Act of Contrition into the dying man's ear. They started the rosary and at the third decade, Michael Kelly breathed his last. The priest and doctor were quickly at the scene and found life extant. His body was taken to St. Colman's Church and he was buried in Shanaglish. Michael Kelly was twenty two years of age." [Beagh, History and Heritage, 1995].

18. Hugh Kelly (1871-1918) (O'Kelly, O Ceallaigh) was Irish teacher and local historian. He was the **son of John Kelly and his wife Mary Caffry** from the townland **of Kieran in Cullyhanna, Co. Armagh.** In 1908 a branch of the Gaelic League was established in the area and Hugh Kelly was one of the teachers. As a local historian he gave a wealth of lore and history to Lorcán O Muirí for his articles on local history. He died in Tullyvallen, Cullyhanna on February 3, 1918. The collector Enrí O Muiríosa was indebted to him for his help with the songs and lore of Art Mac Cumhaigh. Hugh also gave some songs to Seán O hAnnáin. Hugh is celebrated in a local ballad, In Praise of Hugh Kelly from Slatequarry Hill. Some of his manuscripts are in the Séan O hAnnáin collection in the Cardinal O Fiach Library, Armagh. Dealing mainly with local history and place names. They were transcribed by Tomás O Fiach. [A Hidden Ulster by P. Ní Uallacháin 2003]

19. Daniel Kelly (1889-) of the Royal Irish Constabulary (67184), a Catholic, was born in Co. Kilkenny (with connections in Dublin City). He was a grocer's assistant before joining the R.I.C. on March 18, 1913 at the age of 23. He was 5 feet 8 inches tall and was posted to King's County (Offaly) on October 7, 1913. And was in Thomastown in January 1918. He was admonished, warned and fined on occasions and was dismissed on April 8, 1918. [*Policing in Offaly 1814-1922* by Bryan. 2009]

1919

1. Sean T. O'Kelly, carrying credentials as **'envoy of the Provisional Government of Ireland'** and Dublin Corporation, went to Paris to present the freedom of the City of Dublin and Ireland's case for independence to President Woodrow Wilson.

2. Daniel Kelly was conferred with the degree M.Sc., of the National University because of his war service.

3. Seumas O'Kelly's *The Golden Bark and the Weavers Grave* was published.
His One Act Play *Meadow Sweet* was also published this year.

5. Rev. J. J. Kelly, O.S.F., had his romance of the Crusades *A Stainless Sword* published by the Talbot Press, Dublin. It was dedicated to Bishop Hackett of Waterford and Lismore

6. Dr. Robert M. McDonnell writing in the *Tuam Herald* about John O'Donovan's, Ordinance Survey letters about Co. Roscommon wrote:
"The united parishes of Taghboy and Dysart and Tisara are situated in the Barony of Athlone, between Ballinasloe and Roscommon. This portion of the county Roscommon is intimately associated with the Kelly family. The present representative of the family in the district is Mr. **Denis J. Kelly**, Vice-Chairman **of Roscommon County Council**, one of the best known and respected men in the west of Ireland. The ruins of Turrock House and Mucklon, both formerly the seats of members of the Kelly family, are to be seen in this district.

7. Joseph T. Kelly was County Secretary, in Mayo, 1909-1919.

8. Mary Theresa Kelly, of **Bellewsgrove, Mountbellew**, died. She was daughter of Joseph Kelly and his wife Marianne Bellew. (see 1895).

9. Colonel Henry Holdsworth Kelly (1844-1919) of the Royal Marine Artillery, died. He was born in 1844 to Captain Edward Kelly, a Royal Naval captain, who was harbour master in Mauritius, and his second wife Margaret Rallett, of Maidstone, England. Col. Kelly married in 1869 Eliza Colum, of Co. Fermanagh and they had a very distinguished family.
Brigadier-General Henry Edward Theo Kelly (1870-1932), Royal Army [See 1932]
Hilda Kelly (1875-1953), C.B.E., Charity Organizer.
Sir John Donald Kelly (1871-1936), Admiral of the Fleet, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.B. [See 1936].
Elizabeth Kelly, D. B.E., a prominent social worker. [See 1962].
Captain Harry Kelly, of the Royal Engineers, b. 1880, killed in action 1945.
Sir William Archibald Kelly, Admiral, G.B.E., K.C.B., C.B., C.M. [See 1952].
[See 1869 and 1772]

10. Anna Elizabeth Kelly, Jervis St. Hospital, formerly 35 Lower Dominick St., Dublin, original Prob Sept 10, 1919. T. 14650. N. Archives.

11. Edward Kelly, 34 Cumberland St., Kingston, Adm. P.R. DEC. 4, 1919.
T. 6475 (Colly & Ward) N.A.

12. Constable Denis Kelly of the R.I.C. joined the Royal Irish Regiment in January, 1919.

13. The ***Tuam Herald*** reported:
"We deeply regret to record the death of **Edward O'Kelly, Esq., J.P**., which sad event took place rather unexpectedly in Dublin on Friday last the 24th November. Deceased was in his 77th year and was born in **Cooloo,** in this county. He died fortified by the rites of the Catholic Church.
He was the second eldest son of **Anthony O'Kelly, Esq., of Crearan**, his mother being a Miss Browne of Cooloo. He was a member of one of the oldest Co. Galway families, the O'Kellys of Crearan who were for centuries prominently and creditably identified with this district. His eldest brother Michael was heir to the Cooloo property (recently sold to the tenants) and he died early in life from the effects of an accident in the hunting field. The late Edward O'Kelly for many years occupied a prominent position in his native county as a magistrate and country gentleman and was one of the most popular and respected in Galway. He was a good sportsman and a member of the Blazers in their palmiest days, and an all round genial fellow who made countless friends and who was highly and universally and deservedly esteemed. He was married to an Irish-Canadian lady Miss Burke, of Pembroke, Ontario. Mr O'Kelly was for some years in the Land Commission as a Lay Commissioner and giving public satisfaction. For the last twenty-two years he **represented the Canadian government in Ireland,** respectively at Derry, Belfast and Dublin, and he was thought highly of by the government as he proved himself an efficient and trustworthy official in whom the authorities had the highest confidence.
The funeral, which was strictly private, took place at Glasnevin on Monday morning - Colonel Andrew Nolan O'Kelly and Mr Bryan O'Kelly (sons of the deceased) being the chief mourners.
Another son of the deceased, **Edward O'Kelly, holds a high position in Canada** and his second son **Major Christopher Patrick John O'Kelly** had a distinguished career in the war and won both the Victoria Cross and the Military Cross". [There was an error in the article where they referred to Major Christopher as Colonel Andrew who was his uncle.]
Edward O'Kelly was succeeded as representative of the Canadian government by his son Colonel Andrew Nolan O'Kelly.
The *Tuam Herald* reported on the event:
"We are greatly pleased to learn that **Colonel Andrew Nolan O'Kelly**, son of the late Edward O'Kelly, Esq., J.P., **Canadian Representative in Ireland**, has been appointed to his father's respected position. No better choice could be made. Colonel O'Kelly has had experience of the duties of the office before he joined the army. His father was a most painstaking and courteous official and nothing could exceed the care he took to impart accurate imformation and to give every person who sought his advice the best possible assistance. He was an ideal representative and spared no pains to do his duty. The Canadian authorities had deservedly the highest opinion of his zeal, industry and judgement, and the only compliment they could pay

his memory was to appoint his son, which they did immediately without solicitation or request. We are sure that Colonel O'Kelly will prove a worthy successor of his popular father and gain the same esteem and respect."

Mrs Edward O'Kelly died six weeks after her husband. The **Tuam Herald of December 20, 1919**, reported the death.

"We regret to announce the death at her residence, Fullerton, Waterloo Road, Dublin, on the 17th of instant of Mrs O'Kelly, widow of the late **Edward O'Kelly, Esq., J.P., formerly of Cooloo**, in this county, and for years past Canadian Representative in Dublin. The deceased lady was a daughter of Mr Bourke, Ontario, and formerly of County Mayo, and was during her residence in Cooloo, well known and liked. She was greatly esteemed by all who knew her and has had a long illness. She survived her husband by six weeks. Her two sons Colonel O'Kelly and Bryan O'Kelly, with Colonel O'Kelly's wife were with her at her death. The funeral was private, the sons being the chief mourners." [I am indebted to Dr Diarmaid O'Cearbhuil a descendent of the Crearan O'Kellys for the above. He obtained it from Dr Patrick Melville, the foremost authority on the history of the Galway Families. J.M.K.]

[See 1918 (10)]

O'Kelly of Crearan

James Browne, J.P. of Cooloo = Miss Blake of Menlo

James Browne of Carnacregg Anthony O'Kelly of Crearan | Julia | Elizabeth= Robt Blake of Dartfield | Edward Browne = Julia Kirwin | Catherine Browne =

Elizabeth: 2ndly Edmond **S. Kelly of Ardskeabeg**

Edward Browne: 2ndly Henrietta Creagh. No issue. Adopts Michael O'Kelly in 1840

Edward Browne of Carnacregg A land agent, contested his uncle Edward's will in favour of

14. Kelly who lost their Lives fighting for the British Empire in 1919.

Company Sergeant Major F. Kelley, 85788, age 25, Durham Light Infantry, died on February 23, 1919.
Private W. H. Kelley, 6300, Australian Infantry A.I.F., died on August 2, 1919.
Driver W. H. Kelley, T4/250426, age 23, Royal Army Service Corps, died on August 26, 1919.

Corporal A. V. Kelly, M/339817, age 27, Royal Army Service Corps, died on January 4, 1919.
Private B. S. Kelly, 23063, Cheshire Regiment, died on March 17, 1919.
Private D. Kelly, R/384059, Royal Army Service Corps, died on January 11, 1919.

Sapper D. Kelly, 198923, age 23, Cavalry Corps Signal Squadron, **Royal Engineers, died** on Sunday **March 2, 1919** and is buried in grave M. 405 in **Salford (Weaste) Cemetery,** Lancashire. He was **son of Daniel and Mary Kelly, 30 Smith St., Trafford Road, Salford,** Manchester**.**

Company Sergeant Major E. Kelly, 200528, Highland Light Infantry, died on March 19, 1919.
Private E. Kelly, 131583, age 32, Royal Fusiliers, died on August 10, 1919.
Battery Quartermaster Sergeant E. L. J. Kelly, 786, Royal Horse Artillery, died on April 22, 1919.
Private F. Kelly, 53182, Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), died on May 5, 1919.
Deck Hand F. G. Kelly, 10799/DA/PO, AGE 36, Royal Naval Reserve, died on January 10, 1919.

Private Francis Stevenson Kelly, 56434, age 23, Depot Coy., Machine Gun Corps (Infantry), formerly 1st/6th Bat., Highland Light Infantry, died on Sunday **May 10, 1919** and is buried in Grave P. 526 in **Glasgow Western Necropolis, Glasgow,** Scotland. He was **son of Frederick and Catherine Kelly, 36 Kelvinside Avenue, Kelvinside, Glasgow.**

Private H. J. Kelly, 75067, age 27, Highland Light Infantry, died on September 23, 1919.
Private H. L. Kelly, 7535, age 40, Royal Guernsey Light Infantry, died on March 19, 1919.

Able Seaman J. Kelly, 928448, age 20, Mercantile Marine Reserve, died on January 9, 1919.
Private J. Kelly, 626300, Labour Corps, died on January 31, 1919.

Private J. Kelly, Deal/15905, Royal Marine Labour Corps, died on February 7, 1919.
Private J. Kelly, T1/3908, age 28, Royal Army Service Corps, died on February 18, 1919.

Sapper J. Kelly, WR/28742, age 52, 322nd Quarrying Coy., **Royal Engineers, died** on Saturday **February 22, 1919** and is buried in grave XIII. 881 in **Glasgow (St. Peter's) Roman Catholic Cemetery, Glasgow, Scotland.** He was **husband of Alice Kelly,** 171 Sandyfaulds St., South Side, **Glasgow.**

Rifleman J. Kelly, 4010, age 38, Royal Irish Rifles, died on Sunday March 9, 1919 and is buried in grave 11. 727, Runcorn Cemetery, Cheshire, England. He was husband of Ellen Foy (formerly Kelly), 6 Brook St., Runcorn.

Air Mechanic 2nd Class J. Kelly, 121033, age 29, Royal Air Force, died on Sunday **March 16, 1919** and is buried in Grave XV. B. 24 in **Terlincthun British Cemetery, Wimille, Pas de Calais, France. He was son of Margaret and the late John Kelly, Liverpool.**

Corporal Joseph Kelly, 11627, 2nd Bat., Royal Irish Regiment, died on Monday **March 31, 1919** and is buried in Garden BB. 15 in **Glasnevin (or Prospect) Cemetery, Dublin.**

Sergeant J. Kelly, 20332, 3rd Bat., Cheshire Regiment, died on Tuesday **May 20, 1919. He is buried in G. 212, Edinburgh (Mount Vernon) Roman Catholic Cemetery, Edinburgh.**

Gunner J. Kelly, 348057, age 26, Canadian Field Artillery, died on June 3, 1919.
Sergeant J. Kelly, 5611, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, died on August 14, 1919.
Private J. Kelly, 2391, Royal Scots, died on November 23, 1919.
Corporal J. Kelly, 64444, Northumberland Fusiliers, died on December 19, 1919.

Private J. A. C. Kelly, 91536, age 26, The King's (Liverpool Regiment), died on May 1, 1919.
Private J. J. Kelly, 796673, Canadian Forces, died on December 2, 1919.

Private L. Kelly, G/13270, age 19, The Buffs (East Kent Regiment), died on May 31, 1919.

Driver M. Kelly, T/33536, Royal Army Service Corps, died on February 27, 1919.
Lance Corporal M. Kelly, 35810, South Staffordshire Regiment, died on March 24, 1919.

Private P. Kelly, 29634, Royal Irish Fusiliers, died on Thursday **February 6, 1919** and is buried in **Ballynaneashagh (St. Otterans) Catholic Cemetery, Co. Waterford.**

Rifleman P. Kelly, 7558, 15th Bat., Royal Irish Rifles, transferred to (329767 Pte.) Labour Corps, died on Sunday November 23, 1919. He is **buried in Deans Grange Cemetery,** Dublin (Grave no. W. H. 40).

Sapper P. J. Kelly, 2813, Australian Railway Corps, died on January 26, 1919. He was **the son of Robert and Marguerite Kelly** and was a native of **Tasmania.** He is buried in the Brookwood Military Cemetery, Surrey, England.

Private P. S. Kelly, 62952, age 19, South Wales Borderers, died on August 14, 1919.

Private Richard Kelly, 48285, age 25, 1st Depot, Machine Gun Corps (Infantry), died on Wednesday **February 26, 1919** and is buried in K. Diss. 1457 **Manchester Southern Cemetery, Lancashire, England. He was son of Richard and Alice Kelly, 12 Carlton Range, Hyde Road, Gorton, Manchester.**

Driver T. Kelly, 83767, 29th Bty., **Royal Field Artillery, died** on Monday **February 24, 1919** and is buried in grave E. 7 in **Fulford Cemetery, Yorkshire.**

Private 2nd Class Thomas Kelly, 188351, age 34, Royal Air Force, died on Sunday **January 12, 1919** and is buried in Grave 374 **Mountain Ash (Abercynon) Cemetery, Glamorganshire, Wales. He was son of Alice Maud Mary Kelly, The Vicarge, Penrhiwceiber, Mountain Ash, and the late Thomas Kelly.**

Private T. Kelly, 131770, Royal Army Medical Corps, transferred to (674003) 444 Agric. Coy., Labour Corps, died on Monday **February 17, 1919** and is buried in Grave R.C. 644 in **Grangegorman Military Cemetery, Dublin. He was husband of E. Murphy (formerly Kelly), 55 Bridgefort St., Dublin.**

Private Thomas William Kelly, 1653, 40th Bat., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., died on Sunday **November 16, 1919** and is buried in **Tunnack Roman Catholic Cemetery, Tasmania, Australia.**

Private Walter Ernest Kelly, 2353, age 42, 40th Bat., Australian Infantry, died on Sunday November 23, 1919. He is buried in Ulverstone Cemetery, Tasmania, Australia.

Captain Richard O'Kelly, 610784, age 28, L.A.H., Royal Army Medical Corps, died in Nazareth Schools Military Hospital, Cairo, on **December 18, 1919**, while on active service and is buried in Cairo War Cemetery..

Richard was educated at Clongowes Wood College, and at Dublin University where he was a prominent member of the officer training corps. He graduated L.A.H. from the Apothecaries Hall in 1914. On the outbreak of the war in August 1914 he immediately joined the R.A.M.C. He was one of the seven sons of William H. O'Kelly and Mrs. Frances O'Kelly of Monkstown Castle, Co. Dublin, to serve in the army during the war. He was sent to France in October 1914. He was wounded in the battle of Ypres in May 1915 and remained at the front until he was invalided home in March 1916. After a short period in the home service he was sent in October 1916 to the Egyptian Expeditionary Force with which he served in Palestine continually until the time of his death.

15. What My Grandmother Told Me by Mary Teresa ("Missie") Kelly (1st Cousin of the grandmother of Jaques de Montooi). These are the reminiscences of Mrs James Kelly (née Mary Frances Fallon), 1782-1876, of Newtown (House, Abbeyknockmoy, Co. Galway). They date back to the reign of Charles II of England, as recounted to her grand-daughter, Mary Teresa (called Missie) Kelly.

Mary Teresa Kelly (18 . . -1919) was the eldest daughter of Joseph Kelly (1819-1895) and Marie Ann Bellew (died 1862). [See Burke's Landed Gentry, 1904].

Mary Teresa had three sisters, Helena, Sabina, and Eleanor (called Elly - died 1930); having lost their mother at an early age they were brought up first of all by their grand-mother Kelly, nee Fallon, in the true phalanstery which Newtown then was, and which included, besides their elderly cousin Sabina Callanan (called Biney, died 1875), their father, their four unmarried aunts, Mary, Ellen, Anne and Sabina (called Tiny the minaturist) Kelly, their uncle Charles (Judge Kelly, died 1905) and his wife née Berthe de Buisseret, with their son James and their four daughters, Matilda (Countess de la Chevasnerie) Marguerite (Mrs Gaussen) and Ida (Mrs. Monaghan). Then on the death of their grand-mother, while Joseph settled with three of his daughters at Bellewsgrove, in the village of Mount Bellew, Missie Kelly followed her three aunts, Mary Ellen and Anne to Dublin where they had a house; Aunt Tiney continued to live in Newtown with her brother Charles and her sister-in-law.

Missie Kelly, a very intelligent and cultivated woman was thus able to gather from her grandmother, and from her uncle and aunts, an abundance of reminiscences, some of which she wished to record. These "souvenirs" concerned solely her father's family, the Kellys and the Fallons. To get a better idea of Missie Kelly it should be added that her mother was the daughter of Sir Michael Dillon Bellew of Mount Bellew and of Helena Dillon; the brother of her mother married a grand-daughter of the great patriot Henry Grattan of Tinnehinch, and their son married Lady Sophia Forbes, daughter of Lord Granard.

On her father's side as on her mother's side Missie Kelly was connected to two families of old Irish stock from County Galway.

Missie Kelly had a certain facial deformity which caused her considerable social embarrassment. When one reads the few lines she wrote about her cousin Biney Callanan whose face had been disfigured by smallpox when she was a child, on cannot help thinking with feeling of what she herself suffered by nature's cruelty. Not very worldly-minded, she read a good deal, while her sister Elly was more artistic and did some very fine book-binding, some of which was given to Queen Mary of England and to the Pope. Of the twelve Miss Kellys who had lived at Newtown, only the four daughters of Charles Kelly married, and of these the only ones that had children were those that married Frenchmen, the Countess de la

Chevasnerie, and the Countess Turquet de la Boisserie, who also wrote her memoirs, but in French. Accordingly, it is not surprising that Missie Kelly and her sisters liked to come to France to see their cousins and to take their nephews with them on their long trips in Europe.
"What My Grandmother told me was given by Missie Kelly to her nephew Count Francois Turquet de la Boisserie who in turn gave it to his nephew Jacques Dumont de Montroy, son of his sister Sabina. [95 Avenue Victor Hugo, Paris XVI. Phone Possy 1247]

WHAT MY GRANDMOTHER TOLD ME

My blind grandmother Mary Frances Kelly in appearance and manners was quite a lady of the old school hardly ever seen now. She must have been handsome in youth, and she was certainly a fine old lady, wearing her silvery hair in smooth bands under a white tulle cap with lappets worn by many women of her age in the 19th century. Her pale face was often irradiated by a charming smile, and she had the stately and erect bearing of those who in their youth were never allowed to loll and lounge like their descendants of the present period.

My grandmother who had the care of my sisters and me, motherless girls, in our childhood, frequently talked about her own family and early life.

The Fallons

Her father was Augustine Fallon to whom she was deeply attached, was of an ancient Irish family in Roscommon. Though in the Landed Gentry of 1904 my uncle Charles Kelly, then very old, may have told the editor Mr. Peter Burke, that Mr. Fallon was of Cloonagh ; my grandmother always said he was of the family of Runnymede. Augustine Fallon's father married a Miss French, French Grove, in Roscommon, but he had connections in the town and county of Galway, through his own mother, a member of the old and respectable family of Archdeacon living in the "City of the tribes". Though this lady my grandmother said there was Spanish blood in our veins; a very probable thing owing to the constant communication long existing between Galway and Spain; so much so, that Spaniards would ask what part of Galway Ireland stood!

Grand mama's connection with the Redingtons of Ryehill and Kilcornan came through the Arcdeacons, as Stephen Redington Roche's great grandfather Tom Redington had an aunt Eliza Redington of Kilcornan married to a Mr. Archdeacon towards the middle of the 18th century. I believe there was another closer family tie with the Redingtons of Ryehill through the Frenches common to the Fallon and Kelly families.

Grandmamma said her father had been educated through at Douai as the penal laws were still in force when he was a boy. In this way he made the acquaintance with the sons of old English Catholic families which was useful in his afterlife.

He must have some means for Grandmamma said her father could never resist a friend's entreaty to back a bill; and of course this amiable weakness soon diminished whatever fortune he might have owned. He had a great charm of manner that gained him friends wherever he went. Grandmamma never said if her father had any brothers or sisters from which I conclude he was an only child. I never heard either how Augustine Fallon drifted from Galway to London, where he was a wine merchant for some years. Neither did she tell me where he met his wife Mary Teresa Malo. Being older than her husband she could never understand his Irish Gaiety, nor his carelessness of the morrow. She had some money and naturally did not approve of his backing the bills of Mr. Fallon's friends. Her brother William Malo did much mischief interfering between Mr. and Mrs. Fallon. Uncle Charles once showed me some letters written by Mr. Malo which he and Aunt Tiny said were beautiful in style but should be burnt. From what I gathered of their contents from my uncle, it would seem that William Malo was an unscrupulous man, fond of fishing in troubled waters for his own benefit. The result was a separation between his sister and her husband, when Grandmamma was three years old. Though an only daughter Grandmamma was not an only child; having two brothers who died in infancy. One of them was the victim of a careless nurse who scalded the poor little creature with boiling milk.

Mrs. Fallon lived in St. Albans, where she died blind, I think before Grandmamma wet to France after the restoration of the Bourbons (after 1814 J.M.K.). Mrs. Fallon had another brother a settler in Buenos Aires, South America, where he acquired a large property and had plenty of slaves, two of whom he sent as a present to Grandmamma when she was living in London after her marriage. Susan used to entertain her mistress with no doubt exaggerated descriptions of the wealth of Mr. Malo. Dick, the other darkie was a character in his own way, but looked well on the carriage as a footman. As he wore the somewhat gorgeous livery of the Kellys (buff coat, red plush breeches, white stockings) it was tiresome to find him sulking in the coal hole whenever he had a quarrel with the other servants or was afflicted with a fit of the sulks lasting for hours.

According to Grandmamma and my father, the Malos were of Dutch extraction from the Barbados. Grandmamma often told me that her Malo grandmother, a Scottish lady named McAdam, was very kind to her, and used to tell her grandchild how in her youth she had known aged people who spoke to her of all they suffered when London was swept by the great Plague and later by the fire (1666 J.M.K.), in the reign of Charles II.

Grandmother had cousins in England on both sides of her family. They were Lynches, Butlers and Hernons of whom she often talked. Charles Butler, the lawyer after whom she called uncle Charles, was one of the best and most charitable of men. He was a prominent English Catholic, well known in the literary world, though I believe his people came originally from Ireland. During the French Revolution (1789 J.M.K.) At the end of the 18th century, he kept open table for the French emigrant priests whom he assisted in every way. The great sorrow of his life was the death of his young daughter. Dressed for a ball her lace sleeves caught fire. She was fearfully burnt in spite of her father's efforts to extinguish the flames, and she died in a few hours. The Hernons related to the Malos, who made a large fortune in the city as wholesale chemists, were represented by two elderly ladies who were kind to Grandmamma. They were highly educated and they used to be sometimes at Stowe (Stowe Park, Buckinghamshire, seat of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos) with their friend the Duchess of Buckingham of that day (probably Lady Anna Eliza Brydges {1779-1836}, daughter of heir of James, last Duke of Chandos). Some of the books at Newtown belonged to the Hernons and had Stowe stamped or written inside the covers, which the Duchess must have given them. I suppose it was at Stowe Mr. Francis Eyre of Warkwarth met the Misses Hernon. He was a wealthy widower of Lady Mary Radcliffe, having a very fine country place, and Miss Sarah Hernon was not all that young when she married him in 1801. Her step-son was later known as the Earl of Newburgh (1762-1827). When Mr. Eyre died in 1804 he left his collection of books and the family pictures with money to his widow. She then set up house in London with her unmarried sister, always called Mrs. Hernon, as was the dignified habit among old maids of that period. The two sisters lived in Gore Street, in a poor way, so that everyone thought they were not well off, while they were simply piling up money in the Bank of England.

Grandmamma said her father Augustine Fallon was very intimate with Mr Eyre, who knew the Regent (later George IV) and Mrs. Fitzherbert, the prince's morganatic Catholic wife, whom he always called his White Rose, her family of very good position being Jacobites.

During the Revolution a number of Benedictine nuns, all member of the highest nobility in France, fled to England in a fishing boat. The Prince of Wales, taking compassion on them, commissioned Mr. Eyre to look for some place which he would purchase for them. Mr. Eyre asked Austin Fallon to help him and between them they found a suitable place, which was called Princethorpe (Co. Warwick) in memory of the Regents assistance, by the grateful nuns. They begged Mr. Fallon to send his little girl to them, which he was delighted to do, as he was just then separated from his wife. Thus at three years old and perhaps a little over that age, Grandmamma became the first pupil at Princethorpe; and as she told me, her little cot was put into the Reverend Mother's room. She said she was very happy with the kind nuns and her school mates. She learned to speak the purest French, was taught needlework by the Duchess de Bourbon Condé, a nun whose only distinction was having the attendance of a lay sister, because she was old and feeble. Grandmamma had an excellent ear for music, and she sang very well in her youth. Even when quite old and blind she would hum for me, a small child, in a still sweet but quavering voice, Mozart's song

"Dissipe la froidure,
Mois de May si joli,
Raméneles verdures,
Rends le gazon fleuri. 3"

To this day I remember that air, though I have forgotten the rest of the words. Grandmamma must have been a good musician, for she said she used to play the sonatas of Mozart in some long thin volumes in green bindings, which she gave me when I was a young girl. Grandmamma liked to talk of her convent days and of the nuns at Princethorpe, where she made friends among the English Catholic schoolgirls and later when she lived in Paris, she had letters of introduction to the relations of the nuns in the highest circle of French society.

Among Grand mama's favourite school friend was Cardinal Wiseman's mother, a half Spanish girl, of whom and the Cardinal I will write later. Grandmamma said that her father and friends called her Fanny Fallon, although after her marriage, grandpapa Kelly and Sabina Callanan called her Maria, her name being Mary Frances. Grandmamma never spoke of having holidays, but she would describe all the amusements provided by the nuns at Christmas; and how at the feast of the Holy Innocents, the children dressed up as nuns for that day. Grandmamma or another big girl was elected superioress and sat in the Reverend Mothers chair in the refectory, where they were invited to dine with the nuns. I never heard where

grandmamma first saw grandpapa, though she told me he came down to Princethorpe once or twice with her father, who was I think a first cousin, two Misses French of French Grove having married Austin Fallon's father and James Kelly, father of grandpapa. However grandmamma told me she left the convent at sixteen engaged to be married.

Grandmamma liked to speak of her wedding, which took place immediately; people in those days not troubling themselves with elaborate and extravagant trousseaux. It was then the fashion for brides at the end of the 18th century to wear a riding habit on that important days of their lives, to intimate that they were about to change all their habits on entering the holy state of matrimony. As the Emancipation of the Catholics had not taken place, my grandparents were compelled to be married first by the parson in a Protestant church in order to legalise the marriage. On return to the house which Mr. Fallon still had in London, they were properly married by Mr. Fallon's and Grand papa's uncle James French a Dominican, who for many years was one of the chaplains in the household of the Bishop of Frescati, the Cardinal Duke of York, Henry IX, the last titular King of England.

Like most of the old Irish Catholic families, I may observe here that the Frenches and the Kellys were staunch Jacobites who suffered severely for their political opinions and for their religious faith.

Grandmamma said her granduncle, who was a very charming and well bred and amiable man, was one of those charged to bring over later to England the great ring of James II, which Cardinal York on his death-bed sent to the Regent (George IV) as an acknowledgement of the generous pension given with the utmost delicacy by George III. When almost beggared by the French invasion of Italy, Cardinal York with other Cardinals fled from Rome into exile.

When Father French lost his post as chaplain by the death of his royal master, he was stationed at the West convent belonging to the order in the Claddagh outside the town of Galway. When grandmamma came to live at Newtown about 1834, it was a great pleasure to Father French to visit his Kelly relatives and to find himself again in the intensive foreign environment, or rather atmosphere that called the Kellys to be nicknamed by the country gentry "the French family at Newtown". In those far off days, when railroads were things of unknown future, only Catholics of means could send their boys abroad for education; while among Protestants only the elder sons of rich county families were sent on the "Grand Tour", to complete the little knowledge they had of the world, before settling down in their ancestral homes, as often hard drinking fox hunters. Both our grandparents had been educated by French teachers, they had spent many years in Paris and Versailles, and their children had all been at school in France. French was also the home language spoken in the family. Father French must have often talked of his life in Rome, of Cardinal York, of the brilliant society of the Eternal City; but of this grandmamma never told me anything. Aunt Ellen used to say that the old man delighted in the songs of a careful of canaries, supposed to belong to aunt Tiny; although aunt Ellen was the one to look after them. One of these bird being presented to Father French, lived in his cell at the West Convent, and was the pet of the old priest and his brethren, with the exception of a cross man who said he wished he could wring the bird's neck. I heard years later from Father Tom Burke, the great Friar Preacher that this man was eventually turned out of the Order as he had no vocation.

Father French's sister, Mrs. Galway, a widow living in a house almost on the high road between Galway and Claregalway, was 106 years old at her death; and Father French was 104 when he departed this life at the West convent. He was Prior for some time there and nothing put him out more than the arrival of Grandmamma with two of her daughters in their carriage to ask him to come back with them to Newtown. "My dear Maria" he would say, "it would indeed be a strange sight for the people to see a Prior of begging friars driving in a fine London open carriage with such fashionable ladies as you and your young ladies". But a few days later into the yard at Newtown would drive Father James, in a rickety gig in which the friars drove from house to house in the county. At that time it was the custom for Franciscans, Augustinians, Dominicans of Galway town and the Carmelites of Loughrea to send a member of their restive communities to collect alms. The Friar, generally a highly educated man, having lived much on the Continent, possessing the manners and courtesy that distinguished gentlemen of the old school, would appear at Newtown, or any other country house, towards the evening. There was always "the Priests room" ready for him. He dined with the family and made the long evenings pass along agreeably, by his usually interesting conversation, with a little innocent gossip thrown in, such as births, marriages and deaths in the county, newspapers being dear, with stamp duty and no penny post, nor society journals in those days. Night prayers were recited by the reverend visitor in the house chapel for the assembled family and servants. Next morning Mass was said, and after a substantial breakfast, the gig appeared at the hall door. During the farewell a donation was pressed into the worthy friar's hand and in return he would promise the prayers of his community and give his blessing to his kind friends as he left the hall. Our Grandparents, being very generous, always gave L, but the friars were quite satisfied with smaller sums given them by much poorer people.

Talking of her own people, Grandmamma used to say that she was related to a family named Quinn, very well born folks, who had fifteen sons in the army, many of whom went through the Peninsular war with much credit to themselves, some of them being killed in Spain. The penal laws against Catholic gentlemen serving in the British army had long fallen into abeyance, especially during the Peninsular war, and the Duke of Wellington often said that many of his victories were due to the gallantry and bravery of his Irish Catholic regiments, who covered themselves in glory in Portugal and Spain]. None of them married, but their only sister married a merchant, Captain O'Malley who gave Grandmamma that engraving in copper of gods and goddesses in the study over the chimney piece, which he picked in the Levant. I think he also gave those large old blue vases that used to be in the drawing room at Newtown, which came from China. I remember that Aunt Mary was friendly with two Misses O'Malley who lived in Galway. They had a sister married to a chemist in Dublin named Martin; I was told these ladies were our cousins through their mother Miss Quinn. I believe the Martins had a son, a doctor in the army I think. I suppose the three sisters O'Malley are all dead. At any rate our aunts were never intimate and we lost sight of them completely many years ago. I only saw one Miss O'Malley twice, a stout dark looking woman.

The Kelly or O'Kellys

Having related all I know of the Fallons, I must now tell you all I heard from Grandmamma about her husband's family. Though in the Landed Gentry of 1904 we are mentioned as being Kellys of Lisdalon, I was always told, even by Uncle Charles, we were O'Kellys of Aughrim. It is true the Lisdalon Kellys were members of the elder line of the Princes of Hy-Maine; but very often the younger branch of Aughrim being richer and more powerful, either seized or were elected rulers or Tanists of Hy-Maine. Moreover the Lisdalon Kellys ended in the extension of the male line, though a daughter of the Lisdalon Kellys married another Kelly whose pedigree is not given. Hence the Aughrim line became the chief one, until it became extinct in the male line by the death at Agra, October 23, 1909, of my first cousin Captain James Alphonse Marie Patrick Joseph Kelly D.S.O., 1st Battalion, 18th Royal Irish Regiment.

The Kellys of Aughrim being strong Jacobites following the falling fortunes of the Stewarts lost whatever property still remaining from the terrible confiscations after the Cromwellian wars in Ireland. They also suffered so much by the fines imposed on Catholics by the brutal penal laws, that they became extremely poor, living on a small place called Beagh (pronounced Baul) on the estate of Lord Dunsandle, not far from Athlone. They then dispersed - Bryan O'Kelly going to Austria and his younger brother John going to Cork.

In those penal times it was not easy to keep family papers, many of which were preserved in the monasteries or in the towers of the Irish chiefs, which were burnt down by the English troops. Hence the great difficulty experienced by genealogists to compile the pedigree of the old Irish families especially in Connaught during the period of the Commonwealth and long afterwards.

Of course there was no trouble in the compilation of the pedigrees anterior to Cromwell's time in the case of the families like those of the O'Conor Don, the O'Sullivan Beare, ourselves, and some others fortunate enough to have had their family history written by the old Irish bards and historians. Thus when translating the Book of Hy-Many, Dr O'Donovan regretted very much he had not met uncle Charles before he published it, as he thought the Aughrim line was represented by Bryan O'Kelly's descendants in Austria.

When he went to Vienna with Aunt Tiney, Uncle Charles obtained leave from Count Marcolini common to his ancestor Bryan and our ancestor John copied for him, this fine pedigree is in the possession of your aunt Mrs Gaussen. [Missie Kelly has written these Memoirs for her nephew, the Count Francois Turquet de la Boisserie, and this is the reason she speaks to him of his aunt Marguerite Gaussen, sister of Countess Turquet de la Boisserie, née Kelly.]

Grandmamma told me that her father-in-law James Kelly had a brother John in Jamaica, who had made his large fortune out there. James went from Cork, where he lived, sometime as a wine merchant, to Lisbon in the same capacity. This business was exceedingly lucrative for Catholic gentlemen, prevented by the penal laws in the 18th century from entering any of the learned professions with I think the exception of medicine. Nor could they purchase commissions in the army, nor were they employed in the civil service unless they acknowledged and took an oath that the King was the supreme head of the state church.

Owing to all these restrictions, only commercial pursuits were open to the sons of ancient Catholic gentry, if they preferred to remain in their own country.

My great grandfather Kelly or O'Kelly as he called himself, married in Portugal a Miss Gould of a good Cork family, but Grandmamma said she was Portuguese. Probably her mother was one and her daughter was born in Lisbon or Oporto. My great grandfather Kelly had a house at Lisbon where he received from his cousin, Fr Charles O'Kelly living in Rome, the two large oil paintings of St. Joseph and the flight into Egypt and the laughing and crying philosophers, the last was supposed to have been painted by Salvatore

Rossi. [These paintings are now in the possession of Count de Chevasnerie].

When the great earthquake of Lisbon occurred in the middle of the 18th century, great grandfather's house was one of the few to escape the onslaught of the devastating tidal wave and the subsequent fire that broke out in the unlucky city. Thus were these pictures purchased by James O'Kelly saved from destruction. His wife who had no children was not so fortunate, for as she and her husband rushed out of Lisbon into the country with the crowd, Mr. Kelly (as Grandmamma called him always), noticed that the strings of his silver buckled shoes were untied, halted to fasten them.

His wife asked him how he could possibly trouble himself about such a trifle at that moment, and then she flew onwards with their companions. Just as her husband was about to overtake them, he beheld to his horror and grief the earth yawn open into a chasm under the feet of his wife and the other fugitives. A moment later the earth closed over the rift, burying alive the unfortunate people. To his death Mr. Kelly every year heard Mass and received Holy Communion on the anniversary of his poor young wife's terrible end.

I never heard what year he returned to Ireland, a rich man. He visited Connaught, where he met and married a second time.

Miss French of Frenchgrove, Co. Roscommon was a member of an ancient Catholic family who kept their property by the expedient frequently practised of vesting it in the names of honourable Protestant friends, who paid the taxes and collected the rents, which they then handed over to their Catholic friends or relations.

This way was a very usual proceeding among the gentry and nobles - very few in number who had not "conformed" to the State religion. Rarely did the Protestant gentlemen or nobles chosen as trustees ever violate their trust. For instance the Protestant Dillons of Clonbrock, Co. Galway, until the relaxation of the penal laws, were reputed in law the owners of the estate of their relations the Bellews of Mount Bellew, which trusts were faithfully preserved for my mother's forbears.

By his marriage to Miss French, Mr. Kelly became connected with many Galway families including Austin Fallon, the Redingtons of Kilcornan and Ryehill, Blakes of Windfield etc. Of this second marriage there were four children -

John, who was early sent out to his rich uncle in Jamaica;
James, our grandfather;
Mary, who married Mr. Taffe of Foxborough, Co. Roscommon, one of the same family as Lord Taffe and the Counts Taffe of Austria of that time.

Mrs. Mary Taffe died leaving two children - our dear old cousin Mary Taffe - a saintly woman, much tried by arthritic gout.

She had been a most beautiful girl, but her beauty was destroyed by confluent small pox, the scourge of so many people until the discovery of vaccine.

Cousin Mary told me that our grandfather James Kelly, who had been her guardian, did not recognise her when he met her on her recovery. When she walked out with her very pretty step-sister, the street urchins would call out "Beauty and the Beast". However, cousin Mary accepted her cross and her subsequent ill-health as her Purgatory in this world. She was one of the most cheerful sunny persons imaginable. Everyone loved her and never, in the midst of the severe agonies she endured towards the close of her life, was she ever heard to murmur; and a bright smile was ever to be seen welcoming all who came to see her. Dear Cousin Mary, how glad I am to be able to tell you something of this charming old Irish lady, so truly affectionate and kind.

Her brother Christopher Taffe, who died many years before Cousin Mary, left three daughters by his wife, a Limerick lady, but we were never intimate with them.

Now we must return to my great grandfather Kelly, Grandmamma told me he had a third son Robert, who was somewhat humpbacked. He as a gay pleasant chap, who lived a good deal in excellent society in Bath. Whenever he wanted money he used to write to his brother James that he was feeling poorly. Grandpapa, who was a very kind brother and managed Roberts's affairs, invariably took the mail coach from London to Bath, which Bob never failed to meet on its arrival, with a beaming smile. The sight of James, he declared, was better than all the drugs. Grandpapa would lecture him on the evils of gambling, but it never had much effect on granduncle Bob, who I think, died at Bath before reaching middle-age.

Grandpapa was born in Cork. At the early age of seven, he was confirmed by the Bishop, Dr. Butler, who later succeeded to the title of Baron Dunboyne, apostatised and married, though there were no children.

Shortly after his confirmation, grandpapa parted from his mother, whom he never saw again, to go with a number of other gentlemen's sons to France to be educated at Douai.

Here he became intimate with boys of old English Catholic families, Blundells, Riddels, Welds,

Witham, Vavasours, Constables, Maxwells, Stoners, Dormers etc., besides Southwells, Dillons and other Irish Catholics. Grandpapa learned to speak French fluently with a good accent, and by the time he had left college he had grown into a very tall man and good looking, without any decided beauty. His manners were perfect said Grandmamma, my father and aunts, as well as our old friend Colonel Martin and our cousin Lizzie (Mrs Bodkin of Annagh, Co. Galway). Grandpapa was quite a gentleman of the old school now completely vanished in our days of so called progress and civilization. He had very high principals of religion and honour. He was never known to do or say an uncharitable or mean thing in his life just like my own father. He was the kindest of men, and it was evident he must have been adored by his children. When his sister Mary died, he was long guardian to her two children, and cousin Mary often told me that when they came of age their uncle James was able to hand them each £6,000, instead of the original £5,000 each left them by their mother.

In those days such a sum was of far greater value than it would be at the present.

I never heard where Grand mama's father-in-law died, though I heard his second wife (Miss French) died in Cork while Grandpapa was in Douai. At any rate Grandpapa had lost both his parents before his marriage. He had £3,000 a year inherited from his father, who must have made a fortune by his wine business. Grandpapa went about a good deal in London, where he had many friends, particularly Haviland Burke, nephew of the great statesman and orator.

The year of the Irish rebellion in 1798, Grandpapa and his servant rode on horseback through Ireland from one friend's or relation's house to another. He was never molested in any way by the rebels or by the yeomanry, but many incidents he saw or heard of as to the brutality of the forces employed by the English government to put down the revolt. It was indeed a miserable business, which brought about the iniquitously engineered Union of 1800 - when the Irish Parliament committed suicide at the bidding, by fair or by foul means - of unscrupulous politicians like Lord Castlereagh, Lord Clare, and many others.

It may be well to observe here that at that time all our Catholic bishops and clergy were in favour of the Union, hoping thereby to gain Emancipation. Though promised by Pitt, the English prime minister, its fulfilment was postponed for 20 years, until Daniel O'Connell wrested it from the English parliament

Cousin Mary Taffe used to tell me that Grandpapa had been on a visit during the rebellion, to a gentleman - a connection of the Taffes. Sometime afterwards a band of yeomanry commanded by an officer arrived at this gentleman's house and they were politely received by his wife, who said he was out and sent for him. As the poor unsuspicious man appeared quite ready to second his wife's hospitality, the brute of an officer coolly had him hanged then and there on the nearest tree in front of his own hall door, saying that he knew that his victim had been abetting the rebels in Mayo, which was a perfectly false accusation. Incidents such as this one were very plentiful all over the country, and of course never been forgotten or forgiven - only inflamed the more, the bitter hatred of the Irish peasants for their English rulers. Unfortunately for poor Ireland, this hatred has been handed down from father to son, even to the present day.

About the beginning of the 19th century, Grand papa's elder brother John came over from Jamaica where he had inherited from his wealthy uncle, who died unmarried, the two good estates of Newcastle near Kingston, and Santa Anna a lovely spot in the Blue Mountains, not unlike the scenery in Monte Carlo, and it is a great place for picnics from Kingston. These properties brought an income of £6,000 a year and there were a considerable numbers of slaves engaged in the sugar cane industry which was the source, until the decline, of the great fortunes of the Jamaica planters. Greencastle, I was told was the first part of the island to be sighted by ships from England, and there was an old telescope at Newtown with which the owners of Greencastle used to watch the incoming vessels. When Grandpapa inherited the Jamaica estates from his brother, Greencastle was leased as a military barrack, where the well known General, Sir Martin Dillon was born.

John and James Kelly, being wealthy men now, thought it was time to buy some of the land in Galway or Roscommon, formerly the patrimony of the sept of Hy-Maine chiefs. They were anxious to purchase Aughrim, but their cousin Tom Redington of Ryehill, to whom James was much attached, persuaded them to purchase for $30,000 Newtown, a property near Ryehill, then on the market. It was a pity for, at the time of the Reformation, Newtown had been part of the lands of the Cistercian monks at Abbey Knockmoy, beside the river Moy. These lands extended as far as Athenry, were divided among men following the new heresy. These men's descendants were in their turn dispossessed after the Cromwellian invasion by settlers, who generally held their property by dirty sheets of paper called debentures and serving as title deeds.

When the Kelly brothers bought Newtown, the former owners, Browne's I believe, had fallen into great poverty. [These Brownes were a cadet branch of the Moyne Park Brownes who lived only a few miles away. Moyne Park had been partially built with stones removed from Bearnaderg Castle, once an O'Kelly Castle. J.M.K.]. A herd lived I was told, in what became the cellar at Newtown, and I always heard that old Ned Browne in the Abbey village was reputed to be a descendant of this family. At the time of the Land League under Parnell, Aunt Tiney used to fly into a

rage on hearing that the tenants were saying that Ned Browne was the real owner of Newtown and would get it back as his rightful inheritance when Home Rule would be established in Ireland. It was diverting to hear her descanting eloquently on this theme, until one heard a little too much of it at the end.

Of course it was nonsensical talk on the part of the peasants that were too ignorant to know that Newtown had been sold to the Kellys, to pay the debt of the Browne's, whose descendants had not the smallest right to the property. The old house of Newtown was on the rising ground, the other side of the river Moy, opposite to the cellar where the herd lived, but it had fallen into ruins. I recollect well enough a grassy avenue behind the beech tree wood, and been told by Papa it led to the old house. It was a pity the Kellys decided on building over the cellar instead of taking the former site.

Grandmamma said they preferred having the view of Knock Crow [Knockdoe J.M.K.] Hill and being near the river. So was erected the very ugly square house with bow windows each side of the hall door, which then had no porch. There was a village where the Mill road avenue was made later, after the great famine of 1848, which drove the inhabitants to the United States, much to Grand papa's sorrow.

At Farmhill was another house much in the same style as Newtown, but it was substantial and had an excellent garden. Here at a small rent, lived the parish priest and much later with him lived Austin Fallon, when his daughter was married and living in Paris. He spent much of his time improving the property, planting trees. A group known as "Fallon's Folly" I remember, standing near the river at the corner of the highroad running across the stone bridge, and forking off to Abbey and to Farmhill on the other.

John Kelly returned to Jamaica and Grandpapa to London, where about 1800 or thereabouts he married his second cousin Mary Frances Fallon, as I have already related.

They had a house in London, their carriage and horses, and a good establishment of servants, including the darkies from Buenos Aires and Jamaica, who of course became free the moment they landed in England. Grandmamma used to describe with much gusto the gorgeous livery with the silver buttons engraved with the Jelly arms.

Up to this period my grandfather had kept the prefix O, but this Irish distinction was unfashionable; he weakly gave it up while living among the English Catholics, though when our grandparents went to live in France the O was always retained, as it is to the present day. Grandmamma said the reason they dropped the O in England was to make themselves out to be as being more English than Irish, there being Kelly of Devon. It was a very foolish step which I have always regretted.

Aunt Mary, the eldest of the children, was born in London when Grandmamma was 17. She was very soon followed by Ellen, a charming boy named James who died in his fourth year I think, Anne and little Sabina and yet another baby who died in infancy. Hence the difference in age between Aunt Anne and Uncle John, the eldest of the second group of children who became adults.

Grandpapa had two first cousins, one Mrs. Lynch of Carton near Ballinasloe, who had no children and bequeathed her husband's property to the Catholic Bishop. Her sister Bridget O'Kelly married the well known physician Dr. Callanan, a wealthy widower with sons by his first wife, Miss Coppinger, William and James Callanan, who were always great friends with the Kellys of Newtown.

Mrs. Callanan née O'Kelly had two daughters, one died in childhood and the younger, Sabina, was left motherless before her sixth year. She often told me how devoted her father and step-brothers were to her, and how every care was bestowed upon her education by Dr. Callanan. She said that when she must have been about eight years old she was sitting at the window of the dinning-room when her brother James, a lawyer, brought into the room a beautiful girl deep in mourning to show her the pictures of the Laughing and Crying Philosophers and St. Joseph, to which Dr. Callinan had given house room to oblige his cousins-in-law the Kellys.

The mournful expression in the visitor's large dark eyes struck Sabina Callinan very much, and when the lady went away, James Callinan told his little sister that she should always remember that she had seen Sara Curran, the broken hearted fiancée of Robert Emmet, who had been hanged for rebellion in Dublin not long before this time. Shortly Sara consented to marry an officer who was deeply in love with her. She frankly told him she had no return of love to make him, but he said his love would suffice for both. They followed their regiment to Malta I think, where Sara died in the ensuing year. Her sad death so impressed our Irish poet Moore that he wrote as her epitaph one of his loveliest Irish Melodies, "She is far from the land where her young hero sleeps."

Sabina in her twelfth year was taken to England by her father, who placed her at an excellent, well-known school near London, kept by a highly educated Catholic lady, for girls of good families. Sabina never saw her father again, as he died at Cork not long afterwards. Her much older step-brothers and guardians, as they were not married, made an arrangement that when Sabina left school she should live with Grandpapa and Grandmamma, her second cousins. Sabina, however never forgot her father and she used to tell me how he, would never read a novel, sat up one whole night perfectly fascinated by Waverly,

just published by Sir Walter Scott.

She also said Dr. Callinan was such a kind charitable man, so devoted to the poor. As a physician, Dr. Callinan had many patients and in this way he was well acquainted with the parents of the future Duke of Wellington, who was a delicate boy under Dr. Callinan's care.

One day Arthur Wellesley, in the lowest spirits, told his old friend he was ordered to India, where he would surely leave his bones. "Cheer up, Arthur", replied Dr. Callinan, patting his shoulder, "you will come back to us a general someday" - Many a true word is uttered in jest and this unwitting prediction was more than amply verified. [The Duke of Wellington was born in 1769 as Arthur Wesley (an older brother later changed the family name to Wellesley) as third son to the Earl of Mornington of Dangan Castle, Trim, Co. Meath. His father had been professor of music in Trinity College, Dublin before his decline in fortune. A shy somewhat lazy boy from an impoverished Anglo-Irish background, he was withdrawn from school and entered the army at the age of 16. He first saw action against the forces of revolutionary France in Holland. The campaign was a disaster for the English forces. Promoted to the rank of colonel he next saw action in India. He was promoted to the rank of Major General and in the battle of Assaye in 1803 he subdued the Marathas then the dominant people in India. He left India in 1905, a wealthy man. He married Kitty Pakenham (Lord Longford family). She had originally rejected him when he was poor, but because of his new found wealth he was now acceptable. The marriage was a mistake. In 1808 he was once more fighting, on this occasion in the Peninsular War in Portugal and Spain. To mark one of his victories there, he was made Viscount Wellington of Talavera and Wellington. After fighting for three years in Spain he was raised from Viscount to Earl to Marquis and parliament voted him £100,000 for his services in the Iberian peninsula. After driving the French out of Spaniard Napoleon's abdication he was made a Duke and appointed Ambassador to Paris. He was in Vienna at a peace conference when word reached him that Napoleon had escaped from Elba. Appointed commander-in-chief of British and Dutch forces in Holland He faced Napoleon at Waterloo. Without the critical intervention of the Prussian allies he would not have won the battle. He was himself lucky to survive.

In 1827 he became prime minister and persuaded a reluctant king to get Catholic Emancipation passed. He was determined to maintain British political supremacy over Ireland at all costs. He once said "Show me an Irishman and I'll show you a man whose anxious wish is to see his country independent of Great Britain."

He died on September 14, 1852. J. M. K.]

Sabina Callanan was extremely small, with a benevolent sagacious face, rather resembling the miniature we had of Dr. Callanan. She most certainly had the brain and intelligence of a man, to judge by the incident she once told me. She was living with her cousins the Kellys in her sixteenth year, when one of her brothers employed her to receive for and to transmit to some great business house in London a most important correspondence involving thousands of pounds, and the interests of many people. She was pledged to inviolable secrecy, and for two years she acted as an intermediary so well that my grandparents never suspected nor noticed anything, until all need for secrecy was over.

Sabina was never talkative, and she always had immense determination of character. She never complained of Aunt Mary's tiresome ways nor of the child being so terribly spoilt by Grandmamma, because in early infancy Aunt Mary had nearly died of an awful fever in Brighton, where she was saved by an apothecary, who was later known in the great London world as the eminent Doctor Oscar Clayton.

16. Dr James J. O'Kelly, M.B., B.S., 53 Rathgar Road, Dublin became a member of Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland in 1919. More often he used the Irish version of his name Séamus O'Ceallaigh. Later he obtained a M.A.O. (Master of the Obstetric Art). [See 1954]

1920

1. John B(ernard) Kelly, (-1920), of Philadelphia, USA, won a **Gold Medal** in rowing in the single sculls, in the **Olympic Games** held in Antwerp, Belgium. He won a second Gold Medal in the double sculls with his cousin Paul Costelloe. Kelly was the son of John Henry Kelly, from near Westport, Co. Mayo, who as a youth had emigrated to the USA. John Henry and his wife Mary Costelloe first lived in New York, where he worked as a labourer. The older members of this very distinguished family were born there. Later he moved to Philadelphia, where he attended night school and where the younger members of his large family were born.

John B. started work for an older brother in the construction business. Soon afterwards he started his own brick company. His slogan was "Kelly for Bricks". This hard physical work was a great training ground for an oarsman. In 1920, Kelly was the greatest single sculler in the world. He was unbeaten in over two hundred races. The premier event in the world in single sculling was the Diamond Sculls in the Henley Royal Regatta. Kelly applied to compete but had his application rejected. The story that has travelled farthest and received the greatest hearing is that he was rejected because he was not a gentleman, and that the events at Henley were confined to gentlemen who were men who had never done physical work for a living. Kelly had worked as a bricklayer which excluded him from being a gentleman. The story goes that

a few months later, when Kelly easily defeated Patrick Beresford, the Englishman in the Olympic event, who had won the single sculls at Henley, he signed his green cap and sent it to King George of England. No doubt Kelly loved the story and gave it plenty of air. The true story was that the Vespa Club in Philadelphia, which was Kelly's parent club had been banned a few years before by the Henley authorities for some infringement of the rules and this ban had not been rescinded, so that he was not eligible to compete. How often has fable reached a greater audience than fact. Kelly and the winner of Henley were great friends. [See also 1924 (3), 1960 (3)].

Michael Kelly (not related to John B. Kelly)**,** of the **U.S.A.** won a **gold medal** as a member of the five man Rapid Fire Pistol team at the **Olympic Games.**

2. Surgeon Lieutenant Peter Burrowes Kelly, D.S.O., (1869 -1920), late of the Royal Navy, died at Crookstown House Ballytore, Co. Kildare on April 6, 1920, aged 31. He was **son of Gilbert Graves Kelly**. He attended Medical School at **Cecilia Street Medical School** and Graduated LRCSI**, LRCPI, in 1911** and **worked in St. "Bart.'s" and** at Charing Cross Hospitals, London. On the day after World War I was declared, he entered the navy, and served first, at Antwerp. He then volunteered for **service on H.M. Transport "River Clyde,"** the ship that was **run ashore at**

Gallipoli to facilitate the landing of the troops. He was wounded in the foot during the dismemberment but despite his own severe pain **he attended 750 other wounded**. He was mentioned in despatches and was awarded the D.S.O. He served in Gallipoli until the Army was withdrawn. His last appointment was at the Royal Naval College at Osborne. During the severe flu epidemic in 1918, he was worked off his feet. In August 1919 he retired from the navy and commenced **general practice in London** but his health declined and he died in his brother **Dr. J. Kelly's** house at **Ballytore** leaving a wife and daughter. **His own address was The Abbey, Athy, Co. Kildare**. [A query in the Irish Sword, Vol. IX, (1969-70) said "Peter Burrowes Kelly DSO who was born in 1880 and died on April 6, 1920 kept a diary of events. I wish to trace the whereabouts of this diary and will be grateful for any imformation or advice on the matter". Signed Eric Bush].

3. Kelly established his Springfield Tyre Company in Maryland, in 1920. It was situated at the bottom of **Kelly Boulevard**. When it was built it was the best equipped plant of its type in the world.

4. Constable Patrick F. Kelly of the R.I.C., a native of Co. Roscommon, was killed in an ambush at Rineen, Co. Clare on September 22, 1920. Kelly was 32 years of age and was single.

5. Constable John Kelly of the R.I.C. was awarded the **Constabulary Medal** on July 27, 1920.

6. Constable Kelly was wounded at Gortlea Police Hut on March 26, 1920.

7. Robert Kelly (1845-1920), Australian pastoralist and politician died and was buried in Payneham cemetery. Born on May 6, 1845 at Culdee Creek in the Adelaide Hills, **third son of William Kelly farmer and pioneer settler** of 1838, and his wife Jane Christian, née Caley. Robert was educated at Montague Ambrose's school at Hartley and J. L. Young's Adelaide Educational Institution. He became a grazier and farmer in the Riverton district in the mid north of South Australia., taking up Merrindie station, Giles Corner.

In 1891-93 he represented Wooroora in the House of Assembly where he succeeded his brother **Hugh Craine Kelly 1848-1891).** Robert had been a member of the pastoral lands royal commission in 1891. In 1893 the government passed the Pastoral Act and set up the Pastoal Board to which Kelly was appointed at a salary of £450, to mediate between the crown and pastoralist. Although the Kingdom government was dubious, the board successfully and usefully recommended lowering rents. In 1905 Kelly became a member of the newly inaugurated Land Board and also the Avances to Settlers Board. From 1915 he administered the Drought Relief Act, which prevented the wholesale abandonment of the malle country. In 1917 he retired. He married Mary née Goldrick July 21; in 1870 They had a son **William Stanley Kelly** and five daughters. His wife predeceased in 1893**.** [See 1969]

8. Kelly Servicemen from the British Empire who died in 1920.

Private G. H. Kelley, 3512883, age 22, Manchester Regiment, died on July 24, 1920
Private T. R. Kelley, M/295291, AGE 27, Royal Army Services Corps, died on February 22, 1920.

Driver A. Kelly, T4/123894, age 55, Royal Army Medical Services, died on March 14, 1920.

Private A. E. Kelly, 536706, 14th (King's) Hussars, died on August 26, 1920.
Lieutenant A. G. Kelly, age 29, Royal Army Services Corps, die on March 18, 1920.
Corporal A. J. Kelly, 24/205, age 25, Auckland Regiment, N.Z.E.F., died on September 28, 1920.

Private B. Kelly, 245147, 16th Bat., Manchester Regiment, died on Saturday **May 8, 1920** and is buried in Grave C. CE. 15 in **Dalton-in-Furness Cemetery, Lancashire, England.**

Private C. Kelly, 200334, Labour Corps, died on February 5, 1920.
Private F. Kelly, 67194, The King's (Liverpool Regiment), died on September 14, 1920.

Private George Henry Kelly, 6823, Australian Infantry, A.I.F., died on October 17, 1920, and is buried in **Chapel Hill Methodist Cemetery, Queensland** Australia.

Corporal Harold Kelly, 10288, age 28, 1st Bat., Cheshire Regiment, died on Thursday **May 13, 1920.** He was **son of Mrs. Fanny Prior, 23 Portland Place, Wolverhampton.** He is buried in 23371**, Wolverhampton Borough Cemetery, Staffordshire.**

Private J. Kelly, 101413, age 48, The King's (Liverpool Regiment), died on January 7, 1920.
Private J. Kelly, 64548, age 41, The King's (Liverpool Regiment), died on June 5, 1920.

Corporal J. Kelly, 33482, age 65, Royal Army Medical Corps, died on Friday **June 18, 1920** and is buried in Grave RC. 711 in **Grangegorman Military Cemetery, Dublin. He was husband of Annie Kelly, 81 Oxmantown Road, North Circular Road, Dublin.**

Private J. Kelly, 32550, age 24, "D" Coy. Royal Munster Fusiliers, died on Wednesday **August 4, 1920** and is commemorated on Panel M. 248 in **Cairo War Memorial Cemetery, Cairo.** He was **son of John and Mary Kelly (nee Curry).** The cemetery is within the Old Cairo cemetery area and is approximately 5 Km south east of the centre of Cairo.

Private John Kelly, 43681, age 30, 1st Bat., Manchester Regiment, died on Thursday **August 26, 1920 and is commemorated on Grangegorman (Cork) Memorial Headstones, Dublin and is buried in Cork Military Cemetery.**

Private J. Kelly, 17389, age 37, Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), died on September 17, 1920.
Seaman J. Kelly, 2630C, age 41, Royal Naval Reserve, died on September 27, 1920.
Private J. Kelly, G/61697, The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), died on October 13, 1920.
Third Hand J. Kelly, age 53, Mercantile Marine, died on November 5, 1920.

Private J. E. Kelly, 3513444 (85072), 2nd Bat., Manchester Regiment, died on Saturday **July 24, 1920** and is commemorated on Panel 31 and 64 **Basra Memorial, Iraq.** The memorial was originally sited within Basra War Cemetery but in 1997 the Memorial was moved by presidential decree and was re erected 32 Km along the road to Nasiriyah, in the middle of what was a major battlefield during the Gulf War**.**

Private R. Kelly, 202774, age 37, Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), died on May 14, 1920.
Private R. Kelly, 9279, King's Own Scottish Borderers, died on December 29, 1920.

Second Lieutenant Roy Hamilton Kelly, age 25, Royal Air Force, died on Sunday **January 4, 1920** and is buried in B. H. G. 112, in **Saskatoon (Woodlawn) Cemetery, Saskatchewan, Canada. He was son of William Kelly, Langrove Vicarage, Ross, Herefordshire, England.**

Private S. Kelly, 20983, 6th Dragoons (Inniskilling), died on Sunday **April 18, 1920** and is buried in grave VI. D. 9, **Cologne Southern Cemetery, Koln (Cologne), Nordrhein-Westfal, Germany.**

Gunner T. Kelly, 72687, age 50, 47th Div. Ammunition Col., **Royal Field Artillery, died** on Tuesday **April 20, 1920** and is buried in the west part of **Withersea (St. Nicholas) Churchyard, Yorkshire.** He was **husband of Florence Kelly, The Bungalow, Prince's St., Withersea, Yorkshire.**

Private T. Kelly, 18222, North Staffordshire Regiment, died on June 25, 1920.

Lance Corporal R. O'Kelly, 9911, age 29, Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment), died on March 5, 1920.

Private W. Kelly, 3513707, age 24, 2nd Bat., Manchester Regiment, died on Saturday July 24, 1920 and is **Commemerated on Basra Memorial, Iraq.** He was **son of Samuel and Margaret Kelly, 7 Godfrey Street, Everton, Liverpool, England.** The memorial is situated 32 Kilometres along the road to Nasiriyah, in the middle of what was a major battlefield in the Gulf War.

Private W. H. Kelly, 125261, age 29, Royal Army Medical Corps, died on Monday **June 7, 1920** and is buried in Grave 5639 in **Worcester (Ashwood) Cemetery, Worcestershire,** England. He was **son of William and Mary Kelly 19 Mayfield Road, Worcester and husband of Eleanor Rose Kelly.**

9. Kathleen Kelly was shot and wounded in **Nenagh**, Co. Tipperary, on October 29, 1920. She was daughter of Mr. **R. Kelly, a retired R.I.C. officer.**

10. Dr J. J. O'Kelly M.B., BSc., 53 Rathgar Road, Dublin became a member of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland in 1920.

1921

1. *Ireland: Elements of her Early Story, from the coming of the Normans to the Anglo-Irish Invasion* by **J. J. O'Kelly (Sceilg)**, was published in Dublin by Gill.

2. Eight million people **emigrated from Ireland between 1801 and 1921**, of whom were **80,000 Kellys, Kelleys and O'Kellys.**

3. Laurence Kelly of Loughrea went to Michael Brennan in County Clare asking him to bring a Flying Column to County Galway. They informed him that the Volunteer organization had collapsed there and that a show of armed force there would act as an a magnificent organizing agency. Professor James Hogan who was one of Brennan's best men and was a native of Loughrea agreed with Kelly. The column was met in Derrbrien, County Galway by Kelly and another volunteer called Reilly. They took over Dalystown House which was owned by Colonel Farrell who was away at the time. Brennan asked for food on a payment basis. The column and local men were confined to one room. They hoped that the Black and Tans would come so that they would ambush them. This did not materialize so they evacuated Dalystown house having got the butler to check all food used. Later Brennan wrote to Colonel Farrell asking for an estimate of food used and damage done. Farrell replied and said no damage was done and refused to accept payment for food. He added that he had been a Unionist all his life, but the excellent discipline and fine conduct in his house by Brennan's men had upset many of his ideas and would force him to reconsider his whole position.

Later Brennan organized a meeting with Laurence Kelly of Loughrea who was 'an outstanding man with an intimate knowledge of the position in South East Galway. The meeting took place in Kelly's house and lasted four nights. **Kelly was appointed a Brigade Commander.**

4. The **Truce in the War of Independence** was declaring. Michael Brennan a volunteer in County Clare set out for Ennis where they were met with an excited crowd including a British Sergeant whom he thought was called Doyle who sported a Victoria Cross on his tunic.

Brennan went to Dublin on July 12th and reported to General Headquarters. Later they decided to go to Howth that night to celebrate Dan Breen's wedding. Dan had been married just before the Truce but the celebrations had been postponed. Brennan travelled with Tom Keogh and two others in an ASU car driven by **Paddy Kelly.** The car had no lights and in Raheny Kelly mistook a pile of stones for the road. He ran up on the stones and the car overturned. Brennan was taken to McGilligan's house in Leeson Street where he was invited to stay.

5. Sergeant Thomas R. Kelly of the R.I.C. was awarded the **Constabulary Medals** on July 13, 1920, April 21, 1921, and October 15, 1921.

6. Constable Thomas Kelly of the **R.I.C.,** a native of **Co. Mayo** who was born on March 24, 1884 was **killed.** On April 19th, 1921 he was pulled off a train at Ballisodare, Co. Sligo, by eight members of the I.R.A., although he was not in uniform. He was shot as well as was Constable James Hetherington.

7. Constable Mathias Kelly a native of Yorkshire a member of the **R.I.C.,** who was born on December 6, 1896, committed **suicide in Co. Galway,** July 10, 1921.

8. Sergeant James Kelly of the R.I.C. was awarded the **Constabulary Medal** on July 18, 1921.

9. Constable Kelly was wounded at **Tulla, Co. Clare** on April 15, 1921.

10. James E. Kelly, M.D., a native of Tuam, Co. Galway, attended Queen's College Galway Medical School, but transferred to the Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin, where he graduated. He went to Boston and later to New York where he wrote *The High Road to Health.* He was still practicing in New York in 1921 age 80.

11. The Anglo-Irish Treaty was signed on December 6, 1921, thus ending 800 years of war between England and Ireland at least in 26 of the 32 counties of Ireland.

12. Bishop William Bernard Kelly, 1st Bishop of Geralton, died on December 26. He was born in 1855 and was appointed bishop in 1898. He lived at Bishops House, Geraldton, Western Australia.

13. ***The Tipperaryman and Limerick Recorder*** of June 4, 1921 reported:
"His many friends around Tipperary, while regretting his departure from their midst, will wish **Dr. Thomas Kelly** all sorts of good luck and prosperity **in South Africa**, for which he sailed during the week. A son of the late Denis Kelly, Aillen, and brother of **Mr John Kelly, J.P., Chadville, Cappaghwhite, Co. Tipperary** (who, by the way bred Shanballymore, the smashing of the Irish Derby) and son in law of Mr. J. J. Ryan, Main St.,

Dr. Kelly is widely influentially connected in the county. Fourteen years ago he was elected to the Medical Officership of Tipperary Workhouse, from which he has just resigned and has been released by the Guardians for service in the Army. He served with credit on practically every front---- the Western Front, the Near East, and North Russia.

Dr. Kelly is a very highly qualified medical man, his certificates including those in the treatment of eye, ear, and throat diseases obtained in post graduate courses in London. He is personally popular and courteous and conscientious in the discharge of his professional duties. Successful at home he will find a bigger field and more scope in the country for which he has just sailed, and we are sure, will prove himself fully equal to the requirements of his new professional activities."
[Dr Tom Kelly was born in 1875 in Aileen, Co. Tipperary and was a Captain in the Black Watch Regiment in World War I.].

14. Servicemen from the British Commonwealth who died in 1921.

Private J. B. Kellie, S/394139, age 22, Royal Army Service Corps, died on July 28, 1921.

Private Angus John Kelly, 3808, 29th Bat., Australian Infantry, died on March 3, 1921 and is buried in Colac General Cemetery, Victoria, Australia.

Private C. Kelly, 13555, age 46, The King's (Liverpool Regiment), died on May 13, 1921.

Sergeant G. Kelly, 9360, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, (transfer. To (512402) Labour Corps, died on Friday April 29, 1921 and is buried in Grangegorman Military Cemetery, Dublin. He was son of Mrs E. Doyle (formerly Kelly), 26 Upper Mercer St., Dublin.

Corporal G. E. Kelly, 470023, age 50, Canadian Forestry Corps, died on January 31, 1921.
Sergeant G. J. Kelly, 919020, age 39, Canadian Infantry (Quebec Regiment), died on February 5, 1921.
Private J. Kelly, 16244, age 38, West Yorkshire Regiment, died on February 19, 1921.

Pioneer J. Kelly, 114050, age 34, Royal Engineers, died on Tuesday April 19, 1921 and is buried in K. RC. 926 (Coll. Grave) in **Wakefield Cemetery, Yorkshire.**

Private T. Kelly, 9412, age 53, Royal Defence Corps, died on April 10, 1921.

15. Bishop William Kelly (1855-1921), first Bishop of Geraldton, Western Australia died on December 26, 1921. He was born on January 7, 1855 to John Kelly and his wife Frances Donovan, York, Perth, Australia and was educated at St. Peter's College, Wexford, Ireland and entered All Hallows Seminary in 1878 and was ordained for the diocese of Perth on June 24, 1883. .
He was editor of *Western Australian Record* for 16 years. He undertook a tour of the vast North-West Region of Australia in 1897. He was appointed first Bishop Of Geraldton, Western Australia in 1898

1922
1. As a result of the signing of the Anglo-Irish agreement [see 1921 (10)] a large number of Irish, who had been imprisoned in various gaols, for taking part in the "Fight for Freedom" were released. Among those were the following Kellys. Some such as **Sean T. O'Kelly** had managed to escape from incarceration.
From Belfast Prison (130 prisoners)
James Kelly
Thomas Kelly
From Dartmoor Prison (240 prisoners)
Jos. Kelly
Joseph Kelly.

2. James Douglas Jerrold Kelley (1847 -1922), naval officer and writer, died in 1922. He was born in New York City to Manus and **Annie (Barry) Kelley. His mother was a granddaughter of Irish** born **Commodore John Barry** (whose mother was a Wexford Kelly), who was the founder of the U.S.A. navy. He graduated from Seton Hall College and was subsequently appointed by President Lincoln to the Naval Academy from which he graduated in 1868. He served for thirty three years in the navy and was appointed Commander in 1899. He retired in 1901. During World War I his services were called on once more as a censor of the wireless and in the Office of Naval Intelligence.
He was a prize essayist and gold medallist of the Naval Institute in 1881. He wrote many books mainly relating to the navy, ships and yachting. After his second retirement he became naval editor of the New York Herald, and for a time he was on its board of control and was a managing director.

3. John Forrest Kelly (1859-1922), electrical engineer, died. He was born in **Carrick-on-Suir, Co. Tipperary,** Ireland on March 28, 1859. He was **son of Jeremiah and Kate (Forrest) Kelly**. The family emigrated to the USA when John was a child. He attended the Stevens Institute of Technology where he received a B.Sc. in physics and chemistry in 1878 and a Ph.D., in 1881. He worked as a chemist in the laboratory of the Thomas Edison in 1879. From 1879 to 1882 he worked as an electrician with the Western Electric Co. Up until 1905 he worked with various other electric companies. In 1905 he founded the Telelectric Co. and was president of the company up until 1910. In 1909 he was **awarded the John Scott Medal by the Franklin Institute for his invention of the electric playing piano**. A Fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, he introduced the Cooke-Kelly food drying process. He held many patents in the field of electricity which included machines for generating, transmitting and measuring electricity. He was the first to produce stable iron for electromagnetic purposes and also pioneered the long distance high tension transmission of electricity. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.
In 1892 he married Helen Tischer.

4. Miss Kathleen Kelly, who had been a **lace teacher in Muings Lace School, Belmullet**, Co. Mayo, became manageress of the Belmullet Lace School in 1922. Later she married Garda Tom Haverty. Among their children was Fr Clement Haverty, who died in 2002.

5. Patrick Kelly published *Ballads,* privately. **[? Same as 1940 (5)]**

6. Edward Joseph Kelly, M.A., B.L. 2nd **son of Peter Kelly, J.P., of Ballyshannon**, Co. Donegal. Edward was born 1883 and married in 1916 Molly Hickey of Clontarf. He was admitted a solicitor in 1910 and was called to the Irish Bar in 1916. He was **M.P. For Donegal East from 1910-22**. He lived at 12 Brighton Vale, Monkstown, Co. Dublin. He was a member of the St. Stephen's Green Club.

7. *The House of Gladness* **by Kay O'Kelly** was published by The Talbot Press, **Dublin.** It was dedicated to her sisters.

8. George M(ichael) Cohan, the great American song writer this year wrote ***Little Nelly Kelly.*** Later he wrote such other **famous tunes** such as *Give My Regards to Broadway* and *Yankee Doodle Dandy*.

9. Louis Kelly (1836-1922), was **born** on February 1, 1836 **to Michael Kelly and his wife Sarah Jones. Liverpool.** He entered **All Hallows Seminary** in 1861 and was **ordained in Valladolid**, Spain in 1865 for the diocese of
In that diocese he held many positions at the Catholic Institute, St. Edward's College, and was Rector of St. Alban's, and was **Parish Priest** of St. James's, **Bootle**, Liverpool **from 1887 until his death on April 23, 1922.**

10. Richard J. Kelly, K.C., F.R.S.A.I., read a paper entitled The Irish Franciscans in Prague to the R.S.A.I., on March 7, 1922. It was subsequently published in the Journal of the R.S.A.I. (1922). Kelly says that Prague the capital of the new Republic of Czecho-Slovakia was called the "Golden City" and it had strong connections with Ireland. One of its principal streets is called Hybernska Ulice - formerly Hibernia Strasse. In this street is a building mow used for state purposes and was formerly the Irish Franciscan College of the Immaculate Conception, founded in 1629 by the munificence of Frederick II of Austria at the instance of the Franciscans of Louvain who prayed for a site for a college in which the exiled students of the Irish Province might be gathered together to glorify God and prepare themselves for their mission in their native land. Father Patrick Fleming and another Franciscan Fr. Geraldine went to Prague in November 1630. The site of the new building was the old site of the Franciscan Monastery founded by Wenceslaus, King of Bohemia in 1232 and dedicated to St Ambrose.

In October 1631, the Elector of Saxony, having defeated the Imperial forces advanced to besiege Prague. The Lutheran peasantry began to plunder the Catholic inhabitants and wreck the religious houses. The Friars of Prague had to take flight. Fr. Fleming and a companion were murdered by the Hussite peasants some miles from Prague near the little town of Beneschow. Their bodies were found on the road and were subsequently buried in the Convent of Wotitz.

After peace was restored the Irish Friars returned to their College in Prague which in their absence had been used as a stable for horses by the Elector. Among the priest who came 1634-35 was Fr Peter O'Kelly. Colonel Butler of the Irish Brigade left the Friars 50,000 florins for restoration and the soldiers of the Brigade gave 300 florins

The foundation stone of the Church of the Immaculate Conception was laid on August 15, 1652 by the Emperor Ferdinand III and he contributed 300 florins towards the cost of the building.

Down through the years a number of O'Kelly priests were professors in the college. Many books were written in Latin by various teachers at the college. Among the works is:-
Philosophiae Cursa a Logica arteque cogitandi auspicatus cogitationumque et naturae cogitatio penitior, qua cogitationes in examen advocantur regitatione seria et naturalis Physicae specimina primordiala in libram examinis advocantur expences non pacicis Aristobelis Gassendi Cartessi et aliorum plurium Veterum ac thebius Modernorum placitis nonnullis, quem adjunctis ex universa philosophia thesebus disputationi exposuit Praside Adm. V. P. Petro Archedekne Ord. Min. Strict. Obersantiae, SS. Theol. Lect. in Collegio R.R.P.P. Hibernorum Prague, **Dominus Joannes O'Kelly de Mullaghmore**, Mulach et Rahglas ex illustri perantiqua O'Kellaeorum prosapia. **[Prague 1732]**

11. An autograph signed by Sean McGarry on Óglaigh na hEireann [Irish Army] notepaper, Office of Adjutant-General, dated July 29, 1922, to Police, Portobello**, instructing them to admit the bearer Mr. C. P. Kelly on urgent business, stamped with date December 20, 1922.** Sean McGarry was a long-standing I.R.B. member, friend of Tom Clarke and Michael Collins and a member of the G.P.O. garrison in 1916. [This item auctioned at Adam's and Mealy's at Adam's Auction Rooms on April 15, 2008.Was this C. P. Kelly same as C. P. Kelly of Castlebar? See 1910. J.M.K.]

12. (A) An admission card for Mr. (Charles) Kelly, 'friend', to attend a memorial Mass for Collins at the Pro-Cathedral in Dublin, August 28, 1922.
(B) An invitation to Mr. Charles Kelly to attend the unveiling of Griffith-Collins Memorial at Leinster Lawn, Dublin, August 13, 1923, with other items. [Adam's and Mealy's Auction on April, 15, 2008. J.M.K.]

13. Mount Talbot 1922 Sale
Two advertising posters printed at the Journal Works, Roscommon/Messenger Printing Works,

Roscommon.
1. Highly Important and Attractive Sale by auction of the entire antique and modern furniture.
2. Highly Important and Attractive Sale of livestock, farming implements, traps, cars and carriages, harness, dairy utensils and choice collection of garden plants, tools, etc.
3. 300 acres of grazing at Mount Talbot and Clooniff, 1st day of **May 1923, by Wall and Kelly.** [Adam's and Mealy's Auction, Dublin. April 15, 2008. J.M.K.]

14. John Kelly (1873-) of the Royal Irish Constabulary (57866) was born in County Galway in 1873. He was a Catholic and before joining the R.I.C. he was involved in farming. He was 5 feet 11 inches and was 22 ½ years old when he joined the R.I.C. on July 1, 1896. He was posted to Co. Leitrim on April 1, 1897. He married a Leitrim woman on September 1, 1915. He moved to King's County (Offaly) on March 4, 1916. He was promoted Acting Sergeant September 1, 1910, Sergeant on August 1, 1912 and **Head Constable** on November 1, 1920. He was transferred to Cork Eastern Region on November 14, 1920 and was disbanded from there on April 20 1922. [History *of Policing in West Offaly 1814-1922* by B. Ryan. 2009]

1923
1. **James Fitzmaurice-Kelly, English authority on Spanish Literature died at Sydenham.** James was **born in Glasgow** and was the **eldest son of Colonel Thomas Kelly of the 40th Foot and formerly of the Egyptian Police, and his wife Catherine Fitzmaurice.** He was Catholic and three parts Irish. His mother, whom James was very devoted to, died abroad and he added her maiden name to his own. His maternal grandmother was French and from her he developed a taste for French Literature. He was educated at St. Charles's College, Kensington, London and learned some Spanish from a fellow pupil who was from Spain and later he taught himself to read **Don Quixote**. James went to Spain as tutor to Don Ventura Misa of Jerez de la Frontera in 1885. On the following year he returned to London where he reviewed books for the *Spectator, Athenaeum,* and *Pall Mall Gazette*.
He was a friend of William Ernest Henley, and Archer Huntington of New York, as well as Raymond Foulché-Delbosk. James wrote an authoritive work on Cervantes, his life and times in 1892. He followed this twenty years later the *Memoirs* in 1913. He edited the Complete Works *of Cervantes* in 1901 and with John Ormsby he published *Don Quixote* (1899-1900). His *Oxford Book of Spanish Verse* published in 1913 and his *History of Spanish Literature* published in 1898 established him as the greatest British authority on Spanish Literature.
He contributed thirty-nine articles on Spanish literature and authors to the notable eleventh edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica.* He was conferred with the title of Knight Commander of the Order of Alphonso XII. He was Norman MacColl lecturer at Cambridge University in 1907 and Gilmour Professor of Spanish Language and Literature at the University of Liverpool from 1909 to 1916 when he occupied the Cervantes chair of Spanish Language and Literature at King's College, London. He was self taught in his Spanish studies and at an one stage he considered entering the priesthood but decided against this move after reading Pascal. He also had spent a short period as a medical student. He married Julia Sanders a fellow Spanish scholar. They had no children.
His Principal Works were:
A History of Spanish Literature, 1892.
Lope de Vega and Spanish Drama, 1902.
Cervantes in England, 1905.
Chapters on Spanish Literature, 1908.
Miguel de Cervantes Savedra: A Memoir, 1913.
Bibliographie de l'Histoire de la Littérature Espagnole, 1913.
Complete Works of Cervantes, 1901.
The Oxford Book of Spanish Verse, 1913.
[A portrait of Fitzmaurice-Kelly by Sir John Lavery painted in 1898 is in the National Portrait Gallery, in London. He also figures in some members of the Faculty of Arts of Liverpool University which was painted in 1917 and hangs in the staff common room of the University.]

2. **Palmerstown House**, Naas, Co. Kildare, which had belonged to Lord Mayo, Viceroy of India, was burnt down in 1923. After its restoration it was **owned by W. J. Kelly.**

3. After obtaining independence from Britain the Irish Free State as the twenty six counties was then known as founded its own unarmed police force called the Garda Siochana (Civic Guards), to replace the

armed Royal Irish Constabulary. The Gardai had their own journal which was established in 1922, and was edited by a civilian called **Donnchadh Kelly**. He had previously been a teacher at the C.B.S., New Ross. It ceased production in 1923.

4. Dr. George Thomas O'Kelly was killed in a motor accident, on September 5th, at Vermont three miles from his home at Mountbellew, Co. Galway.
Dr. O'Kelly was on his way to see an ill patient when the accident occurred. A dog pursued his car and got caught in the steering gear causing it to go out of order. He lost control of the car which swerved and mounted a ditch and overturned causing his death. He was a native of Ahascragh, Co. Galway.

5. After the ending of the Civil War in Ireland in May, W. T. Cosgrove, as Prime Minister of the Irish Free State called a general election. The following Kelly candidates took part:-
Sean T. O'Kelly (Rep.), elected, for the constituency of Dublin North.
Patrick M. Kelly (C. n G.), defeated, constituency of Clare.
H. J. O'Kelly, (C. n G.), defeated, cons. of Donegal.
Mr. O'Kelly, (Rep.), defeated, cons. of Meath.
S. O'Kelly, (Rep.), defeated in Laois-Offaly.

6. Traditional Folk-Songs from Mayo and Galway (Amhrain Mhuighe Seola), was published by Mrs... Eileen Costello. She was an English woman who married Dr. Costello, physician and antiquarian. She learned Irish and became more Irish than the Irish themselves. She travelled the highways and byways collecting the songs. Among those songs that she collected was **Art O'Kelly**. This song was sung for her by Miss Mary Conway, of Ballintleva, Tuam. We do not know who the author was or who Art O'Kelly is. Another song was **Mullaghmore**, which was probably the old castle home of the most senior of the O'Kelly Hy-Mannian families. She was given a number of her songs by **Rev. Professor Tomas O'Ceallaigh, of University College Galway.**

7. Oakley Kelly and John McCready (both pilots from the U.S.A.), **flew across the U.S.A**., a distance of 2,700 miles, in 27 hours.

8. J. J. O'Kelly ('Sceilg'), A.K.A. Seumas Uá Ceallaigh, editor of the *Catholic Bulletin* and Father Michael O'Flannagan were sent to Australia as emissaries by Eamon de Valera. They were received by Archbishop Mannix of Melbourne, who was a great admirer of Dev but were denounced by Archbishop Duhig, of Brisbane, a Limerick born prelate, who was the senior member of the Australian hierarchy, who was afraid that the visit would cause problems between Catholics and Protestants in that country. Duhig had said of De Valera in 1922, "People say that pride and madness have taken possession of him." [O'Kelly's daughter, the famous **Miss O'Kelly** (Marie O'Kelly), was to become Dev's secretary. She was a formidable fortress protecting "The Long Fellow" from been interrupted in his affairs of State, by those that she felt, he did not need to meet.]

9. A new edition of Schoolboys ***Three*** **by W. J. Kelly** was published by Talbot Press. It gave a good account of life at Clongowes Wood College in the latter part of the 19th century. W. J. And a brother from **New Ross,** who was cousin of Fr James Cullen S.J., attended the college. The book was first published in London by Downey in 1895. [Life of James Cullen S.J., by L. McKenna S.J. London 1924].

10. Ellen Elizabeth Kelly (née Quinn), died at **Greta, Victoria**, Australia on March 27, 1923. A native of Armagh, Ireland she lost her husband John "Red" Kelly in 1866. Two of her sons Ned and his younger brother Daniel were members of the infamous Kelly Gang. [See 1866 (9), 1880 (1)].

11. D. J. O'Kelly published his *Social History of Ireland* this year in Dublin. The foreword was by Owen O'Duffy. The book includes sections on Pre-Christian Ireland, the Christian Era, The Middle Ages, the War of Irish Trade and Commerce, the War of Irish Industries and the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries.

12. Column Kelly was executed by the Free Staters in Birr, Co. Offaly in July 1923.

1924
1. Rev. Tomás Ó'Ceallaigh (Íbh Maine) (1879-1924), Professor of Education University College Galway, died in France. He was born in the townland of "Brisleach", near Loch Í Ghádhra, in the parish of Gurteen, Co. Sligo on December 15, 1879. Four years later he was sent to his grandmother's house in Corr na Glaodhach, near Chorr-Shleibhe. She was called Bean Í Thibheanáin. She was a very well read educated

lady, who had a great knowledge of Irish history and the ancient tales of yore. She spent many hours telling stories to the youth. He attended school at Coillte Chríocháin where he was taught by Sean Browne a teacher with a great reputation. Under Master Browne, Tomas developed a great love of learning and by the age of ten years of age he had read the Story of Ireland by A. M. O'Sullivan and also the Spirit of a Nation.

At the age of thirteen in the year 1893, he sat a Scholarship Examination at Boyle, and obtained first place in the test. The following September he commenced his studies in Summerhill College, Sligo, which had a excellent reputation as a seat of education at that time. There were few in the College with much of an interest in the Irish Language. This was a great disappointment to the youth who had been imbued with a great love of the language by his grandmother and by Master Browne. At this time in County Meath there was an Irish Scholar called Father Eoghan Ó Gramhnaigh. While in Maynooth Tomas wrote his first poetry and also a drama. He was one of the first groups that published The Maynooth Journal. He was at this time in a professor in Maynooth College. From 1893 on Tomás took a great interest in Connradh na Gaelige. After spending four years in Summerhill and having matriculated he entered Maynooth College where he struck up a great relationship with Fr. Eoghan Ó Gramhnaigh

In 1903 he was ordained priest and he began to teach in Summerhill College, Sligo. He remained there until 1912 when he moved to Leinster College. A testimonial on his behalf read: - "Rev. Thomas O'Kelly, BA, BD, has acted as Principal of the Leinster College of Irish during the Session 1913-14. In that capacity he has been solely responsible for the Academic organisation of the classes at Dublin Milltown and Mullingar. In the drafting of programmes, selection of texts and in other matters he has been the ultimate authority. He has besides been in direct supervision of the staff and classes in Dublin and in Milltown.

He has also been personally in charge of classes in Dublin and in Milltown in Irish Literature, Advanced Phonetics and Metrics, Teaching of Texts and Methods of Teaching.

In both capacities as Principal and as Professor, Father O'Kelly gave the utmost satisfaction to the Committee of Management and to the students. His lectures have been precise, systematic, precise and apt. They have attracted the close attention of the students who express the highest appreciation of them. In quiet manner he has preserved a high standard of order in all the arrangements. He has been greatly helped by his gentle, tactful manner. The Committee desire to place on record the highest testimonial of their esteem for the merits of Father O'Kelly."

Signed on behalf of the Committee by Seóirse Ó Muanáin, B.L.

In 1914 he was appointed Professor of Education at University College, Galway and remained in that position until 1923.

During his life he translated into Irish several plays and also wrote plays in Irish, in the early 1900's. His best known translation was *Caitlín Ní Uallacháin,* translated from English into Irish in 1905, from Yeats *Cathleen Ni Houlihan*.

2. Frances Clement Kelley, appointed **Bishop of Oklahoma**, USA. [See 1948]

3. John B. Kelly, USA, won a **Gold Medal, in the Double Sculls**, with his cousin Paul Costelloe, in the double sculls at the Olympic Games in Paris. [See 1920 & 1960].

In those games in the welterweight boxing competition an incident occurred. T. H. Walker disqualified an Italian competitor for persistent holding of his opponent. The Italian supporters did not take kindly to the verdict and pelted the referee with every missile to hand. The referee was in danger of limb if not of life. The situation was defused by the appearance of a number of British and American boxers and an Irishman, **George "Con" O'Kelly, the 265 pound former Olympic Super heavyweight champion**, who escorted Walker to a place of safety. [See 1908 (1)]

4. John Kelly, **Irish Free State**, competed in the **3,000 meters in athletics**, in the **Olympic Games**. He finished 7th. in the first heat, but scratched from the Final.

5. Dr. Thomas J. Kelly (1851-1924) of **"Dunlea", Enniscorthy**, died in 1924. He was born in Kingstown (Dun Laoghaire) in 1851, and was eldest son William **J. Kelly and his wife Jane Brooke Kelly, of Eccles St., Dublin**. He was a student at Trinity College (Licenciate in Medicine 1872) and the Royal College of Surgeons (LRCSI 1872).

For forty years medical officer of the Enniscorthy Dispensary District and had retired a few years prior to his death, on a pension of £100. Dr. Kelly wrote to the Local Government Board, pointing out that he had not been granted the full allowance to which he considered himself entitled. The Board of Guardians of Enniscorthy took umbrage at this action of Dr. Kelly attempting to go over their heads, and immediately rescinded their previous resolution and fixed his retiring allowance at £50 per annum. This incident

illustrated the position of the Poor Law Medical Officer, as regards retiring allowance, in that he was entirely dependent on the will of the guardians. Dr. Kelly left two daughters and four sons, **Surgeon Thomas Brooke-Kelly of Sydney** New South Wales; **Dr. William Patrick Kelly,** of the Colonial Service, **Uganda**; **Patrick Mary Brooke-Kelly, Pharmacist, Enniscorthy** and **Michael William Kelly, Pharmacist of Rosslare**, and two daughters, Mary and Jane. His sister **Miss Mary Kelly is Matron of the Mental Hospital, Enniscorthy.**

6. Dr. William D. O'Kelly, MD, D. P. H., had been on the Senate of the National University since the Oct. 10, 1919. His term expired on Oct. 31, 1924.

7. When Castle Lambert, Co. Galway was divided by the Land Commission in 1924, Mick **Kelly, and Mickeen Kelly**, were among the families who got land.

9. **Bishop Denis Kelly (1852 -1924), of the diocese of Ross, Co. Cork, died,** and was buried in St. Patrick's Pro-Cathedral, Skibbereen, Co. Cork. He was born in Kilnaneauve, Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, and was the **eldest son of William and Bridget (nee Butler) Kelly.** Educated at St. Flannan's College, Ennis, Co. Clare, and the Irish College, Paris, where he took 1st. Prize in Classics, Mathematics, Mental Philosophy, Theology, Scripture, and Canon Law, and was awarded a Ph.D. Ordained on March 17th., 1877, he was appointed curate back in Ireland for a short time. He was appointed professor at St. Flannan's and later Vice-President before finally becoming President of the College. In 1897, he was appointed Bishop of Ross (smallest diocese in Ireland). A champion of the working classes, and a recognized authority on education, he served on the Agricultural Board of Ireland, and was a member of the Royal Commission on Poor Law and Relief of Distress, the Cabinet Committee on Irish Finances (1911), and the National Education Committee of Inquiry (1913). He was a member of the Irish Convention, which sought to bring about a settlement of the Home Rule Question, acceptable to both the North and South of Ireland. He was vehemently opposed to the Easter Rising in 1916, and denounced it as an "unlawful war", and he declared that "the killing of men was murder, pure and simple". He used as his motto "Turis Fortis, Mihi Deus", which suggests that his ancestors came from Hy-Many.

DENIS KELLY 1852 –1924

BISHOP of ROSS

Born January 12th.1852 at Killaneave, Templederry, Co. Tipperary
Colleges; St. Flannan's Ennis, ICP. Ordained priest: 1877 Paris, for Killaloe; staff: ST. Flannan's Collage 1877-1987, Vice President 1881, President 1890. Appointed Bishop of Ross, March 29th.1897. **SCPF** decree March 16th. 1897, Motto: *Turris Fortis Mihi Deus* (Kelly family motto): Died April 18th. 1924 Dublin. Buried St Patrick's Pro-Cathedral, Skibbereen Co Cork.

On the social side he was described as

A sterling champion of the working classes. There was no man for whom he had a greater respect he said, than the working man, whether he was a man who used a spade or shovel and who contributed most to the support of the human family or whether he was a mason or carpenter.
A recognized authority on education, he acted on several royal or vice regal

commissions. He gave valuable evidence before the Education Commission in 1899.

He also served on the Agricultural Board for Ireland, a royal commission on Poor Law and Relief of Distress, the Cabinet Committee on Irish Finance (1911) and the national Education Committee of Enquiry (1913)

He was considered to be one of the most gifted members of the Irish Hierarchy of his day and to be most moderate in politics. He was a member of the Irish Convention which sought to bring about a settlement of the Home Rule question acceptable to both the North and South of Ireland and worked earnestly for an agreement. He was unashamedly linked with the Irish Parliamentary Party and actually gave the impression of working as a party organizer. He denounced the 1916 Rising as "unlawful war" and declared that "the killing of men was murder, pure and simple".

Memorial

A marble-bust and plaque in St. Patrick's Pro-Cathedral, Skibbereen, bears the following Latin inscription:

Dion, Kelly
Hoc monumento
Gratis animis colunt
Clerus populusque
Memoriam
Rev. mi et illui. Dionysii Keily
Eqi. Rossensis

Vir fuit pius et prudens
Mitis et Fortis
Amore Patriae ingenioque
Praeclarus,
Divinae Legis Strenuus Defensor
Ac Propugnator
Ecclesiam Rossensem.
Magno cum Fructus
Per Annos Viginti
Septem Rexit
Anno MCMXXIV Pie Obit
RIP

Source: Bishops of Ireland by Canning
There are two statues in Skibbereen to Bishop Denis Kelly. The first Vocational School in the town which was built in the 1930' was called "Bishop Kelly Memorial Technical Institute" and had a statue of Bishop Denis Kelly out side it. There is now a new Vocational School in the town and it is called "Ross College" and the old Bishop Kelly Memorial Institute is now the library.

Source: Denis Long better know as Francis Long who played against me in the Cork Co. Senior Hurling final of 1970 at center field and was marking Micheál Murphy. UCC won by two points against Imokilly a Cork rural district or region. He is working in the CBS Skibbereen. Also Pat Cleary vice Principal of the CBS (028/21454) is into history and probably knows more about Bishop Denis Kelly and his life.

Bishop Denis Kelly maintains that the Kellys of Drumgill, Nenagh and Roscrea are the same Kellys as the Kellys of Dundrum and Alleen
"The first Kelly came over the Shannon and met a Harty woman in Knight and settled in Templederry. The

Bishop's Kellys were from Tynagh in Co. Galway" Source Denis Kelly from Borrisokane a nephew to

Canon Denis Kelly of Nenagh and grand nephew of Bishop Denis Kelly

Draft Notes John Kelly Hillview Chadville Cappawhite Co Tipperary 062/76193
kellyjj@eircom.net

9. Molly (Mary) Kelly (1878-1924), died in Butte, Montana. Molly was born in Gortletila, Glenamoy, Belmullet, Co. Mayo, in 1878. She was the daughter of Michael and Bridget Kelly. On arrival in Butte she was employed as a housemaid in a boarding house. Within two years she was managing her own boarding house. A few years later she leased the Curtis Building and ran it as a hotel. Molly never married despite many offers. She was very upset at the murder of her sister Helen in 1902 (See 1902). She helped various members of her family. She paid the fairs of several members of her large Irish family to the U. S. A. On being informed that one of the family was extremely bright, by the parents who were told by the teacher Mr. Ryder, she volunteered to pay for his education. His name was Thomas, who Matriculated after one year in secondary school, and graduated from medical school in record time with honours and a gold medal in surgery. (See 1915). Tom was the second youngest of a large family. His younger sister Julia was also brought to America by Molly, who paid for her education. Julia became a most successful teacher, and married an Irishman who had been a student for the priesthood on a maternal vocation. When he, John Brophy, realized that he did not have a true vocation for the priesthood he left Maynooth and went to Butte where he had a relative. He trained as a Medical Doctor and met Julia and they married. They had two sons John, who became an Ear Nose and Throat Surgeon, and James who became an Engineer.

1925

1. William Kelly the U. S. Inventor, who died in 1888, was **honoured** by the American Society for Steel Treating, by erecting a bronze tablet, at the site of the Wyandotte Iron Works. (See 1888).

2. *An Ulsterman's Rhymes* was published by **W. Kelly,** in London. The publishers were Erskine and Co.

1926

1. Major Sir Frederick Arthur Kelley (1863-1926), Kt. (1919), O.B.E. (1923), soldier, and MP (Member of Parliament) died on May 29, 1926. Born 6th May 1863, and educated at Tetten Hall College, Wolverhampton and Giggleswick Grammar School. He was a representative in South Yorkshire. He was a member of Sheffield City Council for several years and was Member of Parliament (U) for Rotherham, (1918-23). He was Justice of the Peace for Yorkshire West Riding. His home was at Grey Cauds, Harrowgate.
He married in 1868 the daughter of Charles Henry Pickles.

2. Rev. Thomas Kelly, Pastor of St. Francis de Sales' Church, Smith's Falls, Canada, died on June 4th. He was educated at Catholic University High School, Waterford, Castleknock College, Dublin, and St. John's College, Waterford. Ordained in 1877, he went to Canada, as Private Secretary to the late Archbishop Cleary in 1881 and later became Rector of the Cathedral of St. Mary Immaculate, Kingston, Ontario. He became Pastor of St. Frances de Sales' in 1898.

3. Rev. Peter Kelly died May 26. He was educated at Carlow College 1905 - 09 and was ordained for the diocese of **St, John's, New Foundland,** in 1909.

4. Gustavus Blake Kelly purchased Dundermot House, Ballymoe, Co. Roscommon with 220 acres in 1926 and also lands at Laragh (for £3,144) from Victoria Constable Maxwell Scott, whose husband had come from Scotland in the last century and purchased it. Previous owners were the McDermots and earlier in history it had belonged to the **Kellys of Dundermot.** [Over the years the Blake Kellys sold parts of the land. Finally they sold the house and the remainder of the lands in 1974 to Mr Gordon for £23,000. It was resold in 1976 and finally to Gerry Griffin in 1990. Gerry lived with his wife and family in one of the outhouses and intends restoring the old house].

5. General strike occurs in England. Many Kellys were affected.

6. Countess Turquet De La Boisserie (née Matilda Kelly of Newtown, Co. Galway) wrote her **memoirs** in French, for her children. The following is a summary of this document by J.M.K.

1865 - 1872 -Beginnings

I was born in my parents' house at 34 Fitzwilliam Square Dublin. Its regular streets and squares of identical houses, built in dull brown or red brick, and besieged each morning by a multitude of ragged creatures in pursuit of alms.
There are spacious and colourful parks - above all there is the wonderful Phoenix Park, where some members of the Irish Government reside.

From childhood I have always loved the neighbourhood of Dublin. It was always a treat when mother brought me with her in an uncovered carriage on excursions to Rathfarnam, Sandymount and Kingstown and on longer journeys to Clontarf and Malahide where we visited the castle belonging to Lord Talbot.

In Clontarf the Danish forces were defeated on Good Friday, 23rd April 1014 by Brian Ború, High King of Ireland. In this battle Thaddeus O'Kelly son of the Prince of Hy-Many by the daughter of Conor, King of Connaught, died a hero's death beside his king, at the age of seventy four years. The Annals tell us that when Thaddeus was struck down by the Danes, a fabulous creature arose from the waves, and defended his remains until his allies could rescue them from the hands of the foemen. This strange beast is depicted in the Kelly crest. The body of the slain chieftain was carried to Kilmainham, where it was interred beside that of Brian Ború. Subsequently the son of Thaddeus, Conor 9 who also fought at Clontarf) transferred his father's remains to Duleek, where in 1012 he founded a priory dedicated to the Blessed Virgin.
In my early years I was greatly cared for by my Grandmother O'Kelly, who was my godmother as well, and also by a delightful old cousin of my grandmother's, namely Sabina Callanan, generally known as Biney. There was also my nurse, Mrs. Rose Deegan, a pretty, fresh-complexioned Irishwoman, who had most of the qualities and most of the defects associated with her race.

A little sister Alice arrived when I was two years and ten months. She was baptised in the church in Westland Row.

The summer of 1869 was spent with Grandma Kelly at Newtown, an interesting house that had always been dear to my heart. A pretty stream flows through its grounds, and there are some spacious meadows and majestic trees surrounding it, together with a pleasant flower garden.

Sounds of the Franco-Prussian invasion of 1870 reverberated to our shores. My father [Charles Kelly, K.C.] Was accorded The Legion of Honour in recognition of his efforts in organising a collection for the benefit of the ambulance service. The bishop of Verdun, Mgr. Macquart (he had once been tutor to our family), had given letters of introduction, to our father, to nun sent from France to Ireland in search for aid for the wounded.

During the years following the war of 1870, we saw quite a lot of the Monaghan family. Judge Monaghan was a friend and powerful patron of my father, at the Irish bar. His son James Monaghan (father of my future brother-in-law, the late well known Francis Monaghan), was also father's friend. The Judge's daughters were very friendly with my aunts, and his daughter-in-law Fanny O'Beirne, was very attached to Mama.

Among the Galway county families our closest friends were the Redingtons of Kilcornan, (Dear Annie and her sister Mrs. Wilson Lynch of Renmore were of this family). The Dalys of Raford, the Bodkins of Annagh, the Henrys of Togher, the McEvoys of Mount Hazel and the Ruches of Rye Hill etc. Two leagues distant from Newtown lay the beautiful mansion belonging to the ffrench Family. There dwelt the daughter of the house, a year younger than I was who was my friend and bore the coveted name of Rosamond. The Blakeney family property of Abbert bordered our estate on the left hand side. Our neighbours on the right were an English family of Waiteman then recently settled in Ireland and proprietors of the rich estate of Moyne Park. Moyne Park is now a monastery under the direction of French Priests and my sister Ida often mentions the Bursar R. Perehotige when she sends us news about the neighbourhood. I recall a pleasant seaside holiday near Galway in the course of which we made frequent visits to our friends the Lynches at Renmore. The main event of that particular season in Galway was the visit paid to that fine Maratime city by the Lord Lieutenant, and Lady Spencer. Banquets were held in their honour and my parents were invited.

It was at this time also that I first tasted the pleasure of horse riding. Our neighbours and relatives, The O'Kelly de Gallagh family had presented their son Festus (?) (generally known as Pigeon) with a pretty chestnut pony, whose mane and tail were cream coloured. When our two families encountered each on the promenade of Galway, I was urged to mount this pony for a few minutes. Unfortunately this invitation was to cause a great embarrassment for mother and myself. I fell madly in love with this form of sport, to the extent of one day refusing to restore the pony to its rightful owner, and flying into a rage at the suggestion that I do so. This obstinacy of mine had a grave retribution , I had to be given a severe spanking by Mother. This was a painful experience for both of us; she was such a gentle natured person, and I loved her so much, that I would usually obey her slightest hint or suggestion.

1872- 1874 The Age of Reason

I made my first Confession in the little parlour at Newtown. My confessor was a very holy priest, who was a nephew of Archbishop McHale of Tuam. His fatherly counsel made an enduring impression on my mind.

My mother suffered a grave attack of typhoid fever before the birth of her fourth daughter, Ida (Mrs Monaghan). This new addition to the family was somewhat of a disappointment as there were now twelve "Miss Kellys" resident in at Newtown.

TO BE CONTINUED

7. Maighréad Uí Cheallaigh (1849-1926) (Maighréad Mhodartha, Mrs Margaret Kelly) who was known locally as Maget Murharra was born in 1849 in Carrickasticken, Dromintee, Co. Armagh. She was a native Irish speaker. She lived in a two roomed thatched house by the banks of the river Urney. She used to tell her visitors by candlelight in the smoky kitchen of their fear that during the mission that the priest might not have Irish to minister to them and that they were mocked by the landlord's agent for not having English. She was described as a woman who wore heavy and long skirts, boots, a bodice, and apron and a large handkerchief drawn over her head and knotted below her chin. She also wore a shawl or half shawl held in place with a large pin. She said she worked hard and once had to carry a three hundred weight of oats from Forkhill river to her own house which was low and thatched, at the end of a long narrow loan known as Shortt's which extended from the Carrickasticken Road to her own house.

She was the last known keening lady in that area. They were known locally as 'rhyming' ladies who keened at wakes. She was one of the last native speakers in the locality and taught Irish to a number of

people. She was a well known singer and story teller. [*A Hidden Ulster* by Pádraigín Ní Uallacháin 2003]

1927

1. Clonhugh House, Multifarnan, Co. Westmeath, with its estate, was **acquired by** the **Harvey-Kellys**. It had previously been the home of Lord Greville. It is a two story house with extensive stables.

2. Two General Elections held in Ireland, this year.
In the **June** election, the following Kellys participated:-
Sean T. O'Kelly (Rep.), **elected**, in Dublin North constituency.
Patrick M. Kelly (C. n G.), **elected**, in Clare.
E. Kelly (Clan na Gael), defeated in Donegal.
James P. Kelly, (F.F.), defeated in Meath.
T. W. Kelly, (Farmers), defeated in Mayo South.

3. In **September,** the following Kellys took part:-
Sean T. O'Kelly, (Rep.), elected in Dublin North**.**
Patrick M. Kelly, (C. n G.), **elected** in Clare.
E. Kelly, (C. n G.), defeated in Donegal.
James P. Kelly, (F.F.), defeated in Meath.

4. The **O'Madden silver chalice** was presented by Peter Daly of Dalysgrove, Ahascragh, to his sister Charlotte, who was the **wife of Count Sean D. O'Kelly**, of Gurtray, Co. Galway. The chalice was originally presented to the monastery of Kilmalinogue, by Daniel O'Madden in 1644. After the dissolution of the monasteries during the penal times the chalice was given to someone for safe keeping. In 1892 Fr. Francis Daly of Ahascragh was giving a retreat in a convent in Waterford, when he noticed the dated chalice. He offered the nuns a new chalice for this old one. The offer was accepted. He then presented it to his nephew Peter Daly, for use in the family chapel in Ahascragh. When the house was being sold in 1927, he gave the chalice to his sister. Once more it was almost home. Gurtray is very close to Kilmalinogue. The family of the O'Kellys of Gurtray are buried in the church yard beside the ruin of the old monastery.

5. The Sine a 500 ton 3-masted 140 ft. Barque foundered in Killala Bay while waiting to enter the channel to sail up to Ballina with a load of wood for Becketts. Under the command of Captain Christoffersen with a crew of seven she had sailed from Sweden on October 7th. She had been in the bay since October 22 waiting for the right conditions to make a safe entry. On November 6th a very severe storm blew. The ship took a terrible pounding. Distress signals from the sailors were spotted on shore and Killala Garda Station was informed. **Garda Sergeant A. Kelly,** who was **stationed in Killala**, played a pivotal role in the very hazardous rescue mission. The captain and crew were rescued. The ship was a wreck. The £2,000 cargo of wood was salvaged and brought by horse and cart to Ballina.

6. On a tombstone in **Shanaglish, Beagh Parish,** Co. Galway
Secret Heart of Jesus have mercy on the souls of **William Kelly,** died August 1875 aged 75 years, **his wife Margaret,** who died February 1882, age 80 years. Also **their son Michael** who died October 1927 aged 79 years. Erected by their loving **daughter Nora Kelly.**

7. Paul Kelly (-1927), former boxer and gangster died. He was no longer a power in the underworld. Kelly whose real name was Paolo Vaccarelli, had fought as Paul Kelly to enable him to move more easily in the fighting circles which at the end of the 19th century was dominated by the Irish in New York. He fought as a bantam weight prize-fighter in the 1890's. After he had retired from boxing, with the assistance of Big Tim Sullivan, a saloon-keeper turned politician, Kelly moved into the underworld, still retaining his Irish name, which enabled him to move in circles that would otherwise be closed to him. Soon he was the head of the Five Pointers, a fifteen hundred strong mob, which had absorbed the remnants of the Wyos, the Irish mob which had been the most feared in New York, until they had lost their political protection. Kelly recognised the importance of having political backing and in turn he made his mob available to Tammany Hall.

In the 1901 campaign for the second Assembly District, Kelly approached Big Tim Sullivan head of Tammany Hall and offered his services. The contest was a tight one between Paul Dever and Tom Foley (Sullivan's candidate). Sullivan gave Kelly the nod and the Five Point mob descended on the district and beat up Dever's supporters. The police stood idly by as the thugs cast their votes. Several of them voted

many times. Foley won with a three to one majority.

Kelly spoke Italian, French and Spanish fluently and was well groomed and mannered. His main rival was Edward "Monk" Eastman, who with the assistance of Tammany Hall dominated the Lower East Side. He commanded 2,000 gang of mainly Jewish thugs. Tammany Hall which was the sponsor of both groups soon encouraged Kelly to encroach on Eastman's territory. This was achieved by giving protection to Kelly's rackets while at the same time allowing police pressure to be put on Eastman. Soon serious gang warfare erupted between the Kelly and the Eastman gangs. In July 1903, East and some members of his gang were arrested beating up a coachman. While being arrested Eastman shouted "I made half the politicians in New York. The Tammany lawyer had Eastman cleared of the charge. After many were killed in a pitched battle between the two army of thugs, Big Tim Sullivan ordered Tom Foley the Manhattan sheriff to arrange a truce, which did not last long. In 1904 Eastman was arrested for mugging a wealthy man. Boasting that he would be out within hours, Eastman was led away. It had been an incident too far for Sullivan and his cronies who did not lift a finger. East man was sent to jail. Following the jailing of Eastman Kelly's empire thrived but some of his lieutenants made moves to dethrone their leader. In 1908 Biff Ellison and Razor Riley made their move. They walked into the New Brighton, Kelly's headquarters. Kelly was sitting talking to two of his bodyguards, Bill Harrington and Rough House Hogan. Harrington spotted the two draw their guns and told Kelly to dive. Harrington was killed. Hogan returned the fire. The two attackers made their escape and went to ground. Kelly had three bullets removed by surgery and recovered. The New Brighton was closed by the police and Kelly moved to Harlem where he concentrated on labour racketeering. During this time reform of Tammany Hall was occurring and Kelly lost his political mentors and his empire shrivelled.

Paul Kelly, onetime boxer, later a mobster, died in his own bed in 1927, having survived most of his fellow thugs. [Eastman was murdered in 1920. Sullivan died in a mental asylum.]

8. Aughrim Slopes Céilí Band was formed in 1927 by Paddy Kelly, Jack Mulcair (fiddle) and Joe Mills (accordion). They were later joined by Garda Jim Drury (fiddle) and Josie O'Halloran (piano) and the band was formed when Fr. Cummins of Ballinasloe requested céilí music for the opening of the scouts club. Weekly radio broadcasts on 2 RN (predecessor of Radio Eireann) followed, with 'Lament after the Battle of Aughrim@ as their signature tune. The band toured England, Scotland, and Wales, playing to huge emigrant audiences, and won the All-Ireland band competition in 1953. They recorded Jigs *and Reels* in 1956 as compilations of their original recordings. [Verena Commins in The Encyclopaedia of Ireland].

1928

1. **Edward Joseph Kelly** appointed **Bishop of Boise**, Idaho, USA. H was born in The Dallas, Oregon. He was educated at Columbia University and the North American College, Rome.

2. G. Kelly, Irish Free State, a featherweight boxer took part in the Olympic Games. He was defeated in the first round.

3. Yellowstone (Luther Sage) Kelly (1849-1928), hunter and scout died. He was born in 1849, in Geneva, N.Y. State, son of Luther and Jeannette (nee Sage) Kelly. He entered the Gennesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, N.Y. in 1864. In 1865, claiming to be over eighteen, he joined the 10th Infantry Division of the army in Rochester. He saw action during the final months of the Civil War. At the conclusion of hostilities, he was ordered west. After his discharge from the army, in 1868, he left Fort Ransom, Dakota Territory, and roamed the Yellowstone region as hunter and trapper learning the trail of Wyoming and Montana. Later he became a dispatch rider, making monthly trips, from Fort Union, to Devil's Lake. He became chief Scout, to General Forsyth, on his expedition, to the Upper Missouri, and Yellowstone territory. He had learned the Sioux language which was of great assistance to them. Later he was chief Scout to General Miles in his many campaigns against Sitting Bull, the Sioux tribe and later against the Sioux and the Cheyenne Indians. Miles recognized him "as the best, the truest and the most resolute scout in the army."

In 1885, he decided to settle down. He went east, and married Alice Morrison. He was appointed a clerk by the War Department. His yearning for the West never abated. In 1898, he was appointed as scout, in an exploration trip to Alaska, which had been purchased by the USA from the Russians. The arrival of the new century, finds Kelly, as a captain of a group of volunteers, quelling a riot in the Philippines (which had been ceded to the USA, in 1898). Kelly was praised by President Roosevelt for his part in defending Surigao against escaped convicts. From 1904 to 1908 he was Indian agent in the San Carlos Reservation in Arizona. He then tried his hand at mining in Nevada. In 1915, he started a fruit farm in California. In 1926 he

published his memoirs. He died in 1928, and is buried in Kelly Mountain, Billings, Montana.

4. R. F. Kelly, won four international rugby caps, for Scotland. He played his club rugby, for Watsonians. In 1927, he played against Australia, and in 1928, he represented his country, against France, Wales, and England.

5. Gustavus Noel Blake Kelly, of Dundermot, Co. Roscommon, and 45 Leeson Park, Dublin 6, graduated B.A. from Dublin University. He was son of Thomas Kelly, of Rocklands, Oranmore. (See 1898).

6. Howard G. Kelley, President of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, (1917-22), died, on May 15th. He was born in Philadelphia in 1858, and was the son of Edwin A. Kelley and his wife Mary Patterson. In 1899, he married Cora Lingo, of Denison, Texas. He was educated at the Polytech. College, Pa., and entered the Railway Services, in 1881. From 1884 to 1887, he was Superintendent of the Railways in Montana. In 1887 he was appointed Engineer and Superintendent, of bridges and buildings, and was based at St. Louis, and continued here until 1890. He was Chief Engineer, 1890-98. He was elected President of the American Railway and Engineering and Maintenance of Way Association, 1005-6, and was Chief Engineer Grand Trunk Railway System in 1907. His home was at Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal.

7. (James) Ernest Kelly, (1882-), Johnstown House, Athlone, exchanged his home and holding at Johnstown for a new holding at Lisclogher, Delvin, Co. Westmeath. The operation was carried out under the auspices of the Irish Land Commission. The operation of transfer of stock and household equipment got underway with the assistance of two of the staff of long standing, Jim Hynes and William Kennedy who drove all the livestock to Delvin.

Ernest was educated at the Ranelagh School, Athlone, travelling the six miles to school riding a pony. He later moved to St. Georges, Weybridge, Surrey, England and finally to the Jesuits at Clongowes Wood College, Co. Kildare. As all his older brothers had left he felt obliged to continue to run the estate at Johnstown, which had been purchased by his father James in 1873.
Ernest married Sheila McGusty in 1924 and they had three children Richard, Marjory and Frank. He enjoyed shooting and organized several shooting parties at Johnstown and Drumlosh bogs. (See 1897, 1943, 1956).

8. In the ***Tuam Herald*** of November 3, 1928, Mr. Seymour of 60 Avoca St., South Yarra, Australia, wrote of the Davis family in Ireland. “There was a Bill in Chancery in Savery v. Burke, 1735. Charles Savery of Creggans, Co. Galway (Clerk) clergyman, William Davis and others say that **Edmond Kelly**, Esq., Co. Galway he (E) appointed Ulick Burke one of his executors and guardian to his children. He the said Ulick being their grandfather. William Davis, a Davis of Loughlin, was one of the Clashnaville family; whose ancestry I got confirmed to me (with what is known as a “difference”) George Davys 1767, a commission granted to Oliver Magan Esq., William Davys and John Kelly, gentleman, and Thady O’Connor merchant to swear Bridget Davies, widow of George Davies. Exchequer Bill Davies v. Davies, 1760. George Davies of Bunreagh, Co. Galway married Elizabeth Brooks, daughter of Francis Brooks of Ballynagusan, Co. Galway, gent. And one of George Davies’s daughters Julia married **Michael Kelly** gent.

Exchequer Bill Butler v. Butler 1765. Piers Butler appointed his wife, Mabel Butler, Edward Davies of Loughrea, merchant and **James Kelly of Loughrea**, gent. his executors.

Will of George Davies of Bunreagh, Co. Galway, gent. ; 1778 Diocese of Clonfert, Margrave - Davies **otherwise Kelly,** mentions **Michael Kelly** one of the witnesses.

Exch : Bill Bodkin v. Dillon 1786, James Bodkin of Kill?oney Esq., and **Margaret Bodkin, otherwise Kelly late of Creeraun, Co. Galway, mentioned Michael Kelly, late of Creeraun, Co. Galway Esq., who was Margaret’s father.**

Trustees under Michael Kelly’s will - land in Creeraun - William Kelly of Ballinlass and Robert Dillon of Clonbrock, to raise £300 for Michael Kelly, nephew of the said Michael Kelly. He appointed John Foster of Esker, and Francis Davies of Bunrea, as executors but they refused to act.

Exchequer Bill, Davies v. Bellew, 1729, **Mary Kelly** married her first husband Nicholas Forster of Boken, Co. Galway. After he died she married William Davis of Loughlin, on October 12, 1728 (one of the Clashiaville family) whereupon John Forster, eldest son of the said Nicholas entered upon the farm of Claymore, Co. Galway which she had bought.

Exchequer Bill, Lensly v. Burke 1734, re **Edmond Kelly of Feddane, Co. Galway**, Esq. Mr. Davis of Loughlin mentioned. He bought lease of land from Edmund Burke and punctually paid rent to Ulick Burke, but now **John Kelly claims it**

Ancient pleadings, **Davies v. Kelly 1629** re land Beagh, Co. Roscommon, Walter Kelly and Loughlin Kelly of Cyvanenan, Co. Galway, gent: mentioned **Kelly v. Dodwell 1633**. **John Kelly, late of Screene**, Co. Roscommon, Esq. Says that Colla Kelly, late of Screene, also deceased. John Kelly the suppliant is son and heir to Colla O'Kelly deceased.

Evidence of Connaught certificates - Fergus**, Edmond and Kedagh Kelly** claimed lands formerly set out to them in Co. Roscommon (date 1678). Walter Davis wanted to buy one of the properties.

Will of Nicholas Forster of Esker mentions his wife, **Mary Forster, alias Kelly**.

Jasper Kelly of Loughrea married Frances Davies, younger daughter and co-heiress of Edward Davies of Tuam.

Richard Kelly their eldest son, born in Loughrea in 1810, married Margaret Tully, daughter of Dominick Tully of Dunmore. He was living in 1880 in Bayview Terrace, Dublin.

1929

1. The fruit borne by **Brian O'Ceallaigh's** efforts in 1917 (see that year) was the publication of An tOileanach (The Islandman) which was published in 1928 and had been republished many times since then. [See 1917, 2001 (27)]

2. Chris Kelly one of the early great **trumpet players** of New Orleans died.

3. M. J. Gill & Son, published **J. J. Kelly's** Gill's Irish Reciter, a selection of Gems from Irelands Modern Literature, sixth edition.

4. The following were among those elected as **Fellows of the Royal Society of Antiquaries in Ireland**, this year.

Captain Denis P. J. Kelly, M. C., Army and Navy Club, Pal Mal, London.
Edward Festus Kelly, Donington Castle House, Newbury, Berks., England.
Edmund W. Kelly, Bella Vista, Tramore, Co. Waterford.
Richard J. Kelly, K. C., Hymany, 7 Ailsbury Road, Dublin. [See 1931]

5. In 1929 The Irish Manuscripts Commission addressed a communication to some of the chief public libraries and archives in Great Britain and Ireland requesting imformation as to the collections of MSS. and kindred materials in their charge.

In a reply from the ***John Rylands Library, Manchester . . . .***We have in this library a collection of Manuscripts in the Irish language and character, most of which are transcripts, with English translations in many cases, which with one exception, were acquired from the Earl of Crawford in 1901.

The collection consists of 136 volumes, many of which were acquired by the Earl of Crawford in 1875 at the sale of the library of the Irish scholar **Denis Henry Kelly, M.R.I.A.,** and include many translations into English by Kelly, and others, of early Irish poems and prose works.

The collection has not yet been catalogued. The Celtic scholar the late John Strachan was at the time of his death, engaged upon a catalogue of the collection, but death intervened before he had made much progress with the work. He regarded the collection as a most valuable one because although they are only transcripts, they represent in many cases lost MSS.

The only early and original MSS. Are a 15th century treatise of Materia Medica, which is known I believe to your Chairman, and poems of T. Gegagan and other pieces, 18th-19th century . . . .

6. Thomas Kelly son of William Kelly of Carluke, Lanarkshire, Scotland was **Lord Lieutenant and Provost of Glasgow** in 1929.

1930

1. S. M. Ellis published The *Life of **Michael Kelly**, Musician, Actor and Bon Viveur 1762-1826.* [See 18126]

2. Brig.-General Arthur James Kelly (1857-1930), C.B., died on January 20th. 1930. Born in 1857, he was the eldest son, of **Canon J.D. Kelly, of Manchester** (see 1912). He entered the army in 1876, and served in India, Canada, and the Mediterranean. He became instructor of Fortifications at the Royal Military College. He was Adjutant of the Royal Engineers Volunteers, and from 1905 to 1907 he commanded the

Merseyside Coast Defences, and the Liverpool Infantry Brigade, from 1908 to 1912. He served in the World War 1914-17, and was mentioned in despatches, and was awarded the C.B. After the War he became a member of the National Assembly of the Church of England. He **lived at Tor Newton House, Newton Abbot, Devon**, and was a member of the Torbay Yacht Club. He married Evelyn Hyacinth, daughter of Surgeon-General Smith, C.B., Q.H.P.

3. Joseph Kelly (1883-1930), miner, hotel proprietor, died in 21 West Park, Butte, Montana, of pneumonia. Joe was born in Gortletila, Belderrig, Ballina, Co. Mayo, in 1883. When he was a teenager he was brought to America by his brother P. J. and his sister Molly (See 1924). Joe became a copper miner, in Butte. Here he worked in mines that were a mile deep in parts in the Rocky Mountains that were a mile above sea level in Butte. The life expectancy of miners was very short. They died from accidents at work, pneumoconiosis (dust induced disease of the lungs), or tuberculosis. In 1924 when his sister Molly, who ran the Curtis Hotel, died, Joe who had helped his sister run it, took over the lease from the Curtis family. Joe never married. He is buried in St. Patrick's cemetery, Butte, in the family plot. [See 1824 (9), 1971 (2)]

4. Dr John Wesley O'Kelly (1848-1928), one of the oldest dentists in the state of Tennessee, died in July. He was born in Gallaway, Tenn., on April 4, 1848. He was the son of James P. O'Kelly and his wife Rebecca Tharp. The O'Kellys were an old Tennessee family. He first practiced as a dentist in Dardanelle. In 1889 he married Emily Jane Croom and they moved to Fort Smith in 1892. He was a member of the First Baptist church, the Woodmen of the World, and Belle Point lodge No 20 Masons, with which he had been affiliated since he was a young man. He was survived by his wife, three sons W. H. O'Kelly, Portland Or., Guy L., Paris, Ark., and Edgar N., passenger ticket agent for the Kansas City Southern Railway company at Union Station, an only daughter Mrs. B. M. McCurry of Tulsa, Oklahoma, and five grandchildren. He is also survived by three sisters. [I.N. See 1938]

5. Major Christopher Patrick John O'Kelly, V.C., M.C., died in a drowning accident in Lake Ontario, Canada. [See 1917 (9) and 1919 (13)]

6. Edward Kelly, poet, teacher and civil servant, was born in Kilcash, Slievenamon, Co. Tipperary in 1860. He was educated locally and attended the De La Salle College, Waterford and Belvedere College, Dublin. He returned to Tipperary in 1888 and taught for 12 years in the Workhouse in Carrick on Suir. During this time he played for Kickams, the local football team. He was also an excellent athlete and won the All-Ireland Hurdles Championship. In 1900 the workhouse was demolished and as a result he was out of work. He **immigrated to the USA** and found work as a civil servant in City Hall, Chicago. His love of Ireland remained undimmed and he **published poems** in the Irish Times mainly about his home place Kilcash and Slievenamon. In 1930 he published a collection of his poetry.
[In 1933 the Mayor of Chicago was Edward Joseph Kelly. J.M.K.]

7. Ballintogher Catholic Church was constructed in 1831. The **architect was Vincent Kelly.** Ballintogher is situated in Co. Sligo on the Collooney (6 m.) - Manorhamilton (12 m.) road.

1931

1. Rev. Francis Alphonsus Kelley, national chaplain of the American Legion died in Catskill, New York. He was born in Cohoes, New York, and studied at St. Michael's, Toronto, and St. Bernard's seminary, Rochester. He was pastor of Albany, Troy and Cairo, and served as chaplain of the 27th Division during World War I. He was decorated by the American and the British governments. In 1919, he became the first national chaplain of the American Legion.

2. Dr. John Joseph O'Kelly died on July 23 th. He graduated L.R.C.P. & S.I. in 1912.

3. Richard John Kelly, (1856 - 1931), K.C., F.R.S.A.I., J.P., Chevalier of the Star of Roumania, of 7 Ailsbury Road, Dublin, died on September 3, 1931. He was the elder son of, the late Jasper Kelly of Tuam, Co. Galway. He married Edith daughter of Bryan Mackay of Southampton. They had one son and six daughters. He was educated at Blackrock College, Dublin, and at Queens College, Galway. He was called to the Bar in 1886, and was appointed Assistant Legal Land Commissioner, 1908-11. He was second President of the Blackrock College Union in 1903. He was awarded a silver medal from the Royal City of Prague for distinguished services. He took silk in 1914. At the time of his death he was father of the

Western Circuit. He was a Director of the National Bank, Governor of the Richmond, Whitford, and Hardwicke Hospitals, member of the committee of reconstruction and redevelopment; J.P. for Dublin and Galway; and was editor and managing director of the Tuam Herald for fifty years. He was Commissioner for Connacht and Munster under the Military Services (Civil Liabilities Act), from 1916 to 1919. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, and was one of the founders and later was joint Hon. Secretary and finally Vice-President of the Galway Archaeology and Historical Society. He was a J.P., for Co. Galway and Dublin from 1887, and was a Governor of the Richmond Hospital. Kelly was Hon. Consul for the Government of Roumania, as well as for Estonia and Bolivia .He wrote a large amount of articles mainly on history and on legal matters. He also published *Popular and Patriotic Poetry.* His Dublin home was at Hymany, 7 Ailsbury Road, Dublin.

4. Arthur Kelly (1871-1931), formerly of Johnstown House, Athlone, died. He was born in Moss Hill, Strokestown, Co. Roscommon in 1871 and was the third son of James and Jane Kelly and married Margaret Coleman. After his marriage he went to America and joined his brother Charles after inheriting a ranch in Pendilton County, Kentucky, from uncles William and Frank Kelly.

5. Lieutenant-Colonel John Sherwood-Kelly (1880-1931), **V.C., C.M.G., D.S.O.,** died on August 18. He was the eldest son of Captain John S. "Bomb" Kelly, Frontier Army Military Police, who had been awarded The Royal Humane Society Bronze Medal for his part in saving the lives of twelve Italian sailors whose ship the *Nora Balla* in the sea at Paards Kral, Cape of Good Hope on December 8/9, 1874. Sergeant Kelly as he then was, with Privates' Wilson and Mythen of the F.A.M. Police rushed through the treacherous surf and conveyed a rope to the ship in the rescue. Sergeant Kelly's father, Private James Kelly, an Irishman, was as a member of the 11th Hussars, and had taken part in the Charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava.

James's grandson John was born in 1880, at Lady Frere, Queenstown, Cape Province, South Africa and was educated at Queenstown Grammar School, Dale College and St. Andrews College, Grahamstown. He did not like school and enlisted in the Cape Mounted Police in 1896 at the age of 16 and served in the Matebele revolt. In 1897 he joined the Rhodesian Police. He took part in the Boer War 1899-1902, where he was promoted in the field, and was mentioned in despatches and was awarded the Queen's Medal 4 clasps and the Kings Medal 2 clasps. H resigned his commission and enlisted as a private in the Somaliland Burgher Corps, and took part in the 3rd expedition against 'The Mad Mullagh', between November 1902 and July 1903. Returning to Transkei, he went into business as a trader and native labour recruiter. Kelly took part in the suppression of the Zulu Rebellion in 1906. Missing the action and attracted by the chance of a fight, he went to Belfast and enlisted in the Sherwood Foresters under an

assumed name, to fight against republican Irish insurgents. On the outbreak of World War I, Kelly was the first South African to volunteer his services. He joined the 2nd King Edward's Horse as a private in order to avoid being kept from the front for the purpose of training men and was transferred to the Norfolk still as a private but won rapid promotion (by December 10 he was gazetted Major). He served in the **Dardanelles** campaign as commanding officer with the 1st King's Own Scottish Borders. S-K was awarded the **DSO** for his fine leadership and remarkable gallantry displayed during an attack on a Turkish trench, when despite being wounded twice; he led his men to capture an enemy position. Only six men returned from the action. After ten months in the Dardanelles during which he had been wounded several times and gassed twice and a short time in Egypt he transferred to France, where he was attached to the 1st Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. On March 29, 1917 S-K became commanding officer with the rank of temporary Lt.-Colonel. Before entering the theatre of war, soldiers under his command did not like him. They felt that he had been

parachuted in as Commanding Officer of the Iniskillings, from the Norfolk's, over the head of the second in command of that regiment, who incidentally won a D.S.O., and M.C. The ranks also found Kelly repeatedly rude to them. They were treated with derision by the rest of the division who called them "Kellys Circus".

Kelly was awarded the **Victoria Cross**, for his actions on November 20, 1917 at **Marcoing**, 48 km south-west of Cambrai (the first occasion tanks were use in battle). He led his men in repeated attacks against German gun positions on the north bank of the L'Escaut canal. For four successive days S-K's tired battalion successfully defended their positions, despite shelling from enemy field guns and continuous sniping until relieved by the 1st Essex Regiment on November 25. The battalion had taken 54 prisoners, including five officers and killed three officers and 43 other ranks. The battalion's casualties were one officer and 20 men killed five officers and 116 other ranks wounded, with five men missing. Sherwood-Kelly was on sick leave in December 1917 but used the time to go to South Africa on a recruiting campaign. VC was presented to him by the King at Buckingham Palace on January 23, 1918.
Lieutenant-Colonel and Commanding Officer 12th (Norfolk Yeomanry) Battalion The Norfolk Regiment from September 26th 1918 until the end of the war. He was wounded five times and was mentioned in despatches seven times.

He served in the Russian relief force from May 1919 as CO 2nd Royal Hampshire Regiment in the Allied Expeditionary Force which had as its object military intervention on the side of the "White Russians" (pro Tsarist forces) who were in conflict with the "Red Russians" (pro Bolsheviks). On June 20 1919 Kelly was involved in action in North Russia in which he withdrew his battalion at a crucial point in the battle without firing a single shot. Several weeks later a letter by Sherwood-Kelly, strongly criticizing the Allied the Allied Expeditionary Force, was published in the London *Daily Express*. Three letters were published. For thus writing to the press on military matters whilst on active service, he was placed under arrest and subsequently **court-martialed** on October 28, 1919, at the Middlesex Guildhall. He was severely reprimanded and on November 11th he retired from the army. During the 1919 strike he worked voluntarily as a stableman for Southern Railways at Blackfriars.

He unsuccessfully contested a seat at Clay Cross Division of Derbyshire for the Conservative Party in 1923 and 1924.
In 1927 he went to Bolivia to develop roads, railways and river transport as part of a plan to settle the area with British colonists which was later abandoned. He had opened up contact for the first time between Buenos Aires and the Great Paraguayan River. He went big game hunting to Tanganyika in 1930 and contracted malaria and died at a Kensington (London) nursing home on August 18, 1931. He is buried at Brookwood Cemetery, Perbright, Surrey.

In 1916 he married the eldest daughter of the Hon G. H. Green, MLC, of Iandra Station, New South Wales, Australia.
In his spare time he took part in big game shooting. In his youth he was actively involved in rugby football, and cricket. He was also a keen oarsman. Later he was a member of the Author's Club.
His Victoria Cross was donated to the South African National War Museum by Mrs. I. H. Kelly. The donation included original photographs, i.e. John Sherwood Kelly in uniform in Russia in WW1, another of Captain Ted Kelly 1st S.A.J. & R.F.C., D.F.C., and Captain Cliff Kelly, S.A.H.A., in full uniform and MC medal group to Captain E.C. Kelly S.A.H.A. There was also an original letter dated June 12, 1940 from Flight Sergeant H. F. Kelly, S.A.A.F.
[See 1917 (10)]

6. Thomas Kelly (1886-), short story writer and playwright, was born in Co. Sligo, spent forty years working for the British Customs and Excise. He **wrote many short stories and plays**. Some of his stories were chosen by the publishers Jonathan Cape for their anthologies of *Best British Short Stories* in 1926 and 1927. His plays include **The Schemer** which was produced in Manchester in 1931 and were performed on the B.B.C. He also wrote several plays for broadcasting including *Word of Honour*, *Promotion* and *The Ticket.* These and some others of his plays were often produced in Ireland and England. He **lived** for most of his adult life **in Birmingham.**

7. The Galway Archaeological and Historical Society expressed its condolences on the death of Mr. **Thomas Kelly, a member** of the society.
8. Joe "Hambone" Kelly (Joseph Kelly) was arrested for manslaughter. He was arrested after he hit and killed a man while working as a "bouncer" lunch room.
In his earlier life Kelly was a prize fighter with a great punch. He showed great potential in his early career but faded as he stepped up in competition. His contests were explosive and full of action. Win or lose they did not last long. He defeated such men as George Shade, Wolf Larsen, Ernie McCabe and Archie Skinner.

His career lasted from 1921 to 1929. Most of his fights took place in Boston, Mass.

1932

1. Lawrence Kellie, singer, and composer, **died** in Polvarth House, St. Mawe's, Cornwall. He was born in 162, in London. He was the second son of George Kelly of London and Shanklin, Isle of Wight. Lawrence was educated at North Cheam. Originally destined for a career in law, he was articled to a firm of solicitors. Three years later in 1885, he entered the Royal Academy of Music where he was a pupil of Alberto Randegger. Kelly by now had changed his name to Kellie, made his Covent Garden debut at the Promenade concerts, in 1886. After that he gave concerts in all the large towns of the United Kingdom, and also in Paris. His compositions included seventy songs, duets, and poems.

2. Brig.-General Henry Theo. Kelly, C.B., C.M.G., of the British Army died. He was born in 1870 and was the eldest son of the late Lt.-Col. Henry Holdsworth Kelly; R.M.A. Henry was educated at Leamington College and the Royal Naval School. He entered the army in 1890 and served in the North West Frontier India (Tirah expedition) from 1897 to 1898 and was awarded a medal two clasps. He was with the special services in South Africa 1899-1900, where he was wounded, mentioned in dispatches, and awarded the Queen's Medal 4 clasp. In 1900 he was appointed Captain. He was Adjutant 1903-6, and was appointed Major in 1907 and Lieut.-Colonel in 1914 and became 1st. Class Instructor in the School of Gunnery from 1908 to 1912 and Staff Captain, at the War Office, 1912-14. He took part in the World War 1914-18 where he commanded the Royal Army 28th. Division in 1916 and the 16th. Army Corp, 1917-19. He was wounded and mentioned in despatches six times and was awarded C.B., C.M.G., Brevet Col., Croix de Guerre, Order of the Redeemer, 3rd. Class (Greece), Medal of Military Merit (Greece), 1914-15 Star. Kelly was Commander Artillery, 47th. (2nd. London) Division Territorial Army, 1920-24, and was attached to the War Office from 1924 to 1925. He retired from the army in 1925 and lived at 65 Earl's Court Square, London. He became a member of Kensington Borough Council in 1927.

In 1896 he married Elizabeth Leggatt. She died in 1898. In 1901 he married Mary Davies and they had one son Theo Edward who was born in 1903. Henry was also survived by his brothers, Admiral Sir John, Captain Harry and Admiral Sir William Archibald and by his sisters, Hilda C.B.E. and Elizabeth D.B.E. Henry resided at 24 Kensington Mansions, London S.W.5

[See 1919 (8)]

3. Florence Kelley (1859-1932), feminist and social reformer, died in Philadelphia, Pa. on February 17th, 1932.

She was born in Philadelphia, on Sept. 12, 1859, and later attended Cornell University, graduating B.A., in 1882, having been one of the first women to attend that institution. She was turned down for admission to Pennsylvania law school because of her sex, and subsequently did graduate studies at Zurich and soon embraced socialism, having been much influenced by the theories of Carl Marx. In 1887 she translated into English *The Conditions of the Working-class in England in 1844*.

On her return to the U.S.A. she agitated on behalf of the poorer classes having joined Jane Adams at Hull House, in Chicago. Her analyses of the slums and sweat shops played a major role in the passage of the Sweatshop Bill in 1893 in the Illinois legislature. She lived at Hull House, Chicago until 1899. In 1899 she moved to the Henry Street Settlement, in New York, and became secretary of the National Consumers League. She also was a champion for the advancement of coloured people. She wrote extensively about her work and its aims. Among her published work are *Some Ethical Gains Through Legislation* (1905), and *Modern Industry* (1914). She helped to establish the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. In 1919.

4. General Election held in Ireland. The pro treaty Cuman na Gaedheal party which had been in power since the foundation of the state, were beaten by De Valera's Republican Party, who had renamed the party Fianna Fail (the soldiers of destiny). As they did not have an overall majority they formed an alliance with the Labour Party.

Kellys who took part in that campaign were:-

Sean T. O'Kelly, (F. F.), elected, in Dublin North.
J.P. Kelly, (F. F.), elected in Meath**.**
Patrick M. Kelly, (C. n G.), defeated in Clare**.**
F. Kelly, (Labour), defeated in Galway.

5. The sea service between Sligo and Belmullet was discontinued. The route had been serviced by the ***SS Tartar***
Since it was **purchased in 1899 by the Sligo Steam Navigation Company** with assistance from the Congested District Board. She had been **built in 1896 in Scotland to transport herrings**. One of the later skippers of this vessel was **Captain "Redneck" Kelly**. [From 1932 to 1942 she was tied up in Sligo. She was sold to the Gaelic Shipping Company who sold her to an Egyptian businessman in 1946. She was **renamed *Dimitrios,*** and she **sank in a storm off the island of Crete in 1948.**
[Transatlantic Triumph and Heroic Failure by T. Collins, 2002, and told of "Redneck" Kelly by Tommie Kelly, formerly from Belmullet.]

6. Count Donal Patrick O'Kelly, a native of Gurtray, Portumna, Co. Galway was inaugurated as **Knight Sovran. Order of Malta**, Irish Association, in 1932. He was born in 1901 and was the 7th son of Count John Appleyard O'Kelly. Donal was educated at Clongowes Wood College, Naas, Co. Kildare.

7. Martin Kelly, Bohermore, Galway, was in a picture of the class of 1932 in the "Old Mon" or Monastery School, Galway. The "Mon" was amalgamated with the "Bish" as St. Patrick's School in 1954. [Shadows of Glass 1895-1960, V. Whitmarsh, 2003]

1933
1. Thomas Hughes Kelly (1865-1933), business executive, died in Paris on 22nd January. He was born in New York City in 1865. He attended Seton Hall School and studied law at Columbia University and became a director of his father Eugene Kelly's Banking Company. He supported the Easter Rising in Dublin in 1916 and was a noted philanthropist and donated the Lady Chapel in St. Patrick's Cathedral New York. He received three papal decorations. Thomas's father Eugene, multimillionaire businessman and banker was born in Trillick, Co. Tyrone was descended from the O'Kellys of Mullaghmore, Co. Galway. Several of his ancestors were Princes of Hy-Many.
A tombstone in the old cemetery of **Kilseery** a few miles from **Trillick reads "Edward Kelly** died January 22, 1822. Three parishes were blessed by his zeal and charity. A layman who saved many souls. His life was a series of prayers.
Under the above inscription is written:

Mary Kelly -1832
Bridget Kelly - 1833
Thomas Kelly - 1851

[See Main Hy-Many Family Tree] [In 1934 Thomas Hughes Kelly library was sold in New York by Order of George J. Gillespie Senior and George J. Gillespie Junior, Executors. His renowned collection of books about Ireland together with some prints including mezzotints by S. Arlent Edwards.]

2. James Edward Kelly (1855-1933), "the sculptor of American history", died.
He was born on July 30, 1855 in New York City, the son of Irish emigrant parents and was a student at National Academy of Drawing and A. S. L., and was taught by Theodore Robinson and Carl Hirshberg. Kelly studied wood engraving. He worked for *Illustrated Scribners, St. Nicholas, and Harpers* etc until 1881. After that he worked exclusively as a sculptor. He produced a great body of work. Among his most notable works, were *Molly Pitcher* 1855, *Sheridan's Ride,* bronze busts of Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and Hancock. He also created an equestrian statue of Colonel Roosevelt at San Juan Hill. He produced busts of Admiral Dewey, Admiral Samson and other and other Spanish-American war commanders. He also produced a bust of Thomas Edison. The above is but a sample of this man's prodigious body of work. He was one of the founders of the Arts Students League. He was married to Louise.

3. The Fianna Fail Labor alliance who had ruled the country for less than a year began to break down towards the end of 1932. The Fianna Fail government who had withheld the land annuities payments, which precipitated the economic war with the British. This as well as the economic protectionism was resisted strongly by Cuman Na Gael. De Valera called an election in January 1933. This resulted in them getting an overall majority for the first time.
The following Kellys took part in the election:-
Sean T. O'Kelly, (F. F.), elected in Dublin North.
T. Kelly, (F. F.), elected in Dublin South.

4. Hitler appointed Chancellor of Germany. This later resulted in World War II which resulted in the death of thousands of Kelly.

5. Chicago World's Fair was held. "I doubt if the mayor is a reliable weather vane when it comes to art and morality" was said by the manager of the Oriental Village after **Mayor Edward J. Kelly** turned bashful pink at seeing women dancers scantily clad.
"Maybe it isn't so healthy being Mayor of Chicago. Two of them have been shot you know", said Mayor Kelly in 1933.
During the same year of 1933, Mayor Kelly presented the Freedom of Chicago to Italo Balbo, Mussolini's flamboyant Air Minister who was travelling with the twenty four seaplane fleet which was on a worldwide propaganda tour and had landed on Lake Michigan.
Kelly had succeeded Mayor Anton J. Cermack who had been fatally shot while sitting beside Franklin D. Roosevelt. After becoming mayor, Kelly created Chicago's first truly functional political machine that would survive until near the end of the 20th century. The machine was modelled on Tammany Hall and made Chicago "the city that worked". [Kelly was to rule Chicago for 14 years. His rule was more ruthless and efficient than anything that went before. **See 1944 (8)]**

6. Ellen Kelly, New Market on Fergus died and was buried in Quinn Abbey, County Clare.

7. Harding High School, St. Paul, Minnesota, were defeated 12-6 by St. Thomas's in American Football despite great running by Creneo and **Coley Kelly.** [Later Coley Kelly worked at a summer job in Hamms Brewery with the future Dr John Larkin. Coley later became a teacher and coach at Central High School, St. Paul]

8. James J. Kelly died in Philadelphia, PA, U.S.A, January 21, 1933 and is buried in the New Cathedral Cemetery, Philadelphia**.** He was **born** in **Knockmore, Foxford**, and County Mayo in June 1852. His parents were **Thomas Kelly** and Ann Gillen**.** About 1870 he married Margaret Joyce from Ireland (b. May 1855). Her parents were Thomas Joyce and Catherine.
She died in St. Ann's Parish, Philadelphia on June 10, 1914 and is buried beside her husband in New Cathedral Cemetery. They had six children.

1934
1. R. Talbot Kelly (1861-1934), R.I., R.B.C., F.Z.S., Commander of the Medjidie, **painter,** died. He was born in 1861. He was son of Robert George Kelly, a painter and teacher of art, and grandson of Commander of R. Nugent Kelly of the Royal Navy. He was educated in Birkenhead School, and later studied art under his father. Talbot left England in 1882, and worked almost entirely abroad, mainly in Morocco, Egypt and Burma. He spent a summer in Iceland in 1891, and went on sketching expeditions to the Italian lakes and the Cote d'Azur. He is best known for his Oriental work. He exhibited at Paris, Rome and many other continental galleries. His work is exhibited in many major galleries. He has also written a number of books, including, *Egypt, Painted and Described, Burma Painted and described.*

2. John Joseph O'Kelly (Sean Ua Ceallaigh, pseudonym. "Sceilg" (1872-1957), published his *Elements of Irish Art.* O'Kelly was born on Valencia Island, Co. Kerry and in 1904 he married Nora, daughter of Patrick O'Sullivan, of Lisbawn, Co. Kerry. In 1918 he was elected a Sinn Fein M.P., to the British Parliament but like the other Sinn Fein M.P.s he did not take his seat. In the elections for the first Dail he was elected T**. D. for Counties Louth and Meath** (1921-23); Chairman of Dail Eireann (1919-21); Speaker of Dail Eireann (1925-30). He was **Minister of Education** 1919-22; **President of the Gaelic League 1919-23; President of Sein Fein** 1926-30; editor of *Banba,* **Catholic Bulletin**, and **Camán**; Hon. Secretary of the Preservation of the Irish Language and was author of more than a dozen standard books in Irish and a score of books and pamphlets in English Among his books were *Saothar ár Sean I bCéin,* Dublin 1904 (the work of our ancestors abroad); *Beatha Lorcáin. Naomhtha* Uí Thuathail, Dublin 1905 (a life of St. Laurence O'Toole).
He resided at 173 Botanic Road, Dublin.

3. The Daily Express of October 1 published a story with the heading Doctor's Trick on Wife. The article states "Allegations that the attempted suicide of a London doctor was staged as a trick to bring his wife home and thus nullify a maintenance order on which he owed £50 were made at Sunderland County Police Court on Saturday.

Mrs... Ann B. Kelly summoned her husband, **Dr. Ignatius Patrick Kelly** of Stockwell Park Road, London, for arrears under the order.
Dr. Kelly contended that he and his wife had been reconciled, and that the order had been nullified by his wife living with him in London.
The magistrates said that they were not satisfied that cohabitation had taken place, and Dr. Kelly was ordered to pay £20 within two weeks and to keep up the payments of £2 per week or go to prison for two months. He had it was stated been to prison once for arrears.
Mrs... Kelly stated that she would not have gone to London from Ripon, where she was staying, but for a telegram which she had received, stating her husband had attempted suicide and wanted to see her. This was shortly before the summons she had taken out became returnable.
She went to London and found her husband in bed and believed he was much worse than was actually the case. She had a bed placed for her in her husband's room, so that she could nurse him.
There was some talk of reconciliation, and she agreed if he would give up his association with a woman in London. He would not agree to this, so she went back to Ripon.
Dr. Kelly said that at the beginning of September he was financially embarrassed and tried to get out of it by taking some sleeping tablets. He denied that the attempted suicide was a trick to get his wife to come to London."

5. Rev. Bernard Kelly of Corpus Christy Church, London edited *Butlers Lives of the Saints***.**

6. In 1927 William Butler Yeats the poet invited Ninette de Valois to establish a ballet school at the Abbey Theatre, Dublin. This closed in 1934 for lack of funds**. Muriel Kelly one of the students founded her own ballet school in Dublin.**

1935
1. Dean John J. Kelly (c1848-1935), P.P., Addergoole died. She was **born in Clare St.., Ballina**, Co. Mayo. He **began his studies for the priesthood, in the Irish College, in Paris**. Due to the outbreak war on the Continent he matriculated in Maynooth on August 27 1866 and was ordained there on May 30, 1871. He was curate in Kilmacshalgan, Addergoole, Crossmolina, and Administrator in Moygownagh and Backs. He was then appointed Parish Priest of Kilmacshalgan in 1889. In 1896 he was appointed P.P. of **Addergoole** where he remained until his death. He was a fervent Nationalist and was a great supporter of the ordinary people in their fight for fairness with their oppressors. While P.P. in Kilmacshalgan he spent some time in prison because of his support of the downtrodden. He was a special champion of the peasants especially when the eviction gangs came. Several times they were thwarted from completing their dastardly deeds by the intervention of Fr Kelly. He built Bofeenaun church in 1912.

2. Melville Clyde Kelly, (1883-1935), Representative from Pennsylvania, died in an accident resulting from cleaning a gun. He was born in Bloomfield, Muskingum County, Ohio, on August 4th. 1883 and attended Muskingum College, New Concord He started newspaper publishing at Braddock, Pa., in 1903 and started the Braddock Leader in 1904. In 1907 he purchased the Daily News and Evening Herald and amalgamated them into the Daily News-Herald. He was elected to the State house of representatives 1910-13 and was elected to the U.S. house of representatives from 1913 to 1915 and from 1917-1935. He died in a local hospital at Putxsutawney, after his accident and was buried in Mahoning Union Cemetery.

3. June 16, this year was a red letter day for the people of Gortunumera, the half parish of Portumna. This feast of the Holy Trinity was the day that that had been long awaited. The beautiful new church was opened and blessed by Bishop Dignan. This was no ordinary church. It had a previous existence. It was a recycled house of worship. It had started life in the new town of Ballygar, Co. Galway, as a house of worship for the Protestants of that town. **Denis Henry Kelly, who lived in Nearby Castlekelly** (formerly Aughrane), and had an estate of over 15,000 Irish acres, went on a building junket. First he did major reconstruction on his home at Castlekelly. His next venture was t build a town near his home. This he called Ballygar. This town had a square at one end and a diamond at the other end of the town. Here he built a gem of a church made out of cut limestone. Kelly whose great grandfather John had conformed to the Protestant faith had high hopes of filling the building with worshipers. He was actively involved with a network of proselytisers who were trying very hard to get the Catholics to the superstitious ways of popery and its leader the antichrist. The arrival of the potato famine was a Godsend for those such as D. H. Kelly, who were actively involved in this work. The Parish Priest of Athleague wrote poems of denunciation about Kelly and his lieutenants. All the building and the loss of income had a devastating effect on Kelly who had to sell Castlekelly and its

15,000 acres in 1853. The anticipated arrival of great numbers of converts never materialized for him. In the late 1920's the church was closed and was put on the market for sale.
Forty three miles away in Gortnacooheen, near Gortunumera, the old church was in need of repair and was too small for the congregation that had grown after division of the Clanrickard estate in 1919. In October 1923 a meeting of the parishioners was held. Various options were considered such as renovating the old church or building a new one. The decision was to build a new church. A letter was received from Owen Larkin a building contractor that the Protestant church in Ballygar was for sale and he advised them to buy it. On receipt of the letter Monsignor Joyce the Parish Priest went to Ballygar and inspected the building and was impressed. Next a group that included many of the leaders of the local community in Gortunumera visited Ballygar. They too were impressed. The church was purchased for £450 and a contract for £470, was made with a builder called Hession to demolish the building and to transfer it to Gortunumera. Two Fordson tractors recently manufactured by the son of an Irish emigrant in his new factory in Cork were used to pull trailers the forty three miles of unpaved road to Gortunumera. As the tractors were fitted with iron wheels they were covered with rubber to avoid damage to the roads. In all 800 tons of building material was transported. The site at Gortunumera was donated by John Joe Madden, a local farmer. To accommodate 500 people the original building needed to be lengthened by 15 feet. The extra stone was quarried locally. It took five years before sufficient funds were collected to start the work. Work began with the laying of the foundations, after the harvest was saved, in the early days of the winter, of 1933. The local men gave their services free. Sometimes as many as a hundred men were present. This was an excellent example of the old Irish self help, system called Meithel. The local women also played their part both in fund raising and in keeping the volunteer men folk fed.
On Sunday 13th. Of May 1934, the foundation stone was laid by Dr. Dignan, Bishop of Clonfert. The stone masons next moved in with their helpers. The pace of progress surprised everyone.
On the feast of the Holy Trinity, June 16th 1935, Dr. Dignan, assisted by Monsignor Joyce P. P., and a choir of clergy blessed and dedicated the re-erected old Kelly church and dedicated it to 'The Ascension of the Lord.' Today Kelly's church lives on, as a place where the same Lord is venerated through the Roman rite, instead of through the Anglican rite. Work on the bell tower began in 1937. It was called the 'Exiles Tower'.

4. FOR KELLYS ONLY!
"Kellysgrove" Ballsbridge
May 7 to 11, 1935

"Irish Independent" Fellowship of Kellys
Your reply to the announcement regarding the Kelly family which appeared in the "Irish Independent" was duly filed for attention when our plans were completed for the formation of the "Irish Independent" Fellowship of Kellys. All arrangements are now ready for the inauguration of this Fellowship in connection with the Spring Show next week. Our unusually original stand at this show will be known as "Kellysgrove" and we invite the entire name Kelly (or O'Kelly or O'Ceallaigh) to visit Kellysgrove, sign "The Book of the Kellys" and receive a handsome badge of the "Fellowship of the Kellys." **Should it be inconvenient** for you to come to the Spring Show, the badge will be sent to you free on receipt of 2d. For postage. Please watch for an interesting announcement tomorrow at our stand regarding prizes we are going to award the Kellys. As genuine Kelly you will be interested. Although you belong to one of the most populous and most numerous families of the Irish race, and although we have had specially designed and manufactured an enormous supply of "Fellowship of Kelly" badges correct family shield, and all executed in Dublin, we ask you to apply at once for your badge. As a Kelly we are sure you will be proud to wear this very neat and artistic symbol, but so many Kellys responded already to our Press notices that we are just a bit nervous as to whether our huge supply of badges will be sufficient to satisfy what we expect to be an avalanche of applications from the Kellys all over the world.

In any case, whether there are trams, busses or not, as a Kelly, don't fail to come along and meet one of Ireland's outstanding members of your great family---"The O'Kelly Mór." He'll be there, and what he does not know back over 1,000 years about your numerous family is not worth a single thought. He is a perfect mine of authenticated Kelly lore.

T. A. Grehan,
Manager, "Kellysgrove."
Spring Show, Ballsbridge.

[The above was a handout or flyer distributed at the time. The word "Kellysgrove" was the home of W. J. Kelly and it also was the name of the surrounding town land south of Ballinasloe on the road to Eyrecourt.

The house was formerly a three story house which with its estate was sold to the Earl of Cloncarty for £11,500 in the early 1850's. Michael Kellymore who was known as "The O'Kelly Mór" lived in Loughrea and was a well known archaeologist. He rode around Loughrea on his bicycle. J.M.K.]

5. James Patrick Kelly born at 209th Street Decatur Avenue in the **Bronx**, N.Y., and later C. 1960 went to California to become a policeman but was never heard of again. His father as **James Aloysius Kelly** born on September 17, 1898 in **Roscommon**, Ireland. He met Mary Bridget Shanley while they both worked for the heirs of the Four Rose Whiskey Fortune. She was born March 23, 1904 in Co. Leitrim in Ireland. They also had a daughter **Josephine Eileen Kelly** who married John James Grady. James Aloysius died about 1930's. He had two brothers Joseph and Peter. "It is said that there may have be aristocratic blood in the family line and that there are priests, nuns, and police officers in the family and that some of them may have gone to Canada to join the Mounties." [Marmie Grady KFGF 11/01]

1936

1. The National Outlook was the title of the Inaugural Sinn Fein **address, delivered by J. J. O'Kelly (Sceilg)**, in October 1936.

2. Admiral of the Fleet (British), Sir John Donald Kelly, (1871-1936), died on November 4, 1936. He was born in 1871 and was the second son of Lt-Colonel Holdsworth Kelly, he married Mary daughter of Thomas Hussey Kelly, of Sydney Australia. She was sister of the composer and Olympic Gold medallist (in rowing) Frederick Septimus Kelly, (see 1916).

John Donald or "Joe" as he was better known as, was educated privately, and entered the Royal Navy in 1882. He was a 1st. Lieutenant on the H.M.S. Forte, during the latter part of the South African war (1902), and landed in command of Naval Detachment, for the defence of Port Nolloth, Cape Colony. He was promoted Commander in 1904. He became Captain in 1911. He was in command of the light cruiser *Dublin,* in the Mediterranean, a month before the outbreak of World War I. Here he distinguished himself. The *Dublin* together with her sister ship the *Gloucester* which was under the command of his younger brother Captain (William Archibald) Howard Kelly (later Admiral Howard Kelly), spotted the German battle-cruiser *Goeben,* when she eluded the British battle cruiser squadron. (See 1952). The Kelly brothers in their 4,800 ton light cruisers shadowed the giant 22,640 German battle-cruiser for twenty four hours and only ceased the chase when ordered to do so by the Commander-in-Chief. Joe later commanded the *Devonshire* and *Weymouth* and from 1917 to the end of the war the battle-cruiser the *Princess Royal.* In 1919, he was appointed director of the Operations Division of the Naval Staff at the Admiralty, being promoted rear-admiral in 1921. From 1922 to 1923 he was he was rear-admiral of the home fleet. A detachment of the home fleet under the command of Kelly was sent to the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles during the disturbances in Turkey. There they spent several months. In 1924 he joined the Board of the Admiralty, as vice-admiral. He was promoted to the rank of vice-admiral in 1926. He returned to sea in 1927 in command of the first battle squadron and as second in command of the Mediterranean Fleet. He was appointed admiral in 1930. In 1931a political crisis occurred which resulted in a mutiny in the Home Fleet at Invergordon in Scotland in September. Kelly was chosen as commander-in-chief with a mission to restore discipline in the fleet. He performed this task with understanding, compassion, and firmness. The result earned him the respect and gratitude of all ranks in the navy, both officers and men for his rapid restoration of the discipline and morale of the Home Fleet. the was lauded by both sides in the conflict. In recognition of his actions he was appointed G.C.V.O. in 1932.

In 1934 he was appointed principal naval aide-de-camp to the King, and commander-in-chief at Portsmouth. In 1936 on the day before his retirement at the age of sixty-five, he was promoted to admiral of the fleet. He retired to his home at Greenham Hall, Taunton. Four months later he died in London on November 4th 1936, and was buried at sea with full military honours.

Admiral Sir John Kelly was a man of great physique, a superb seaman, a man of strong common sense and sympathy, who had great courage, determination and strength of character. His ancestors were natives of Hy-Many. One was Professor of Medicine in Oxford University. They produced many eminent clerics for the Church of England. It is as fighting men that the family will best be remembered. He was brother of Brig.-General Henry Edward Theodore Kelly C.B., C.M.G., (See 1932), and Admiral Sir Howard Kelly, (See 1952). He also had two uncles who had been rear-admirals as well as a plethora of relatives who were senior officers in the armed forces. He also had an eminent sister Dame Elizabeth Kelly, D The one sad cloud was that Sir John Donald and his brother Sir Howard hated each other intensely according to Commander Bill King.

A destroyer which was launched on October 25, 1938 by Antonia his daughter was named HMS Kelly in

his memory. A film "In which we Serve" was made in 1942 and was based on the sinking of the ship in 1941. [See 1941 (5)].

3. Major Arthur Dillon Denis Kelly, J.P., (1853-1936) self styled "The O'Kelly", as did his father before him, died in Duleek, Co. Meath, on March 14th. He was the eldest son of General Sir Richard Denis Kelly, (see 1897). His mother was Ellen, daughter of Sir William Dillon, of Lismullen, Co. Meath. In 1895, he married Henrietta Chichester, who was a niece of the 10th. Viscount Masserene and Ferrard. He was educated at Wellington College, and joined the Border Regiment.. His family had formerly lived at Mucklon, Co.. Galway, before moving to Weston, Co.. Meath.

4. Lieutenant R. J. B. Kelly, died in Lucknow, India, on June 19th., as a result of a motor accident. He was son of **Major Carlisle Kelly, M.C., MD,** of Stroud, Freshwater, Isle of Wight, England, a retired member of the Royal Army Medical Corp.

5. P. "Purty" Kelly was a member of the Mayo Senior football team that won the All-Ireland title.

6. Eugenia Kelly (1895-1936), younger daughter of Edward J. And Helen M. Pearsal Kelly died on September 2, 1936 in Manhattan at the age of 41. She was granddaughter of the multimillionaire Eugene Kelly who was born in Trillick, Co. Tyrone and as a youth immigrated to New York and died there in 1894 with an estate worth about $15 million. Eugenia had a strained relationship with her sister and mother.

According to the New York Times of May 24, 1915, "John F. McIntyre, counsel for Mrs Helen M. Kelly, 11 East Sixty Third Street, who has caused the arrest of her daughter Eugenia, age 19 years old and heiress to $600,000, on a charge of incorrigibility .....One of the subpoenas was by Mrs. Ralph Thomas, formerly Mrs Frank J. Gould, a sister of Eugenia. Detective O'Farrell, who kept track of Miss Kelly for several weeks on behalf of Mrs Kelly, will testify today what he learned of the girls wayward companions."

On May 26, 1915 the *Times* reported that Miss Kelly said "*.....she would renounce night life on the cabarets and tango parlours of Broadway. Those interested in the case believe that Eugenia has given up her former tango associates and that that chapter in her life is closed. There remains only the inquiry into the girl's financial affairs and the search to recover $10,000 worth of jewellery she is believed to have sold or given to someone to pawn. It is probable that Miss Kelly will tell her mother to what extent she has involved the estate* by *giving notes and that she will tell who introduced her to Produce Exchange Bank and where she got the $4,000 she deposited there."*

Immediately following the reconciliation of Eugenia and her mother, they sailed for San Francisco to attend the World Fair; however within weeks of their return Eugenia eloped with Al Davis, a well known dancer and entertainer and they married on November 17, 1915. At the time of the marriage to Davis, Eugenia was to receive $600,000 from her father's estate at the age of 21. Prior to that time, she drew $10,000 a year that Mrs Kelly received from her husband's estate for the maintenance of her daughter.

There were no children born of this marriage which ended in divorce in 1922.

In May 1926, Eugenia married Clement Ballen, Vice Consul for Peru at St. Agnes's Church, Baltimore. Mr Ballen was son of A. C. Ballen and Mrs Elvira Ayula de Ballen of Lima Peru. There were no children of this marriage

According to city records, Eugenia Kelly Ballen died suddenly at the age of 41, on September 2, 1936 in Manhattan. She was survived by her husband. She was buried in Calvary Cemetery in the Kelly family plot. [Above details from Thomas E. Kelly]

7. Larry [Laurence M.] Kelley, American Footballer Player; All American end, Yale, 1934-36; won **Heisman Trophy** in 1936. Kelly was born on May 30, 1915 in Conneaut, Ohio.

1937

1. Sir Samuel Kelly, Chairman of John Kelly, Ltd., Coal Importers, Belfast, died in 1937. He was the largest coal dealer in Ireland. Kelly spent £200,000 on equipment sinking a coal mine and installing the infrastructure for a large operation near Coalisland, Co. Tyrone, between 1922 and 1924. Insufficient preparatory work was done on the project. The initial results looked promising and a wide seam of coal was found. Soon many faults were found in the rock structure which resulted in the cost of the coal being

produced was three times more expensive than coal produced in England. Kelly an avowed Unionist, who had been a gunrunner for the Ulster Volunteer Force (an illegal loyalist paramilitary organization) , during the first World War. They feared that the British Government would force a United Ireland on the people. Samuel was on the board of about twenty different companies, in Ireland and Scotland. He was at one time Chairman of Belfast Chamber of Commerce. He lived at Hollywood Co. Down.

2. a general Election was held in the Irish Free State, and a new constitution, was put to the people, in a referendum, on the same day. The referendum was the brain child of Eamon De Valera.
The following Kellys were candidates in the election :-

Sean T. O'Kelly was elected**,** in Dublin North West.

James P. Kelly, (F. F.), was elected in Meath**-Westmeath.** He was T. D for County Meath 1932-37. He was a member of Meath County Council from 1920; Member of Navan Board of Guardians 1913-21 and its chairman from 1917-21 when it was abolished.. He was a Justice of the Republican Courts in 1920. In his early years he was a noted athlete. He resided at Monktown, Garlow Cross, Navan, Co. Meath.

P. Kelly (Fine Gael), was defeated, in Galway West.

3. Purty Kelly (Mayo) was captain of the Connacht Gaelic Football team that won the Railway Cup.

4. Lady Mary Kelly, widow of Admiral Sir John Kelly, died. (See 1936).

5. Major-General Francis Henry Kelly, C.B., C.M.G., died on March 18th**.** He was born in 1859, and was the son of the late James Kelly, Commander and Owner of Mercantile Marine. He was educated at Bristol Grammar School and at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. He entered the Royal Engineers in 1879, and was made Captain in 1889, Major in 1897, Lt.-Col. in 1898, Colonel in 1902, and Maj.-General in 1909. He served in Burma, 1885-86, and was mentioned in despatches and was awarded a medal with clasps. In 1907 he served in the North West Frontier, in India, 1897 (despatches, medal with clasp); Tirah 1897-98 (despatches, brevet Lt.-Col. clasp) ; Waziristan, 1901-2, (clasp); A..A. G. Quetta District 1900-05 ; Member of Indian Survey Committee 1904-05. (thanks of Government of India) ; Commanded Karachi Brigade, 1905-07 ; Ahmednagar Brigade 1907-11 : troops in South China 1913-15 ; served European War 1914-18 ; commanded troops in China and afterwards 69th Division (despatches, appreciation of Lords of the Admiralty, thanks of the Government of Hong Kong, C.M.G., medal) ; retired 1918 ; Regional Director of Pensions 1919-24 ; Commissioner of Boy Scouts Camberly District. His address was The Den, Upper Park Road, Camberley. T.

6. Rev. Edward Kelly, Canadian Priest, died in Toronto, on September 6th. He was ordained R.C. priest in 1905. His *History of St.. Paul's Parish, Toronto* was published in 1923, in Toronto.

7. Rev. John Kelly, a native of Myshal, County Carlow, died on November 23. He was educated at Carlow College 1881-88 and was ordained in 1888 for Kildare and Leighlin. He was curate at Portarlington, Newbridge, Monasterevin, Edenderry and Killeigh. He was Parish Priest in Suncroft 1915-32. He retired in 1932.

8. Edward Joseph Kelly M.A. (R.U.I) ; Barrister, King's Inns, 1917 ; K.C. 1930; Bencher 1937; was **M.P. For East Donegal 1910-22.** He was son of Peter Kelly, Mall House, Ballyshannon, Co. Donegal. Born in 1883 he married Mollie, daughter of the late William Hickey of Lucerne, Clontarf, Dublin. His residence was Fortwilliam, 50 Mount Merrion Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.

1938

1. Major-General George Charles Kelly, C.B., D.S.O., died, on April 19th. Born in 1880, he was son of Lieut.-Colonel George Charles Kelly, 60th. Rifles. He was educated at Wellington College, and at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant Kings Royal Rifle Corp, in 1899. He served in South Africa, 1899-1902. There he was severely wounded and was awarded the Queen's Medal and six clasps, and was mentioned in dispatches twice. He served in Somaliland 1903-4, where he was awarded a medal and two clasps. He was Adjutant M. I. N. Regiment Nigeria, 1907-8. He became Captain in 1908, and was Staff-Captain of the 6th. Infantry Brigade of the British European Forces, 1914 -5. He was

promoted to the rank of Major in 1915. He was Lt.-Col. commanding the 17th Middlesex Regiment in France in 1917. He was made Brig.-Gen. and was put in charge of the 2nd. Infantry Brigade, 1918-19. He was wounded twice, mentioned in despatches six times, and was awarded the British War Medal, Victory Medal, D.S.O., 1914 Star, and the Legion of Honour. He married Florence Hudson of Yokohama, in 1913.

2. Denis Francis Kelly, merchant, died, in Bergen, Norway, on 23rd July. He was born in Chicago, Illinois, in 1868. He entered business and became manager of Mandel Brothers department stores, in Chicago in 1901-3. He became president of another store, The Fair 1925-28, and was elected president of the National Retail Dry Goods Association in 1931. He was head of the laymen's committee of Catholic Charities in Chicago from 1918, until his death.

3. R. L. F. Kelly represented Australia at rugby football. In 1936 he played against New Zealand, in 1937 against South Africa and in 1938 he was capped against New Zealand.

4. General election was held in Ireland. The following Kellys contested the election :-
Sean T. O'Kelly, (F. F.), elected in Dublin North West.
J.P. Kelly, (F. F.), elected in Meath.

5. Tommy Kelly, teenage actor of Hollywood, played the title role in David O. Selznick production of the silent film *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer.*

6. Mrs.. Emily Jane O'Kelly, of Fort Smith, Arkansas, died in July 1938. She was born in Pinson, Tenn., Feb. 9, 1853 to William and Caroline Carrington Croom, a prominent Tennessee family. She married in October 3, 1889 **Dr John Wesley O'Kelly,** who had been a widely known dentist in Fort Smith. He predeceased her in 1930. Asahe was a member of the First Baptist Church and was active in church work until she became an invalid. She is survived by two sons Edgar N. O'Kelly, Fort Smith agent for Kansas City Southern railroad, Guy L. O'Kelly, Roseville, Ark., a daughter Mrs. Ben M. Curry, Tulsa, Oklahoma ; two half sisters Mrs. Mattie J. Arendall, Conway, Ark., Mrs. Maggie McCoy, Jackson, Tenn., ; a half brother Walter R. Croom, McAllister, Oklahoma ; five grand children and one great grandchild. [I.N.]

1939
1. John Hall Kelly, appointed Canadian High Commissioner to Eire.

2. Edward Festus Kelly, J.P., formerly Chairman of Kelly Directories, died on June 23rd. He was born in 1854 and was the eldest son, of Edward Robert Kelly. He was educated at Westminster College. He was Master of the New Forest Deerhounds from 1894 to 1901. He was a progressive farmer and was helped to introduce the cultivation of sugar beet to England. He lived at Donnington Castle House, at Newbury, Berkshire. He was a member of the Carlton and Conservative Clubs, in London.

3. Louis O'Kelly de Galway, son of Count Prosper O'Kelly de Galway, died. He was born in 1839.

4. Rodolphe O'Kelly de Galway son of Louis (above), died.

5. Mrs.. Eliza Kelly Brady, from Fernandina, Florida, wrote her life story in November. "I was the only child of **Daniel Kelly and Mary Russel Kelly,** who settled in Fernadina in 1852. My father came from Sligo, Ireland and my mother from Dublin." In 1890 she married Anthony Rogers Brady who opened an exclusive furniture store in Nassau County, which he operated until the time of his death. They had two children Mrs.. Lewis Chadwick and Anthony Rogers Brady (b. 1898). **In 1939, he was Lieutenant-Commander of the aerial squadron in Pearl Harbour**.

6. Rev. John Kelly, from Main Street, Portlaoise, died on May 23, 1939. He was educated at Carlow College 1902-8 and was ordained in 1908 for the diocese of Kildare and Leighlin. After ordination he taught at Knockbeg College before his appointment as curate in Rathvilly and Rathoe. He was military chaplain 1917-18. Following this he was curate in Rathoe, Luggacurren, and Myshal. He had been curate in Raheen from 1934 until the time of his death.

7. J. Redding Kelly, artist, died at his home at 21 West 125th Street., New York, in 1939. He was born in New York City and was a pupil of the National Drawing Academy. He was awarded the Suydam Silver

Medal by the N.A.D. In 1895 and the Canon Prize in 1897. He was a member of the Schetch Club.

8. Harding High School opened the Basketball season by defeating Humboldt H.S. 23-20. Lead by Steve Lee**, Earl Kelly, Gene Kelly** and others, the team was destined to win Harding's first Basketball Championship. [USA]

9. R. J. Mowatt, M.A., D.Litt., late Professor of History in the **University of Bristol and Thomas Kelly, M.A.**, published *The Middle Ages, From the Fall of Rome to the Renaissance.* Prior to this they had collaborated in other Secondary School Books, *The Ancient World, The Middle Ages* and *Early Modern Age.*

10. Kellys in the British Services and Others who died this year.

Stoker 1st Class Albert Edward Kelly, D/KX82448, age 25, H.M.S. (No ships name), **Royal Navy, died** on Wednesday **December 13, 1939** and is commemorated on Panel 34, Column 3, on **Plymouth Naval Memorial, Devon, England. He was son of Robert and Emma Kelly, Everton, Lancashire.**

Able Seaman Denis Kelly, D/J 7490, age 46, *H.M.S. Courageous,* Royal Navy, died on Sunday **September 17, 1939** and is commemorated on Panel 33, Column 2 on **Plymouth Naval Memorial, Devon.** He was **son of William and Mary Ellen Kelly, Skibbereen, Co. Cork.**

Trimmer Michael Kelly, age 19, S.S. Orsa (Glasgow), Merchant Navy, died on Saturday **October 21, 1939.** He was **son of Michael and Joan Kelly, Glasgow.** Commemorated on Panel 77, **Tower Hill Memorial, London.** [Comm. Men of Merchant Navy and Fishing Fleets who died in both wars.]

Leading Aircraftman Walter Gerard Kelly, 620024, 49Squadron, Royal Air Force, died on Thursday November 23, 1939 and is buried in Grave 5, in the old part of Scanpton (St. John the Baptist) Churchyard, Linconshire.

1940

1. ***Partition, Dail Eireann comes of Age*** was the title of a lecture given at Sinn Fein Headquarters, Dublin on Jan. 21., by J. J. Kelly.

2. Most Rev. **Michael Kelly**, **Archbishop of Sydney, Australia**, **died.** He was born in January 1849 outside New Ross, Co.. Wexford, in 1850, and was educated at the Christian Brothers School, Waterford and St. Peter's College, Wexford, and completed his studies at the Irish College, Rome. Ordained for the Diocese of Ferns, in 1872, and was a member of the House of Missions, Enniscorthy from 1872 to 1891. Kelly was Rector of the Irish College, Rome, from 1891 to 1901. In 1901 he was appointed Titular Bishop of Acrida and Coadjutor Archbishop of Sydney, and succeeded as Archbishop of Sydney, in 1911. In 1922 he had a coadjutor appointed to assist him. He was Dr Michael Sheehan, the distinguished catechetical scholar from Maynooth who returned to Ireland in 1937 and was succeeded by Dr Norman Thomas Gilroy (later Cardinal) who became Archbishop, after Kelly's death. Pope Pius XI made Kelly a Papal Count and assistant at the Pontifical Throne in 1926.

The 1930's saw Kelly gradually retiring from public view, overtaken by age and ill health. As a result of his longevity he carried into the twentieth century the attitudes and style of 19th century Ireland. Immensely strong in areas of simple piety and individual religion he supervised a fortress church, at war with the world and Protestantism. It was hostile to any lay initiative and insistent on total clerical control.

He died on March 8, 1940 and is buried in the Kelly Memorial Chapel in St.. Mary's Cathedral, Sydney. The tablet says 'Born in Ireland 1850, died here 1940. The beautiful mosaic floor of the chapel features flannel flowers, waratahs and other Australian flora and it also includes his motto, 'God is a Tower of Strength to Me'. A bronze statue of Archbishop Kelly by Bertram Mackennal is on the south-east steps leading to the main entrance of St. Mary's Cathedral. A small portrait in oils by an unknown artist of Kelly as a young priest, is held by the Church of Mary Immaculate, Manly.

3. Bishop Patrick Joseph Kelly, a native of Aughrim Co. Galway, was appointed **Bishop of Benin City, Nigeria.** He was educated at the Pines College, Ballinasloe, a junior seminary for Clonfert Diocese. Following graduation he joined the S. M. A. fathers in Cork where he trained for the priesthood, and after ordination, he went to West Africa, as a missionary priest.

4. Lt.-Colonel Thomas Francis Henry Kelly, OBE, CIE, Military Secretary to the Governor of Madras, died. He was born in Dublin, and was son of John J Kelly. He was educated at Ampleforth College, Yorkshire. He joined the Central Indian Horse, in 1918. He was promoted to the rank of Captain in 1924, Major in 1936, and Lt-Colonel in 1939. He was made an officer of the order of the British Empire, (O.B.E.), in 1936, and a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, (C.I.E.), in 1939. He was unmarried.

5. Patrick Kelly (1879-1940), soldier, civil servant and writer died in Cashel, Connemara, Co. Galway. He was born near Mount Talbot, County Roscommon in 1879 and was eldest **son of Joseph Donnellan Kelly** and his wife Mary Anne Galvin, who were both primary school teachers. He was related to Mary Eva Kelly (Eva of the Nation). Patrick was reared in Cashel, Connemara where he was taught by his parents. He spent some time in the army and later became a civil servant. He wrote a number of songs and poems which were published in the *Dublin Magazine* and George Russell ("A.E.") published some in the *Irish Statesman.* His works have appeared in various anthologies.
Lennox Robinson justly included *The Salley Ring* in his choice anthology, and L. A. G. Stronge included *Light Shoes* in another. *Michael* O'Higgins of the golden voice sang *Meadows* and listeners heard the true music of Paddy Kellys lines. Aodh de Blácam once asked him to write a poem for the *Standard* on St. Theresa and he brought him *The Lady of the Roses*. According to de Blácam, Kelly seemed to think that he would consider his treatment of the theme unusual, and to explain his position he said. "We folks of the West do not think of the Saints as far-off and strange. We make them our own". The Salley Ring was published posthumously in 1941 and was dedicated to his son Jack.

6. Aloysius O'Kelly (1850-1940), painter, and illustrator, died this year according to Dr. Niamh O'Sullivan. There has been a mystery for many years about the year of death of this extraordinary reclusive artist. Most biographical dictionaries give his year of death as being 1929. He was born in Dublin in 1850. He was son of John O'Kelly who was a native of Roscommon. John Kelly as he was usually called was reputed to be the strongest man in Ireland. He was said to be able to split an iron bar hung by a wire from the ceiling with on slash of a sabre. Aloysius a mysterious man whose exact date of birth and exact date of death are shrouded in mystery. According to some authorities he was born in 1850 and according to others he was born in 1853. In 1861 when John Devoy was going to France he describes a fight between Aloysius and another boy where O'Kelly was the victor. The date of his death is also variously given as 1926, 28, 29 and 1940. The latter is probably right. His place of death is also a mystery but it is likely to have been in Paris. He first studied art in Dublin and in 1875 he went to Paris to study at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, where he studied under Leon Bonnat and Jean Leon Gerome. Very few foreigners were accepted in this prestigious school. He was a regular exhibitor at the R. H. A, Dublin and at the R. A gallery in London from 1878 to 1895.
He was one of the first Irish artists to live in Brittany. He lived here for some years. He painted many local landscapes and portrayed the local people in their Breton costumes. He spent some time in the west of Ireland where he captured the dismal conditions of the local peasantry. Many of these were published as wood illustrations in the Illustrated London News in 1881. He held an exhibition of his Connemara landscapes in Paris in 1884.
Over the next few years he visited the Middle East where he painted many scenes especially of Egypt. These works were exhibited either in the R. H. A or in the R. A. He sometimes painted under the name Arthur Oakley. This mystery was discovered by Dr Niamh O'Sullivan who did her Ph.D. thesis on this elusive man.
In 1908 he immigrated to the USA and in 1912 he held exhibitions in New York and Milwaukee. He died in c.1940. He was brother of **James O'Kelly** who after a very colourful career as a soldier, war correspondent and Parnellite MP for Roscommon. He also had a brother **Stephen who also was an artist** and also went to the U.S.A.. Another brother was called Charles who according to John Devoy was also an artist. They had one sister called Julia who married Charles Hopper.
[Following the retrospective exhibition of Aloysius O'Kellys work in the Hugh Lane Gallery of Modern Art by Niamh O'Sullivan (1999-2000) which was the fruit of ten years work. Despite a painstaking search across three continents several of his works including his most famous painting, *Mass in a Connemara Cabin,* were still missing. She wrote an article which was published in the National College of Art and Design and was carried on the Web. She received a phone call from Father Richard Reid, a young Redemptorist curate in St. Patrick's Parish, Edinburgh who had the painting in his living room. It is to be given on a long term loan to the National Gallery of Ireland by the Archbishop Keith Patrick O'Brien in the interest of cultural patrimony. This painting was the only painting of an Irish subject ever shown in a Paris Salon when it was exhibited in 1884. Dr. O'Sullivan said "when I saw the painting I had the benefit of three scholarly, theological readings in the presence of Fathers Reid, Hamish Swanston and Ed Hone. Fr Reid detected a man before hid time, perceiving a Vatican II quality in the image, with its emphasis on the Eucharist and the sanctifying of labour and

daily life. He was struck by the recurring use of white : on vestments of the priest, on the dress of the young woman and the child, and the white cloth hanging on the dresser.

Known as stations, the celebration of Mass in a domestic setting was developed in times of repression of the Catholics during the Penal Laws, when secrecy was necessary.][See *Irish Times*, November 2, 2002 and *Sunday Times*, November 3, 2002 also see 1916 re James J. O'Kelly M.P.]

7. John J. Kelly who was born in **County Leitrim, Ireland**, came to **Morrow County, Oregon** in 1909, where he worked on ranches belonging to the Kilkenny family. Later he acquired his own livestock**.** From 1920 to the time of his death in January 1940 he was an outstanding wool and sheep buyer. He died as a result of an accident on a stairway in the Packard Hotel. [Shamrocks and Shepards : The Irish in Morrow County, by John F. Kilkenny, Oregon Historic Society, 1981.][See 1898 Fr. Michael Kelly]

8. Kelly Servicemen and civilians who died fighting for the British Empire, or were killed during 1940

Driver F. W. Kelley, T/5317, age 45, Royal Army Service Corps, died on May 30, 1940.

Civilian Annie Elizabeth Kelly, 331 Longworthy Road, Pendleton, Salford, age 60, Civilian War Dead, died on Monday December 23, 1940.

Civilian Charles Siguard Kelly, Fireman A.F.S., 39 Highbury Avenue, Thornton Heath, Surrey age 38, died on October 17, 1940. He was husband of Florence L. Kelly, at A.F.S. Station. Metropolitan Borough of Wandsworth civilian War Dead.

Civilian Denis George Kelly, age 35, 85 Sisley Road, Barking, Municipal Borough of Dagenham, died on October 15, 1940. He was husband of Charlotte E. Kelly.

Civilian Elizabeth Kelly, 10 Orsett House, Orsett Street, Metropolitan Borough of Lambeth. age 56, Civilian War Dead, died on September 22, 1940. She was wife of W. Kelly. She died at Orsett House Shelter.

Civilian Edward Kelly, age 18, son of Mrs. E. Jordan (formerly Kelly), 125 Folliat Road, Lea Hall, Yardley. Civilian War Dead, died on November 20, 1940 at Motor Company, Cherrywood Road. County Borough of Birmingham.

Civilian George Thomas Kelly, 73 Wickham Road, Deptford, age 32, Civilian War Dead, died on December 27, 1940. He was husband of Ada Blanche Kelly.

Civilian Ivy Constance Kelly, 64 Clovelly Road, Southampton, age 43, Civilian War Dead, died on December 13, 1940. She died at Park Prewett Hospital, Shelborne, St. John. She was widow of Percy Kelly, Rural District of Basingstoke. [See Percy below]

Civilian John Kelly, 64 Midway, Walker. Killed at Spirrals, The Close. age 28, County Borough of Newcastle upon Tyne Civilian War Dead, died on July 2, 1940.

Civilian John Robert Kelly, 39 Bianca St., Bootle, age 34, County Borough of Bootle Civilian War Dead, died on December 20, 1940. He was son of the late Edward and Annie Kelly, 12 Carolina St., died at 39 Bianca Street.

Civilian Margaret Kelly, 16 Cranmore Road, Chiselhurst, daughter of Edward Kelly, age 13, Urban District of Chiselhurst and Sidcup Civilian War Dead, died at 16 Cranmore Road on October 20, 1940.

Civilian P. Kelly, age 3, Civilian War Dead, died on May 8, 1940.

Civilian Percy Kelly, 64 Clovelly Road, Southampton, age 52, husband of Ivy Constance Kelly. County Borough of Southampton Civilian War Dead, died 64 Clovelly Road, on November 30, 1940. [See Ivy above]

Civilian Pamela Elsie Pauline Kelly, age 7, of Three Ways, Bletchingley, daughter of George Thomas and Ada Blanche Kelly. Municipal Borough of Richmond Civilian War Dead, was injured at Three Ways and died the same day, on September 24, 1940 in East Surrey Hospital, Redhill.

Civilian Sarah Kelly, age 26, 10 Orsett Street. She was daughter of W. Kelly and Elizabeth Kelly. Metropolitan Borough of Lambeth Civilian War Dead, died at Orsett House Shelter on September 22, 1940.

Civilian Sarah Ann Kelly, age 61, 16 Dancer Road, Fulham, daughter of Mrs Griffiths of Coach and Horses, Llanfaes, Brecknockshire, and wife of Walter David Kelly, Metropolitan Borough of Fulham Civilian War Dead, died at 16 Dancer St., on September 17, 1940.

Civilian Sarah Ann Kelly, age 79, of 15 Wilson Street, Stoke-on-Trent, widow of William Kelly of same address, County Borough of Stoke-on-Trent Civilian War Dead, died on November 29, 1940.

Civilian D. E. J. O'Kelly, age 57, Civilian War Dead, died on April 18, 1940.

Stoker 1st Class Andrew Kelly, D/KX 89686, H.M.S. *Glorious*, Royal Navy, died on Sunday **June 9,1940** and is commemorated on Panel 41, Column 2, **Plymouth Naval Memorial, Devon, England.**

Stoker 1st Class Arthur Patrick Kelly, D/KX91598, age 21, H.M.S. *Glorious,* Royal Navy, died on Sunday **June 9, 1940** and is commemorated on Panel 41, Column 2**, Plymouth Naval Memorial, Devon. He was son of William James and Emma Maud Mary Kelly, Morice Town, Devonport.**

Second Hand A. Kelly, LT/JX187268, Royal Naval Patrol Service, died on June 22, 1940.
Driver A. Kelly, T/224071, Royal Army Services, died on October 15, 1940.

Stoker 1st Class Andrew Austin Kelly, C/KX 83038, age 28, H.M. Tug Danube III, Royal Navy, died on Sunday **October 13, 1940** and is commemorated on Panel 38, 2 on **Chatham Naval Memorial, Kent, England. He was son of John and Augusta Kelly, Ashington, Northumberland, England.**

Private A. D. Kelly, 5046758, age 27, North Staffordshire Regiment, died on June 17, 1940.
Private A. L. Kelly, 5111091, age 19, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, died on May 27, 1940.

Able Seaman Allan McDougall Kelly, D/SSX26060, age 19, H.M.S. *Ardent,* Royal Navy, died on Sunday **June 9, 1940** and is commemorated on Panel 38, Column 1, **Plymouth Naval Memorial, Devon. He was son of James and Flora Kelly, Clydebank, Dunbartonshire, Scotland.**

Lance Corporal A. W. Kelly, 7886064, age 22, Royal Tank Regiment, R.A.C., died on October 6, 1940.

Private Bruce Kelly, NX41175,age 37, A.I.F.,3rd Bn., Australian Infantry, died on Thursday, September 19, 1940. He was **son of Mr and Mrs. J. Kelly and husband of Edith Lucy Kelly, Guyra. C.** He is **buried in Tamworth General Cemetery, New South Wales, Australia.**

Private B. P. Kelly, 5110606, age 25, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, died on May 27, 1940.

Lance Corporal Charles Kelly, 2717913, age 24, 2nd Bat., Irish Guards, died on Wednesday **May 22, 1940** and is buried in Row C. Grave 2 in **Outreau Communal Cemetery, Pas de Calais,** France. He was **son of Patrick and Kathleen Kelly, Waterside, Derry.**

Assistant Baker Cornelius Kelly, 174363, age 26, H.M.S. Gervis Bay, Naval Auxiliary Personnel (M.N.), died on Tuesday **November 5, 1940.** He is commemorated on Panel 14, Column 2, **Liverpool Naval Memorial.**

Galley Boy Cyril John Kelly, age 16, S.S. Kayeson (London), Merchant Navy, died on Wednesday**, October 2, 1940.** He was **son of Joseph and Maud Mary Kelly.** He is commemorated on Panel 60, **Tower Hill Memorial,** London.

Greaser Daniel Kelly, age 41, S.S. Matina (Liverpool), Merchant Navy, died on Thursday **October 24, 1940.** He was **husband of Catherine Kelly, Liverpool.** He is commemorated on Panel 69, **Tower Hill Memorial,** London.

Private Daniel Kelly, 2188572, age 22, Aux. Mil., Pioneer Corps, died on Monday, June 17, 1940. He is commemorated on Special Memorial, Pornic War Cemetery, Loire-Atlantique, France.

Able Seaman Edward Kelly, age 40, S.S. Akeld (Newcastle-on-Tyne), Merchant Navy, died on Saturday **March 9, 1940.** He was **son of Edward and Margaret Ellen Kelly and husband of Maria Kelly, Windynook, Gateshead, Co. Durham.** He is commemorated on Panel 4, **Tower Hill Memorial, London.**

Sister E. Kelly, Queen Alexandria's Imperial Military Nursing Service, died on September 3, 1940.
Private E. Kelly, D/18013, age 48, Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), died on December 21, 1940.
Lance Corporal E. G. Kelly, 6101584, age 25, The Queen's Royal Regiment (West Surrey), died on December 21, 1940.

Gunner Edward William Kelly, 7040188, Royal Artillery, died on Wednesday **December 4, 1940** and is buried in Row D. Joint Grave 7, **Dover (St. James's) Cemetery, Kent, England.** He was **husband of A. L. Kelly, Tower Hamlets, Dover.**

Lance Sergeant Frederick Kelly, 818205, age 27, 82 Battery, Light AA/Anti-Tank Regiment, **Royal Artillery, died** on Tuesday **May 28, 1940** and is commemorated on Column 8, **Dunkirk Memorial, Nord France. He was son of Hugh and Alice Kelly and husband of Nellie Kelly, Longton, Stoke-on-Trent.**

Private F. J. Kelly, D/31194, age 46, South Lancashire Regiment, died on March 10, 1940.

Private Frank Matthew Kelly, 13000243, age 47, 46 Coy., Pioneer Corps, died on Monday, June 17, 1940. He is commemorated on Column 152 Dunkirk Memorial, Nord, France.

Sergeant George Kelly, 522560, age 23, 269 Squadron, Royal Air Force, died on Wednesday **May 1, 1940** and is commemorated on Palel 16 **Runnymede Memorial, Surrey. He was son of Henry and Elizabeth Kelly, Rutherglen, Lanarkshire.**

Fireman and Trimmer Henry Kelly, age 43, S.S. Orangemoor (London), Merchant Navy, died on Friday **May 31, 1940.** He is commemorated on Panel 76, **Tower Hill, Memorial,** London.

Private H. C. Kelly, 167, Essential Services Protection Corps, South African Forces, died on December 20, 1940.

Stoker 1st Class James Kelly, C/K65614, age 34, *H.M.S. Cyclops,* Royal Navy, died on Tuesday **March 12, 1940** and is buried in Sec. N. Grave 18, **Shotley (St. Mary) Churchyard, Suffolk.**

Private J. Kelly, 5049970, age 21, North Staffordshire Regiment, died on May 27, 1940.

Private John Kelly, 6979583, 2nd Bat., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, died on Monday, May 27, 1940. He is buried in V.A. 43, Esquelmes War Cemetery, Pecq, Hainaut, Belgium.

Private Joseph Kelly, 13007788, age 34, 40 Coy., Aux. Mil., Pioneer Corps, died on Tuesday, May 28, 1940. He is commemorated on Column 132 Dunkirk Memorial, Nord, France.

Private James Kelly, 13001552, age 47, Pioneer Corps, died on Monday, June 17, 1940. He is buried in Grave 48, Row A, La Bernerie-en-Retz Communal Cemetery, Loire-Atlantique, France.

Sergeant James Kelly, 935752, age 22, 78th Squadron, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, died on Sunday **September 15, 1940** and is commemorated on Panel 16 on **Runnymede Memorial, Surrey. He was son of Catherine Kelly and stepson of Martin Golden, Cree, Co. Clare, Ireland.**

Engine Room Artificer J. Kelly, 21390, age 27, Royal Canadian Navy, died on October 22, 1940.

Lance Corporal J. A. Kelly, 5619227, age 27, Devonshire Regiment, died on November 8, 1940.

Able Seaman John Anderson Kelly, P/SSX21808, *H.M.S. Acasta,* Royal Navy, died on Sunday **June 9, 1940** and is commemorated on Panel 39, Column 1, **Portsmouth Naval Memorial, Hampshire.**

Private J. B. Kelly, 4456781, Durham Light Infantry, died on March 1, 1940.

Petty Officer Steward John Charles Kelly, P/LX21903, age 47, *H.M.S. Acheron,* Royal Navy, died on Saturday **August 24, 1940** and is buried in B. 8. 6. **Haslar Royal Naval Cemetery, Hampshire.** He was **husband of Dorothy Mary Kelly, Drayton, Portsmouth.**

Lance Corporal J. D. Kelly, 6913961, age 20, Rifle Brigade, died on May 26, 1940.

Steward James Ernest Kelly, age 49, S.S. Lancastria (Liverpool), Merchant Navy, died on Monday **June 17, 1940.** He is commemorated on Panel 63 **Tower Hill Memorial,** London**.**

Engine Room Artificer 4th Class Jack Edwin Kelly, P/MX65946, age 23, *H.M.S. Godetia,* Royal Navy, died on Friday **September 6, 1940** and is commemorated on Panel 41, Column 1, **Portsmouth Naval Memorial, Hampshire.** He was **son of Daniel and Beatrice Rose Kelly, and husband of G. E. Kelly, Winton, Bournemouth, Hampshire.**

Engine Room Artificer James George Kelly, 21390, age 27, H.M.C.S. Margaree, Royal Canadian Navy, died on Tuesday October 22, 1940. He was son of Joseph George and Lilian Kelly, Marigold, British Columbia, and husband of Eva Jessie Kelly, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada. He is commemorated on Panel 4, Halifax Memorial, Nova Scotia, Canada.

Signalman J. J. Kelly, 2319994, age 29, Royal Corps of Signals, died on May 20, 1940.

Petty Officer Writer Joseph Patrick Kelly, D/MX52793, age 23, *H.M.S. Glorious,* Royal Navy, died on Sunday June 9, 1940 and is commemorated on Panel 42, Column 2, Plymouth Naval Memorial, Devon. He was son of Patrick J. Kelly and Helena M. Kelly, Summerhill, Co. Cork. [There are two Summerhills in Cork City, North around Blarney Street and South, south of the Lee]

Able Seaman James Patrick Kelly, age 22, S.S. Joseph Swan (London), Merchant Navy, died on Wednesday **September 4, 1940.** He is commemorated on Panel 59, **Tower Hill Memorial,** London. He was **son of Daniel and Margaret Kelly.**

Fireman and Trimmer John Patrick Kelly, age 49, S.S. Matina (Liverpool), Merchant Navy, died on Thursday **October 24, 1940.** He is commemorated on Panel 69, **Tower Hill Memorial,** London.

Able Seaman John Richard Kelly, 3099, age 24, H.M.C.S. Frazer, Royal Canadian Navy, died on Tuesday, June 25, 1940. He was son of Herbert and Helena Kelly, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada. He is commemorated on Panel 4, Halifax Memorial, Nova Scotia, Canada.

Gunner Michael Alfred Kelly, 948392, age 21, 2nd Battery, 1 Searchlight Regiment, Royal Artillery, died on Saturday **June 1, 1940** and is buried in grave 7, **Les Attaques Communal Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France. He was son of Edward and Eliza Kelly, and husband of Kathleen Ann Kelly, Blackfriars, London.**

Private M. J. Kelly, 2100319, age 25, King's Own Royal Regiment (Lancaster), died on May 27, 1940.

Leading Seaman Martin Joseph Edwin Kelly, P/JX125357, age 35, *French Ship Branlebas,* Royal Navy, died on Saturday December 14, 1940 and is commemorated on Panel 38, Column 1, Portsmouth Naval Memorial, Hampshire. He was son of Martin Joseph and Elizabeth Florence Kelly, Portsmouth.

Private Owen Kelly, 7615077, age 22, 52 Coy., Aux. Mil., Pioneer Corps, died on Monday June 17,

1940. He was son of John and Ellen Kelly, Edentinney, Co. Leitrim. He is commemorated on Column 152, Dunkirk Memorial, Nord, France.

Private Patrick Kelly, 7365302, age 21, 176 Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps, died on Monday **March 4, 1940,** and is buried in Section H. Grave 189 in **Ballingry Cemetery, Fifeshire,** Scotland. He was **son of James and Margaret Kelly, Lochore.**

Private Patrick Kelly, 5174955, Gloucestershire Regiment, died on Monday, April 22, 1940. He is buried in Grave 1522, Section D. I, Cheltenham Cemetery, Gloucestershire.

Private Peter Kelly, 5570424, age 28, 2nd Bat., Wiltshire Regiment, died on Tuesday, May 21, 1940. He was son of Thomas and Bridget Kelly. He is buried in Grave 46, A. 7, Etables Military Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France.

Able Seaman Paul Kelly, age 36, S.S. Mona's Queen (Isle of Man), Merchant Navy, died on Wednesday **May 29, 1940** and is commemorated on **Tower Hill Memorial,** London (Panel 71. He was **son of Paul and Ann Jane Kelly, Port St. Mary, Isle of Man.**

Bombardier Philip Kelly, 1057743, age 32, Royal Artillery, died on Tuesday **August 27, 1940** and is buried in **Blidworth (St. Mary of Purification and St. La, Nottinghamshire, England.**

Seaman Cook P. Kelly, LT/JX205444, age 22, Royal Naval Patrol Service, died on November 28, 1940.

Able Seaman Peter Kelly, C/JX173292, **H.M.S Forfar, Royal Navy,** died on Monday December 2, 1940. He was **son of Clement Kelly and Brid Dormody Kelly, Placenta Bay, Newfoundland.** He is commemorated at Chatam Naval Memorial Panel 39, 3.

Private R. Kelly, 4538885, age 22, West Yorkshire Regiment (Prince of Wales's Own), died on May 28, 1940.

Leading Aircraftman Robert Miller Kelly, 542978, age 24, Royal Air force, died on Monday **June 17, 1940** and is commemorated on Panel 23 on **Runnymede Memorial, Surrey. He was son of Mr and Mrs. T. Kelly, Saltcoats, Ayrshire, Scotland.**

Private S. Kelly, D/40406, West Yorkshire Regiment (Prince of Wales's Own), died on October 3, 1940.

Bombardier Samuel Bernard Kelly, 869994, age 22, 3rd Survey Regiment, Royal Artillery, died on Saturday **June 1, 1940** and is buried in Plot 11, Row B. Grave 14, **Cite Bonjean Military Cemetery, Armentiers, Nord France.** He was **son of Thomas James Kelly and Elizabeth Sarah Kelly, Bristol.**

Stoker 2nd Class Tom Kelly, D/KX97571, age 19, H.M.S Glorious, Royal Navy, died on Sunday June 9, 1940. He was **son of Harry and Janet May Kelly, West Melton Yorkshire.** He is commemorated on Plymouth Naval Memorial, Devon, on Panel 41, Column 3.

Lance Corporal T. Kelly, T/135110, age 22, Royal Army Service Corps, died on June 11, 1940.

Able Seaman Thomas Kelly, age 30, S.S. Samala (Liverpool), Merchant Navy, died on Monday **September 30, 1940. Son of Peter and Mary Kelly and husband of Margaret Kelly, Clogherhead, Co. Louth,** Ireland. He is comm. On Panel 91, Towerhill Memorial, London.

Carpenters Mate Thomas Kelly, age 27, S.S. Anacataca (Liverpool), Merchant Navy, died on Friday November 29, 1940. He was son of Philip and Anne Kelly and husband of E. Kelly, Great Sutton, Cheshire. He is comm. Panel 9, Towerhill Memorial, London.

Bombardier Thomas Albert Kelly, 1447970, 255 Battery, 81 AA Regiment, Royal Artillery, died on Monday **January 29, 1940** and is buried in Grave 114, **Ashton-under-Lyne and Dukinfield Joint Cemetery, Cheshire**, England.

<u>Colonel</u> T. F. H. J. Kelly, 39th King George's Own Central India Horse, died on September 10, 1940.

Ordinary Seaman Thomas J. Kelly, P/SSX31003, age 18, H.M.S. Exmouth, Royal Navy, died on Sunday, January 21, 1940. He was **son of Mary Kelly and ward of John Loughlin, Caldonard, Glasgow.** He is buried in Wick Cemetery, Caithnesshire, Sec. O, Coll. Grave 4.

Aircraftman 1st Class Thomas Joseph Kelly, 617724, 802 Squadron, Royal Air Force, died on Monday **June 10, 1940** and is commemorated on Panel 25, **Runnymede Memorial, Surrey.**

Cook Wilfred Kelly, age 26, M.V. Peebles (Newcastle-on-Tyne), Merchant Navy, died on Tuesday **August 20, 1940.** He was **son of John and Hannah Mary Kelly, Whitby.** He is **buried in** Grave 11172**, Whitby Cemetery, Yorkshire.**

Second Engineer William Kelly, age 41, S.S. Portelet (Guernsey), Merchant Navy, died on Friday **February 2, 1940.** Comm. On Panel 83**, Towerhill Memorial, London.**

Private William Kelly, 7613263, age 32, 108 Coy., Aux. Mil., Pioneer Corps, died on Monday June 17, 1940. He was son of Henry and Mary Kelly and husband of Margaret Kelly. He is commemorated on Column 152, Dunkirk Memorial, Nord, France.

Gunner William Kelly, 1537169, age 22, Royal Artillery, died on Saturday **July 27, 1940** and is buried in section 17, Grave 976, **Glasgow (St. Peter's) Roman Catholic Cemetery, Glasgow.** He was **son of Edward and Lucy Thoms Kelly.**

Cook William Kelly, age 64, Fishing Vessel Flavia (Aberdeen), Fishing Fleet, died on Wednesday **August 28, 1940.** He is comm. On Panel 125, **Tower Hill Memorial,** London**.**

Cabinboy William Kelly, age 19, S.S. Ashcrest (London), Merchant Navy, died on Monday **December 9, 1940.** Is commemorated on Panel 11, **Towerhill Memorial, London.**

Private William Henry Kelly, age 39, N 76674, Australian Army Personnel Depot, died on Sunday**, September 29, 1940.** He is **buried in R.C. Section** 16, Grave 1262, **Rookwood Necropolis, Sydney, N.S.W. Australia.**

Gunner L. C. F. O'Kelly, 945511, age 21, Royal Artillery, died on May 10, 1940.
Sergeant L. F. J. O'Kelly, 550918, age 20, Royal Air Force, died on July 10, 1940.

Supply Assistant Maurice Henry O'Kelly, C/MX49734, age 29, H.M.S. *Princess Victoria,* Royal Navy, died on Saturday May 18, 1940 and is commemorated on Panel 3.9, 2. Chatham Naval Memorial, Kent. He was son of Mr and Mrs Richard O'Kelly and husband of Kathleen Francis O'Kelly.

Leading Aircraftman R. O'Kelly, 569631, age 21, Royal Air Force, died on August 13, 1940.

8. Dr. Mark Ryan died in Dublin on June 17, 1940. Ryan who was born in Kilconly, Co. Galway on November 10. 1844 and belonged to a family that were evicted three times in Ireland before the family moved to Lancashire. He later worked as a doctor in London. His *Fenian Memories* were published in 1945 by Gill and was edited by T. F. O'Sullivan. He states "I accompanied the organisers (of the Fenians) to secret meetings in Co. Galway.....In St. Jarlath's (College in Tuam), from fifteen to twenty students joined the movement. Some of them subsequently went to America, and others became priests, including John O'Kelly of Westport. He joined the Franciscan Order, and I met him years afterwards by appointment when he had been ordained in the town of Tipperary. Fr. O'Kelly was a strong supporter of Parnell after the "Split" in the Nationalist ranks."

With reference to Irish Literary activities in London he talks of Frank Fahy from Kinvara, Co. Galway who was born in 1854 and became a teacher and in 1873 he went to London as a Civil Servant in the Board of

Trade in London. Frank wrote many fine songs including *The Old Plaid Shawl* and the original *Galway Bay*. Fahy started the Southwark Irish Literary Club, which marked the initiation of the Irish Literary movement in London. Fahy was a member of the Home Rule Confederation and afterwards the Land League. He was never a member of the Fenians according to Ryan was on "close terms with those of us that believed in physical force. A man of great ability and unflagging enthusiasm, he succeeded with the assistance of **John T. Kelly ("Hi-Many") - a fine writer of patriotic verse,** who came to London in 1882 - in making the Club a great cultural centre for our people there." Kelly was born in Clonmacnoise On February 24, 1864 and entered the Civil Service. HE published a large number of patriotic ballads in Irish publications under his full name, his initials, "Ard na hEireann", "Sliabh Bloom", "Hi-Many" and some others. Kelly edited the poems of John Francis O'Donnell, the Limerick poet, which was published at the end of 1890 by Southwark Club. He left London in the following year and took up residence in Dublin, where he helped to organise the National Literary Society and became its first secretary. He died on December 16, 1899 and is buried at Tallagh.

9. Peter Trainor Kelly, was in 1940 a member of Seanad Eireann (Irish Senate). He was secretary of The Royal Liver Friendly Society (later Insurance Company) at 48 Upper O'Connell Street, Dublin. He resided at Moyville, Bray Road, Foxrock, Dublin.

10. Joseph Kelly married Elizabeth Eleanor Cannell, daughter of Alfred Quirk Cannell and Catherine Elizabeth Quayle, in 1918.[1]

Children of Joseph Kelly and Elizabeth Eleanor Cannell

- Helen Kelly b. 14 Apr 1921[1]
- Marjorie Kelly+ b. 14 Apr 1921[1]
- Dorothy Kelly b. 2 Jun 1923[1]
- John Cannell Kelly b. 30 Sep 1925[1]
- Katharine Kelly b. 19 Mar 1930[1]
- Joseph James Kelly b. 2 Jan 1940[1]

1941

1. Captain Colin P. Kelly, D.S.C., US Air Force, died in action. He was the pilot of a bomber that destroyed a Japanese battleship (9th December 1941), during the attack on Pearl Harbour. Kelly's plane was damaged by enemy fire. He ordered his crew to bail out, and died himself in the crash while guiding his aircraft away from populated area near Pearl Harbour. He was awarded the **Distinguished Service Cross.** This was the first such honour won by a member of the American Forces in the second World War. His father came from Lismoy, Cloontuskert, Co. Galway and was first cousin of Tom Kelly who lives in Ahascragh, Co. Galway. Colin graduated from West Point Academy in 1938.

2. Brown and Nolan published **Patrick Kelly's** *The Sally Ring and other poems.*

3. Dr. Edwin Joseph (Ted) O'Kelly was killed on April 23, at his Oakley Square home in an air raid attack on London. Edwin was only son of Dr. T. O'Kelly of Maynooth, Co.. Kildare. Before the 1916 rising in Ireland he organized the Irish Volunteers in Waterford and Kilkenny. During Easter Week he was one of a small body of Maynooth Volunteers who made their way to the G.P.O., Dublin, where he was slightly wounded. In the War of Independence he was for a while in charge of the 4th Battalion of the I.R.A. He was educated at University College Dublin and graduated at the Apothecaries Hall (LAH) in 1926. He was involved in General Practice in London. During the air raids on that city he gallantly gave his services to the injured. His wife formerly Maissie Stallard and his two children had been sent to Kilkenny, Ireland for safety reasons during the bombing campaign on London. The funeral took place in London after Mass at the church of Our Lady of Hal.
He was in general practice in London up until the time of his death.

4. John Hall Kelly, Canadian Diplomat and Lawyer, died in Dublin. He was born in St.. Godfroy, Quebec and was educated at St.. Joseph's College, Westmoreland, New Brunswick, BA 1903; MA, 1925. He attended Laval University LL.L., 1903; LL.D., 1933. He was called to the Quebec Bar in 1903 and

represented Bonaventure in the Legislative Assembly of Quebec. In 1939 he was appointed Canadian High Commissioner (Ambassador) to Ireland. This was a very important posting as Ireland was neutral during World War II. He died in harness in Dublin.

5. The **H.M.S. Kelly,** was destroyed by Luftwaffe dive bombers, during the withdrawal from Crete in May, 1941. More than half of the ships company was lost. This K Class destroyer was famous for its exploits in the Mediterranean during the Second World War. She was under the command of Lord Louis Mountbatten, who later became Supreme Commander Southern Asia.
The story of H.M.S. KELLY, began in 1936 when contracts were placed to build two new destroyers to be named HMS Kelly and HMS Jervis. The Keel of HMS Kelly was laid on August 26, 1937. She was named after Admiral of the Fleet, Sir John Kelly, and was launched by his daughter Antonia Kelly on October 25, 1938 and was finally commissioned on August 23, 1939, just prior to the outbreak of war. The Kelly's first action was on September 4, 1939 and achieved a "probable" sinking of a German "U" boat. Soon afterwards the Kelly was chosen to bring the Duke and Duchess of Windsor back to England from France.
Having survived been torpedoed off Norway in May 1940, the Kelly survived a 92 hour tow back to Hebburn in spite of been badly damaged The Navy Controller wrote in a report that this was achieved ..... Not only by the good seamanship of the officers and men but also on account of the excellent workmanship which had ensured the water tightness of the other compartments. A single defective rivet might have finished her. After major repairs she rejoined the war.
The film "**In Which We Serve**" (1942) which starred (as well as been written, produced, co-directed and scored by) Noel Coward, a friend of Louis Mountbatten, was **based on the story of the sinking of HMS Kelly.**

6. Richard (Terence Bonying) Kelly, died on December 27, in **St. Kilda, Victoria, Australia.** He was born in Ballan, Victoria on March 21, 1870 and played first class **cricket** during the 1896-97 season for Victoria.

8. British Empire Servicemen and others who died in 1941.

Sergeant R. J. Kelley, R/83547, age 21, Royal Canadian Air Force, died on October 23, 1941.
Civilian A. M. Kelley, age 66, Civilian War Dead, died on May 11, 1941.
Gunner D. Kelley, 1538179, age 21, Royal Artillery, died on March 3, 1941.
Second Lieutenant G. G. Kellie, 123543, age 20, 1st King's Dragoon Guards, R.A.C., died on February 24, 1941.

Civilian D. Kelley, age 32, Civilian War dead, died on May 6, 1941.
Civilian R. P. Kelley, age 38, Civilian War Dead, died on January 11, 1941

Civilian Dr Edward Joseph O'Kelly, age 57, 30 Oakley Square, London, died as a result of enemy action on April 18, 1941, at University College Hospital. He is commemorated in the Metropolitan Borough of St. Pancras Section of Civilian War Dead.

Civilian Annie Kathleen Kelly, age 29, <u>3 Torens Road, Belfast.</u> Civilian War Dead, died on April 16, 1941.
She was the wife of Patrick Kelly (H.M. Forces). She was killed at 3 Torrens St.

Civilian Agnes Lillian Kelly, age 37, County Borough of Southampton Civilian War Dead, died on March 11, 1941 at Corfe Castle Inn, East Street. She was daughter of Thomas and Gertrude Lawlor, 199 Victoria Street, Woolston and was the wife of Sydney M. Kelly (H.M. Forces).
.

Civilian Albert Kelly, 77 Stratheden Street, <u>Belfast,</u> age 5, County Borough of Belfast Civilian War Dead, died on April 16, 1941.

Civilian Albert Kelly, 60 Edinburgh St., Everton, age 4, was the son of Hugh and Jane Kelly, County Borough of Liverpool Civilian War Dead, died on May 8, 1941.

Civilian Albert William Kelly, age 24, son of W. and Sarah Kelly, 59 Foleshill Road, County Borough

of Coventry Civilian War Dead, died on April 9, 1941 at Foleshill Road.

Civilian Betty May Doreen Kelly, age 24, 5 Purton Road, Bishopston, daughter of Edwin L. and Emily May Fryer, 9 Kensington Park Road, Brislington, wife of Francis Patrick Kelly. County Borough of Bristol Civilian War Dead, died on April 11, 1941 at 5 Purton Road.

Civilian Catherine Kelly, 34 Starley Road, Coventry, age 42, wife of Patrick Kelly, C. B. of Coventry Civilian War Dead, died on April 10, 1941 at the shelter in Warwick Row. See James Kelly, age 11, below].

Civilian Catherine Lillian Kelly, 11 St. Albans Road, Wallasey, age 14, daughter of Denis and Margaret Kelly. County Borough of Wallesey Civilian War Dead. She was injured on March 12, 1941 and died on March 14, 1941 at Victoria Central Hospital, Wallasey.

Civilian Charles Robert Kelly, 21 John Street, Devonport, age 67, County Borough of Plymouth Civilian War Dead, died on April 30, 1941 at 7 Moon Street.

Civilian Doris Kelly, age 16, daughter of Hugh and Sarah Kelly, 60 Radnor St., Clydebank. Burgh of Clydebank Civilian War Dead, died on March 14, 1941.

Civilian Ernest Kelly, age 2, daughter of Patrick Kelly (H.M. Forces) and Annie Kelly, 3 Torens Road, Belfast. County Borough of Belfast Civilian War Dead, died on April 16, 1941. Her mother Annie was also killed [See above]

Civilian Ellen Kelly, 57 Ford Street, Liverpool, age 45, wife of John Kelly, injured on May 3, 1941 died Sunday, on May 4, 1941. County Borough of Liverpool Civilian War Dead.

Civilian Elizabeth Kelly, 40 St. Lawrence Street, age 3, daughter of Private James Kelly, Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, and of Elizabeth Kelly, Burgh of Greenock Civilian War Dead, died at 5 Antigua Street, on Wednesday May 7, 1941. [See Elizabeth below]

Civilian Elizabeth Kelly, 40 St. Lawrence Street, Greenock, age 29, daughter of David and Elizabeth Kirkpatrick and wife of Private James Kelly, the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders. Burgh of Greenock Civilian War Dead, died at 5 Antigua Street, on May 7, 1941. [See Elizabeth above]

Civilian Emily Helen Kelly, Nurse, 82 Ocean Street, Keyham, Devonport, Plymouth, age 37, daughter of William H. and Ellen Kelly, County Borough of Plymouth Civilian War Dead, died at the City Hospital, on Thursday March 20, 1941.

Civilian Elizabeth Martindale Kelly, 7 Brown Street, Greenock, age 56, daughter of the late John and Jean Hamilton, 25 Bruce Street and wife of William Gray Kelly. Burgh of Greenock Civilian War Dead, died at 7 Brown Street, on Tuesday, May 6, 1941. [See Mary Jane Kelly, below]

Civilian Edward Patrick Kelly, 27 Hurry Street, Liverpool, age 37, husband of Mary E. Kelly, injured at 27 Hurry Street and died same day on Wednesday May 7, 1941. County Borough of Liverpool Civilian War Dead.

Civilian Eileen Teresa Kelly, 13 Clydeview Road, Greenock, age 4, daughter of Catherine Kelly and the late John Kelly. Burgh of Greenock Civilian War Dead, died at 13 Clydeview Road, on Wednesday, May 7, 1941.

Civilian Hugh Kelly, 60 Radnor Street, Clydebank, age 49, husband of Sarah Kelly, Burgh of Clydebank Civilian War Dead, died on Friday, March 14, 1941. [See Sarah below].

Civilian James Kelly, 15 Carlton Place, Southampton, age 56, County Borough of Southampton Civilian War Dead, died Woolworths. East Street, on Tuesday March 11, 1941.

Civilian James Kelly, 8 Pattison Street, Clydebank, age 2, son of Edward and Mary Kelly, Burgh of

Clydebank Civilian War Dead, died 9 Pattison Street, on Thursday, March 13, 1941. [See Mary below]

Civilian James Kelly, 34 Starley Street, Coventry, age 11, son of Patrick and Catherine Kelly, County Borough of Coventry Civilian War Dead, died in Warwick Row, on Thursday April 10, 1941.

Civilian John Kelly, 49 Baring Street, Plymouth, age 60, son of John Kelly, 23 Mallock Street, Chelston, Torquay, and husband of Annie Kelly, County Borough of Plymouth Civilian War Dead, died at 49 Baring Street, on Wednesday, April 23, 1941.

Civilian John Kelly, 57 Ford Street, Liverpool, age 43, husband of Ellen Kelly, County Borough of Liverpool Civilian War Dead, died at 57 Ford Street, on Saturday, May 3, 1941.

Civilian James Kelly, Firewatcher, 13 Starkie Street, age 20, son of Mr. J. Kelly and Mrs. Kelly, County Borough of Liverpool Civilian War Dead, died at Mitford Street, on Sunday, May 4, 1941.

Civilian James Kelly, 7 Brown Street, Greenock, age 21, son of William Gray Kelly and Elizabeth Martindale Kelly, Burgh of Greenock Civilian War Dead, died on Tuesday May 6, 1941. [See Elizabeth Martindale Kelly, above and Mary Jane Kelly, below]

Civilian John Kelly, Firewatcher, 112 Coltman Street, Kingston-upon-Hull, age 55, County Borough of Kingston-upon-Hull, Yorkshire, Civilian War Dead, died at Albert Dock. On Thursday May 8, 1941.

Civilian Joseph Kelly, 22 Washington Street, Liverpool, age 33, County Borough of Liverpool Civilian War Dead, died at Fazakerley Hospital, Liverpool, on Thursday, May 8, 1941.

Civilian John Edward Kelly, 134 Wiggin Street, Birmingham, age 41, husband of Daisey G. H. Kelly, County Borough of Birmingham Civilian War Dead, injured on April 9, 1941 at Wiggin Street, and died on Thursday, April 10, 1941, at Dudley Road Hospital.

Civilian John William Kelly, Bruce House, Kemble Street, Shoreditch, age 50, died at 10/18 Hoxton Street, on Thursday April 17, 1941. Metropolitan Borough of Shoreditch War Dead.

Civilian Kathleen Kelly, 1/246 Bridge Street West, Hockley, Birmingham, age 29, Urban District of Bromsgrove Civilian War Dead, died at Emergency Hospital Birmingham on Sunday August 3, 1941.

Civilian Louise Lillian Kelly, W.V.S. 7 Bedford Place, Seaforth, Crosby, Lancashire, age 21, daughter of William Philip and Mabel Lilian Kelly, Municipal Borough of Crosby Civilian War Dead, died at 7 Bedford Place, on Sunday, May 4, 1941.

Civilian Mary Kelly, age 77, County Borough of Bootle Civilian War Dead, died at Co-op shelter, Stanley Road, on Thursday, January 16, 1941.

Civilian Mary Kelly, 8 Pattison Street, Dalmuir, Clydebank, age 31, wife of Edward Kelly, Burgh of Clydebank Civilian War Dead, died at 8 Pattison Street on Thursday, March 13, 1941. [See James , age 2, above]

Civilian Mary Kelly, County Borough of Bootle Civilian War Dead, died at Co-op shelter Stanley Road, on Thursday May 8, 1941.

Civilian Mary Kelly, 41 Southcoates Lane, age 56, widow of E. Kelly, County Borough of Kingston-upon-Hull, Yorkshire, Civilian War Dead, died at Heddon Road, on Friday, May 9, 1941.

Civilian Mary Jane Gray Kelly, 7 Brown Street, Greenock, age 23, daughter of William Gray Kelly and Elizabeth Martindale Kelly. Burgh of Greenock Civilian War Dead, died at 7 Brown Street on May 6, 1941.

Civilian Mabel Lillian Kelly, W.V.S., 7 Bedford Place, Seaforth, Crosby, Lancashire, age 48, wife of William Philip Kelly, Municipal Borough of Crosby Civilian War Dead, died at 7 Bedford Place, on May 4, 1941.

Civilian Michael Kelly, 92 Westminster Bridge Road, Lambeth, London, age 77, died at 92 Westminster Bridge Road, on Thursday, January 16, 1941. Metropolitan Borough of Lambeth Civilian War Dead.

Civilian Patrick Kelly, 34 Starley Road, Coventry, age 43, husband of Catherine Kelly, County Borough of Coventry, Civilian War Dead, died Warwick Row shelter, on April 10, 1941. [See Catherine above and Retta below]

Civilian Pauline Kelly, 22 Washington Street, Bootle, age 3 (? months), daughter of Joseph Kelly, County Borough of Bootle Civilian War Dead, died at 22 Washington Street, on May 8, 1941.

Civilian Patrick Joseph Kelly, 32 Hanover Park, Camberwell, age 41. Metropolitan Borough of Camberwell Civilian War Dead, injured on January 11, 1941 at 32 Hanover Park, died at Dulwich Hospital, on January 12, 1941.

Civilian Retta Kelly, 34 Starley Road, Coventry, age 17, daughter of Patrick and Catherine Kelly. County Borough of Coventry Civilian War Dead, died in Warwick Row shelter on April 10, 1941. [See Catherine and Patrick above]

Civilian Robert Kelly, 60 Edinburgh Street, Everton, age 15, son of Hugh and Jane Kelly, County Borough of Liverpool Civilian War Dead, died at 60 Edinburgh Street, on Thursday May 8, 1941. [See Albert above]

Civilian Sarah Kelly, 60 Radnor Street, Clydebank, Scotland, age 47, wife of Hugh Kelly. Burgh of Clydebank Civilian War Dead, died at 60 Radnor Street on Friday March 14, 1941.

Civilian Terence Kelly, 115 Mortimer Road, Southampton, age 13, son of Sydney M. Kelly (H.M. Forces) and Agnes Lilian Kelly, County Borough of Southampton Civilian War Dead, died at Corfe Castle Inn, East Street, on Tuesday March 11, 1941.

Civilian Thomas Kelly, 6 Ingleston Street, Greenock, age 4, son of Harry Orr and Lyndia Kelly, Burgh of Greenock Civilian War Dead, died at 6 Ingledston Street, on Wednesday, May 7, 1941.

Civilian Vera Kelly, 3 Torren Road, Belfast, age 10, daughter of Patrick Kelly (H. M. Forces), and Anne Kathleen Kelly, County Borough of Belfast Civilian War Dead, died at 3 Torrens Street, on Wednesday, April 16, 1941.

Sergeant A. C. Kelly, 40771, age 23, Royal New Zealand Air Force, died on April 23, 1941.

Armed Forces who died.

Private Alan Clement Kelly, VX42229, age 21, A.I.F., 2/23 Bn., Australian Infantry, died on Saturday, **May 17, 1941.** He was **son of Patrick Clement and Alice Josephine Kelly, Walwa, Victoria, Australia.** He is **buried in** grave 8.0. 12, **Tobruk War Cemetery, Libya.**

Lieutenant A. J. Kelly, 169975, South African Tank Corps, died on November 22, 1941.
Gunner A. J. Kelly, 60624, age 35, N. Z. Artillery, died on December 1, 1941.
Signalman A. T. Kelly, 4655, age 31, N.Z. Corps of Signals, died on May 28, 1941.

Ordinary Signalman Cornelius Kelly, P/JX221550, H.M.S. *Hood,* Royal Navy, died on Saturday **May 24, 1941** and is commemorated on Panel 52, Column 2, **Portsmouth Naval Memorial, Hampshire, England.**

Sergeant Charles Kelly, 751745, 7 Squadron, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, died on Saturday

June 28, 1941 and commemorated on Panel 46, **Runnymede Memorial, Surrey.**

Private C. Kelly, 2937963, age 32, Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, died on December 6, 1941.

Lieutenant Charles Cornelius Kelly, QX.6096, age 21, Australian Infantry, died on Sunday**, June 8, 1941.** He was **son of Charles Cornelius and Maude Kelly, St. Kilda, Victoria.** He is buried in **Grave 28, Damascus Commonwealth Cemetery.**

Lance Corporal C. J. Kelly, 5536, age 28, N. Z. Infantry, died on April 19, 1941.

Lance Corporal Clarence Joseph Kelly, QX14912, age 30, A.I.F. 2/31 Bn., Australian Infantry, died on Tuesday**, June 17, 1941.** He was **son of Patrick Thomas and Norah Jane Kelly, Tewantin, Queensland.** He is **buried in Beirut War Cemetery, Lebanon.**

Leading Wireman Christopher John Kelly, P/MX65747, age 26, H.M.S. ***Tonbridge,*** **Royal Navy, died** on Friday **August 22, 1941** and is commemorated on Panel 57, Column 1, **Portsmouth Naval Memorial, Hampshire. He was son of Christopher and Surae Ann Kelly, and husband of Mary Josephine Kelly, Golders Green, Middlesex, England.**

Private D. Kelly, 126697, age 21, Royal Army Services Corps, died on January 13, 1941.
Driver D. Kelly, T/179685, age 27, Royal Army Service Corps, died on December 8, 1941.
Squadron Leader D. D. A. Kelly, 33207, age 23, Royal Air Force, died on June 16, 1941.

Sergeant Denis Roberts Kelly, 993801, age 22, 40 Squadron, **Royal Air force Volunteer Reserve, died** on Tuesday **November 25, 1941** and is commemorated on Panel 1, Column 2 on **Malta Memorial, Malta.** [Situated in the Floriana. The column is capped by a Golden Eagle.] He was **son of J. A. Kelly and Mary Alice Kelly Liverpool.**

Lance Sergeant Desmond Stanley Kelly, 1866416, age 31, 22nd Fortress Coy., **Royal Engineers, died** on Wednesday **December 24, 1941** and is buried in 5. B. Coll. Grave 8 - 19 **Stanley Military Cemetery, Hong Kong.** He was **son of Charles Edward and Clara Martha Kelly, and husband Peggy Louisa Kelly, Morea, N.S.W., Australia.**

Leading Wireman Dudley Tressillian George Kelly, C/MX62280, age 22, H.M.S. Warspite, Royal Navy, died on Thursday, May 22, 1941. He was **son of David Tressillian George and Harriet Elizabeth Kelly, Deal, Kent.** He is commemorated on Chatam Naval Memorial, Kent, Panel 48, 3.

Gunner Edward Kelly, 964253, age 23, 106 (The Lancashire Hussars) Lt. AA. Regiment, **Royal Artillery, died** on Saturday **April 26, 1941** and is commemorated on Face 3**, Athens Memorial, Greece.** [The memorial lies within the Phaleron War Cemetery, a few kilometres South-East of Athens, at the junction of the Old Phaleron District and Kalamaki district. It is on the coast road from Athens to Vouliaghmen.] He was **son of Mr and Mrs. Edward Kelly.**

Private E. Kelly, 2937964, age 27, Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, died on June 5, 1941.

Able Seaman Edward Kelly, age 38, S.S. Lisa (Glasgow), Merchant Navy, died on Sunday**, September 21, 1941.** He is commemorated on Panel 65, **Tower Hill Memorial, London.**

Engine Room Artificer Eugene Kelly, D/MX60538, age 21, H.M.S. Galatea, Royal Navy, died on Monday December 15, 1941. He was **son of Eugene and Kate Kelly, Warrington, Lancashire.** He is commemorated on Plymouth Naval Memorial, Devon, Panel 51, Column 1.

Gunner E. Kelly, 2043880, age 22, Royal Horse Artillery, died on December 22, 1941.

Steward Eric Francis Kelly, age 31, M.V. Seaforth (Liverpool), Merchant Navy, died on Tuesday **February 18, 1941.** He is commemorated on Panel 94, **Tower Hill Memorial, London.**

Corporal E. J. Kelly, 12108, Royal Scots, died on April 3, 1941.

Greaser Frederick Kelly, age 53, S.S. Queensbury (London), Merchant Navy, died on Friday**, June 6, 1941.** He was **son of William and Emma Kelly** (Sec. 7. Class). He is **buried in Montrose (Sleepyhillock) Cemetery, Angus,** Scotland, Grave 2, (? section) B.

Lance Corporal F. C. Kelly, 1467348, age 19, Intelligence Corps, died on September 19, 1941.

Able Seaman Francis Joseph Kelly, D/SSX32245, H.M.S. Stanley, Royal Navy, died on Friday December 19, 1941. He is commemorated on Plymouth Naval Memorial, Devon, on Panel 47, Column 3.

Squadron Leader Francis Joseph Kelly, 37188, age 24, 22 Squadron, Royal Air Force, died on Tuesday **March 25, 1941** and is commemorated on Panel 28 on **Runnymede Memorial, Surrey. He was son of W. J. Kelly and Kathleen Kelly.**

Private F. P. Kelly, 9778, age 24, N. Z. Infantry, died on April 16, 1941.
Sergeant F. W. Kelly, 94290, age 23, South African Air Force, died on June 11, 1941.

Sergeant George Eugene Kelly, 1375470, age 21, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, died on Sunday **September 21, 1941** and is buried in Grave 979, section H in **Battersea (Modern) Cemetery, Surrey. He was son of George and Mary Kelly, South Lambeth, London.**

Sergeant Hugh Alphonsus Kelly, 971259, age 30, 103 Squadron, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, died on Friday **August 29, 1941** and is buried in Row B. Grave 10 **Flushing (Vlissingen) Northern Cemetery, Zeeland, Netherlands. He was son of Patrick and Mary Kelly, Ballymena, Co. Antrim.**

Private Hilton Francis Kelly, NX7690, age 23, A.I.F. 2/1 Bn., Australian Infantry, died on Tuesday**, May 20, 1941.** He was **son of James and Mary Kelly, Lithgow, N.S.W.** He is **buried** in Grave 1. C. 10, **Suda Bay War Cemetery, Crete, Greece.**

Sergeant Hugh Gordon Kelly, 1004519, age 20, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, died on Tuesday **December 23, 1941** and is buried in section B. Row 9 Grave 1 in **Malby Burial Ground, Grange Lane, Malby. He was son of Fred and Maud E. Kelly, Malby.**

Private H. L. Kelly, 7535, age 40, Royal Guernsey Light Infantry, died on March 19, 1941.

Trooper J. Kelly, 317672, age 25, 17th/21st Lancers, R.A.C., died on February 4. 1941.
Fireman and Trimmer J. Kelly, age 26, Merchant Navy, died on February, 15, 1941.

Able Seaman John Kelly, D/SSX22649**, H.M.S. Diamond,** Royal Navy, died on Sunday, April 27, 1941 and is commemorated on Panel 47, Column 3, Plymouth Naval Memorial, Devon.

Corporal John Kelly, NX3877, age 32, A.I.F. 2/1 Bn., Australian Infantry, died on Thursday**, May 22, 1941.** He was **son of Robert and Lilly Margaret Kelly, Darlington, N.S.W. Buried in Suda Bay War Cemetery, Crete, Greece.**

Ordinance Artificer 4th Class John Kelly, P/MX69321, age 20, H.M.S Hood, Royal Navy, died on Saturday May 24, 1941. He was **son of Thomas James Kelly and Caroline Kelly, Pelaw, Gateshead, Co. Durham.** He is commemorated on Portsmouth Naval Memorial, Hampshire, Pane 56, Column 3.

The **Hood** was at that time the greatest Battleship in the British fleet. She had been designed during World War I and had been commissioned in 1919. Prior to World War II she was sent around the world, covering thousands of miles showing the British flag at a time when Britannia still ruled the waves. In late May 1941 she was patrolling the North Atlantic. Merchant fleets were plying the Atlantic bringing badly needed supplies to Britain. The Battle of the Atlantic was being waged by the German Navy against these merchant seamen. Thousands of tons of shipping was sunk by U-Boats and by the German Navy and also by the German Air Force closer to the shores of Europe.

Meantime the **Bismarck**, the newest and the greatest German Battleship, with her 15 inch guns and 13 inch steel sides was nearing completion. This machine of war, the pride of the German Navy, considered unsinkable by the Germans, was in the final phase of completion. Adolf Hitler attended the departure of a

ship that put the fear of God into the British Admiralty. She left her home port under the command of the very experienced Admiral Lytens. The navy was the only service in the German forces that had not been ethnically cleaned. Somme of the naval officers in the German Navy were descended from Jews or were married to Jews. Lytens's grandmother had been a Jew. At the outbreak of war his brother had fled Germany and gone to neutral Switzerland. It was noticeable that when Hitler inspected the guard of honour prior to the departure of the Bismarck all the officers gave the Nazi sign with outstretched hand whereas Lytens gave the conventional naval salute. Soon after leaving port she was spotted by British intelligence and her movements were reported back to the British Admiralty. After stopping for a short time in a Norwegian fiord, she sailed into the north Atlantic. Around May 22, 1941, she was spotted by two British cruisers who were searching for her. Despite efforts to lose the cruisers her position was reported to the British navy. The Hood and her companion the Prince of Wales charted a course to intercept the Bismarck. On May 24, the old untried war horse the Hood came in sight of the pride of the German Navy. The plan of the captain of the Hood was to bring the Hood close to the Bismarck and turn so that he could engage the Bismarck with all his heavy guns. As the Hood began to turn she was hit with a fatal shell that caused an explosion in one of the ammunition magazines. The Hood was split in two and sank in two minutes. Of the 1415 officers and crew of the Hood only three were saved. Several Kellys were lost.

The Bismarck was hit by the Price of Wales below the waterline and headed for a German occupied port in the west of France. Her rudder was irreparably damaged by a torpedo delivered by one of the cloth covered biplanes which took off from the air craft carrier the Ark Royal. Now disabled and going around in circles she was sunk the British Navy who finally caught up with her. Over one hundred of her crew of several thousands were saved. The British ships sailed away leaving seven hundred men in the water all but a handful died before a German U-Boat arrived. Admiral Toby said his ship was a sitting duck for a U-Boat which might arrive so he left in haste leaving the men in the water.

Private J. Kelly, 4857865, age 20, Leicestershire Regiment, died on died on May 26, 1941.

Cook John Kelly, age 41, S.S. Lapwing (London), Merchant Navy, died on Friday **September 26, 1941.** He is commemorated on Panel 64, **Tower Hill Memorial, London.**

Cook Joseph Kelly, age 35, S.S. Empire Heron (London), Merchant Navy, died on Wednesday **October 15, 1941.** He is commemorated on Panel 42**, Tower Hill Memorial, London.**

Seaman John. Kelly, LT/JX215625, age 30, H.M. Trawler Sheraton, Royal Naval Patrol Service, died on Wednesday, October 22, 1941. He was **son of William and Dinah Kelly, Whitby,** and is buried in grave 10338, Whitby Cemetery, Yorkshire.

Leading Stoker John Alexander Kelly, P/KX84559, age 25, H.M.S. Auckland, Royal Navy, died on Tuesday June 24, 1941. He was son **of David and Margaret Kelly, and husband of Victoria Kelly of Wrexham, Denbyshire.** He is commemorated on Portsmouth Naval Memorial, Panel 54, Column 2.

Chief Cook J. B. Kelly, age 49, Canadian Merchant Navy, died on February 6, 1941.

Leading Airman James Birrell Kelly, P/JX 234628, age 21, H.M.S. Landrail, Royal Navy, died on Monday **December 15, 1941.** He was **son of Washington and Jessie Kelly, Preswick.** He was buried in Moncton and Preswick Cemetery.

Lance Corporal J. C. Kelly, 7538008, age 37, Army Dental Corps, died on February 28, 1941.

Private John Cannan Kelly, WX8260, age 38, A.I.F. 2/16 Bn., Australian Infantry, died on Friday**, June 13, 1941. Son of Hobart Francis and Florence Maude Kelly, West Perth, Western Australia.** Buried in Grave 1. F. 5., **Beirut War Cemetery, Lebanon.**

Sergeant John Desmond Lamb Kelly, 970149, age 21, 51 Squadron, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, died on Saturday **January 4, 1941** and is commemorated on Panel 46, **Runnymede Memorial, Surrey. He was son of John Lamb Kelly and Ammie Maria Kelly, Glasgow.**

Gunner John George Kelly, 1518980, 152 Battery, 51 H. AA. Regiment, Royal Artillery, died on

Wednesday **May 21, 1941** and is buried in grave 5. J. 12, **Tobruk War Cemetery, Libya.**

Sergeant John Henderson Kelly, 903258, age 25, 82 Squadron, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, died on Thursday **March 20, 1941** and is buried in Grave 32. G. 7 in **Bergen-Op-Zoom War Cemetery, Noord-Brabant, Netherlands.** He was **son of John Robinson Kelly and Edith Kelly, Kendal, Westmoreland, and brother of Sergeant Henry Johnson Kelly, who also died on service on March 20 1941.** [See under H. J. Kelly, above**]**

Private J. J. Kelly, 4865620, age 54, Leicestershire Regiment, died on February 14, 1941.
Corporal J. J. Kelly, 7596342, age 24, Royal Army Ordinance Corps, died on May 1, 1941.

Corporal John Joseph Kelly, QX7706, age 29, A.I.F. 2/15 Bn., Australian Infantry, died on Tuesday**, June 17, 1941.** He was **son of John and Margaret Mary Kelly, Cairns, Queensland.** Buried in Grave 4. A. 11**, Tobruk War Cemetery, Libya.**

Driver J. J. Kelly, T/72084, age 30, Royal Army Service Corps, died on November 27, 1941.

Pilot Officer John Joseph Kelly, J/15856, 18th Squadron, Royal Canadian Air Force, died on Wednesday **November 5, 1941** and is commemorated on Panel 59, **Runnymede Memorial, Surrey, England.** [Runnymede Memorial commemorates over 20, 000 airmen who lost their lives in World War II and have no known graves.]

Private Joseph James Kelly, WX5781, age 22, Australian Infantry, died on Monday**, June 9, 1941. He was son of Mr and Mrs. J. Kelly and husband of Emily Kelly, Northam, Western Australia.** He is buried in grave 3. F. 2, **Sidon War Cemetery, Lebanon.**

Captain John Middleton Kelly, 78395, age 30, 51 (The Westmoreland and Cumberland Yeomanry) Field Regiment, Royal Artillery, died on Wednesday **April 30, 1941** and is buried in 3. P. 3 in **Tobruk War Cemetery, Libya.** He was **son of Captain John Allison Kelly, Merchant Navy, and Ellinor Anne Kelly, Whitehaven, Cumberland and husband of Martina Mary Kelly, Whitehaven.**

Private James Patrick Kelly, 2145748, age 35, Pioneer Corps, died on Saturday, November 22, 1941. He is buried in Grave 219, Section A.C., Sale, Cheshire, England.

Stoker 2nd Class Joseph Smithies Kelly, D/KX123539, age 23, H.M.S. Gloucester, Royal Navy, died on Thursday, May 22, 1941. He was **son of Joseph Smithies Kelly and Mary Ann Kelly, Oldham, Lancashire and husband of Hannagh Kelly, Oldham.** He is commemorated on Plymouth Naval Memorial, Devon, Panel 54, Column 1.

Able Seaman J. V. Kelly, PM.3050, age 19, Royal Australian Naval Reserve, died on November 20, 1941.

Able Seaman Jack Verdun Kevern Kelly, P/SR8185, age 22, H.M.S. Hood, Royal Navy, **died** on Saturday, **May 24, 1941.** He was **son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest John Kelly.** He is commemorated on **Portsmouth Memorial**, Hampshire, Panel 48, Column 2.

Chief Engineer Officer James Williamson Kelly, age 38, S.S. Sirikishna (Leith), Merchant Navy, died on Monday, **February 24, 1941.** He was **husband of Elizabeth Ann Clark Kelly, Edinburgh.** He is commemorated on Panel 98, **Tower Hill Memorial, London.**

Lance Corporal Kenneth Kelly, 2079398, age 20, 4 Field Squadron, **Royal Engineers, died** on Sunday **April 6, 1941** and is buried in grave 1. C. 23, **Knightsbridge War Cemetery, Acroma, Libya.** He was **son of William and Minnie Kelly, Sheffield and nephew and ward of Amy Day, Firth Park, Sheffield.**

Private L. B. J. Kelly, H/6774, Winnipeg Grenadiers, R.C.I.C., died on December 25, 1941.

Private Leo Joseph Kelly, VX25434, age 37, A.I.F. 2/23 Bn., Australian Infantry, died on Saturday**, May 17, 1941.** He was **son of John Thomas Kelly and Elizabeth Kelly, Snake Valley, Victoria.** He is

buried in grave 15. A. 9, **Knightsbridge War Cemetery, Libya.**

Private M. Kelly, 8002, Cameronians (Scottish Regiment), died on March 17, 1941.
Private M. Kelly, 8834, age 23, N.Z. Infantry, died on June 12, 1941.

Donkeyman Michael Kelly, age 42, S.S. Kellwyn (Swansea), Merchant Navy, died on Sunday**, July 27, 1941.** He was **son of Michael and Anne Kelly, South Shields,** Co. Durham. He is commemorated on Panel 60, **Tower Hill Memorial, London.**

Stoker 1st Class Patrick Kelly, D/KX86437, age 27, H.M.S. Submarine P., Royal Navy, died on Saturday, August 23, 1941. He was **son of Thomas and Sarah Jane Kelly, Philadelphia, Co. Durham.** He is commemorated on Plymouth Naval Memorial, Panel 53, Column 1.

Sergeant P. Kelly, 7010975, age 31, Welsh Regiment, died on May 23, 1941.

Sergeant Paul Kelly, R/78279, Royal Canadian Air Force, died on Thursday **October 9, 1941** and is commemorated on Panel 61, **Runnymede Memorial Surrey, England.** [Runnymede is on the A308, between Windsor and Egham, 4 miles from Windsor]

Able Seaman Peter Kelly, C/SSX21245, H.M.S. *Diamond,* Royal Navy, died on Sunday **April 27, 1941** and is commemorated on Panel 43, 1 on **Chatham Naval Memorial.**

Fireman and Trimmer Patrick Kelly, age 32, S.S. Arakaka (Liverpool), Merchant Navy, died on Monday**, June 23, 1941.** He was **son of Patrick and Catherine Kelly, Liverpool.** He is commemorated on Panel 9, **Tower Hill Memorial, London.**

Lance Corporal P. Kelly, 2932575, age 22, Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, died on November 2, 1941.
Private P. C. Kelly, 67823065, age 30, Middlesex Regiment, died on December 25, 1941.

Chief Petty Officer Sick Berth Patrick Vincent Everard Kelly, P/M4213, age 52, R.N. H.M.S. Victory 11., Royal Navy, died on Thursday, July 24, 1941. He was **son of Joseph Patrick and Charlotte Elizabeth Kelly and husband of Hetty Helen Kelly, Sompting, Sussex.** He is buried in Haslar Royal Naval Cemetery, Hampshire. Grave E. 59. 15.

Fireman and Trimmer Patrick Wolf Kelly, age 39, S.S. Courland (Leith), Merchant Navy, died on Monday, February 10, 1941. He is commemorated on Panel 32, Tower Hill, Memorial, London.

Petty Officer Stoker Robert Kelly, P/KX75556, age 41, H.M.S. Hood, Royal Navy, died on Saturday May 24, 1941. He was **son of James and Margaret Kelly and wife of Matilda Armstrong Kelly, Culmore, Co. Derry.** He is commemorated on Portsmouth Naval Memorial, Hampshire, Panel 54, Column 1.

Ordinary Seaman Ronald D. Kelly, D/JX 202021, age 25, H.M.S. Lewes, Royal Navy, died on Wednesday April 23, 1941. He was son **of Thomas and Elizabeth Kelly, Corner Brook, Newfoundland.** He is buried in Plymouth (Weston Mill) Cemetery, Devon. Con. Grave 17925.

Private Robert John Kelly, NX16766, age 21, A.I.F. 2/13, Bn., Australian Infantry, died on Sunday**, May 18, 1941. Foster-son of Mr. C. Burrel Kelly, Arncliffe, New South Wales.** He is buried in grave 5. H. 4**, Tobruk War Cemetery, Libya.**

Able Seaman Samuel Kelly, D/JX191522, age 21, H.M.S. Galatea, Royal Navy, died on Monday, December 15, 1941. He was **son of Nicholas and Honora Kelly, Windsor, Newfoundland.** He is commemorated on Plymouth Naval Memorial, Devon, Panel 56, Column 1.

Sergeant S. Kelly, 746454, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, died on October 11, 1941.

Private T. Kelly, 8857, age 24, N.Z. Infantry, died on May 31, 1941.

Leading Airman T. James Burrel Kelly, P/JX234628, age 21, Royal Navy, died on December 15, 1941.

Private Terence Philip Kelly, TX509, age 21, A.I.F. 2112 Bn., Australian Infantry, died on Tuesday, October 7, 1941. He was son of Philip Louis and Rachel Kelly, Ulverstone, Tasmania. Buried in grave 2. A. 7, Aleppo War Cemetery, Syria.

Chief Steward Thomas William Kelly, age 45, S.S. Retriever (London), Merchant Navy, died on Saturday**, April 12, 1941.** He is commemorated on Panel 86, **Tower Hill Memorial, London.**

Private Ungong Kelly, NA/38309, Gold Coast Regiment, R.W.A.F.F., died on December 1, 1941.

Flight Sergeant William Kelly, 945217, age 22, 10 Squadron, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, died on Thursday **June 19, 1941** and is commemorated on Panel 36 on **Runnymede Memorial, Surrey. He was son of William and Margaret Kelly, Easlington, Co. Durham.**

Ableseaman William Kelly, age 49, S.S. Swiftpool (West Harlepool), Merchant Navy, died on Tuesday**, August 5, 1941.** He is commemorated on Panel 105**, Tower Hill Memorial, London.**

Riggers Mate William Kelly, R/JX 219541, age 32, *H.M.S. Tonbridge*, Royal Navy, died on Friday **August 22, 1941** and is commemorated on Panel 52, Column 1, **Portsmouth Naval Memorial, Hampshire.** He was **son of Paul and Jane Kelly, and husband of Florence Kelly, Port St. Mary's, Isle of Wight.**

Donkeyman William Kelly, age 39, M.V. Darkdale (Glasgow), Merchant Navy, died on Wednesday**, October 22, 1941.** He was **husband of Jessie Kelly, Port Glasgow, Renfrewshire,** Scotland. He is commemorated on Panel 34, **Tower Hill Memorial, London.**

Signalman William Archibald Kelly, NX 18037, age 31, A.I.F. 7div. Signals, Australian Corps of Signals, died on Saturday November 22, 1941. He was son of William and Mary Ellen Kelly, and husband of Emma May Kelly, Stanmore, N.S.W. He is buried in grave 1. H. 2., Beirut War Cemetery, Lebanon.

Steward William Armstrong Kelly, age 51, S.S. Oropesa (Liverpool), died on Thursday**, January 16, 1941**. He was **son of James and Mary Kelly, and husband of Annie Kelly, Knotty Ash, Liverpool.** He is commemorated on Panel 77, **Tower Hill Memorial, London.**

Gunner William George Kelly, 892113, age 34, 145 (The Berkshire Yeomanry) Field Regiment, Royal Artillery, died on Thursday **November 6, 1941** and is buried in Grave 241, **Wantage Cemetery, Berkshire, England.** He was **son of Mary Clara Kelly and stepson of Ernest Godwin, East Challow.**

Captain William Henry Kelly, Commodore 2nd Class, CBE, D.S.O., R.D. R.N.R. H.M.S. Eaglet, Royal Naval Reserve. Died on Sunday **June 8, 1941** and is commemorated on **Liverpool Naval Memorial, Lancashire (Panel 1, Column 1).**

Able Seaman William John Douglas Kelly, D/JX 143727, age 22, H.M.S. Gloucester, Royal Navy, died on Friday **May 23,** 1941and is commemorated on Panel 47, Column 3, **Plymouth Naval Memorial, Devon.** He was **son of Thomas and Margaret Kelly.**

Major W. M. O'Kelly, 115033, age 52, Royal Army Service Corps, died on June 19, 1941.

7. Some Kelley and Kelly US Service personnel who died in 1941 and were buried abroad.

GM3C Sandford V. Kelley Junior, 02683237, died on December 7, 1941.

SF3C James Dennis Kelley, 03561554, died on December 7, 1941.

RM3C Ferris E. Kelley Junior, 03467972, died on December 13, 1941.

S2C Joe Marion Kelley, 03822253, died on December 7, 1941

CEM Robert Lee Kelly, 02672216, died on December 7, 1941.

1942
1. **Sir David Kelly MC,** appointed British Ambassador to Argentina.

2. Judge James Gerard Kelly, High Court Judge, for **Ontario,** Canada died.

3. Dr. (Denis) Fitzgerald O'Kelly was born in 1870 at the Square, Drumcologher, Co. Limerick. He was son of Denis O'Kelly Esq. and was educated in Mungret College, Limerick. He attended Medical School at Queens College Cork and took his final exams at Edinburgh and Glasgow L.R.C.P.& S. Ed., and L.R.F.P.S. Glas. in 1897. He joined the Royal Army Medical Corp. He was a surgeon at St.. John's Hospital, Malta and was later involved with the support force in France during World War I. He reached the rank of Major. After the war he was appointed Medical Officer to Bolton Colliery, Durham. On fourteen occasions he descended the mines following accidents to attend the injured. He died at his home Cross Lodge, Bolton, in 1943. He was predeceased in 1917 by his thirty three year old wife, Sarah (Sally).

4. Rev. Michael Vincent Kelly, author of **books** and articles on pastoral theology, religious education and rural life, died in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, on July 24th. He was born in Adjala, Ontario, on July 31, 1863. His parents were Irish immigrants. He was educated at St.. Michael's College, Toronto, and the University of Toronto, where he was awarded a B.A. in 1887. He entered the Congregation of Priests of St.. Basil, at Beakonsfield, in England, and was ordained in Toronto, Sept. 21, 1891.
He was assistant superior general of the Basilian Fathers, from 1922 to 1936. In addition to his religious writings he wrote *The Kellys of Monasterevin and Adjala.* (Toronto 1942).

5. Dr. Charles Joseph Kelly, died on June 12th. He was **son of Frank Kelly Ennis,** Co. Clare. Charles graduated L.R.C.P.& S.I., in 1912. He entered the Royal Army Medical Corp, and was a captain in that service. After the Great War he became Assistant Master in the Coombe Maternity Hospital. Later he was appointed Medical Officer to Ballylappin Dispensary District, and the County Hospital, Roscommon.

6. Martin Kelly was born in **Co. Mayo** on April 3, 1895 and joined the **R.I.C**. in 1914**.** He joined the **Garda** in March 28, 1922 and retired in May 22, 1942.

7. Gene Kelly starred in the film ***For Me and My Gal.***

8. Captain Hume Diarmaid Harvey-Kelly (47) (1916-1942), of the Baluch Regiment, was killed in action at **Singapore** on February 11, 1942. Born August 28, 1916, he was the elder son of Lt**.-Col. Harvey St. George Hume Harvey-Kelly (46),** of the 64th Pioneers 1A, who had served in the first World War, and his wife Ellen Stephenson, daughter of William Stephenson of the 1st Dragoon Guards of Bangalore, India. This family descends from **Michael Kelly**, who was born in **Cargins**, nr Tulsk, Co. Roscommon, and moved to **Kellybrook, Co. Westmeath**. The family produced many senior British Army Officers. He was survived by his parents and his younger brother John Hubert also of the Blanch Regiment, who later became Lt.-Colonel.
[See Main Hy-Many Family Tree]

9. Kelly Servicemen of the British Empire and some of the civilians who died in 1942 in World War II.

Civilian Aida Kelly, 35 Victoria Avenue, Hamrun, Malta, age 26, daughter of George Kelly, Malta G.C. Civilian War Dead, died at Valetta, on Friday. April 24, 1942.

Civilian Denis Vincent Kelly, Orchard Cottage, Wadlands Lane, East Grindsted, Sussex, age 38, husband of K. Kelly, M.V. "Henry Stanley" Civilian War Dead, died on Monday December 7, 1942.

Civilian Edward Caulfield Kelly, Agriculture Inspector, Kavieng, New Ireland, age 46, son of Edward Joseph and Margaret Kelly, and is commemorated in the S.S. "Montevideo Maru" Civilian War Dead Register, died Wednesday, on July 1, 1942, as a result of enemy action.

Civilian Mary Kelly, of St. Paul's Home, Hamrun, Malta, age 90, Malta G. C. Civilian War Dead, died at St. Paul's Home on Sunday April 19, 1942.

Marine A. Kelley, PLY/X108436, age 18, Royal Marines, died on November 17, 1942.
Flight Sergeant A. T. Kelley, R/125770, Royal Canadian Air Force, died on December 8, 1942.
Private D. Kelley, VX46632, age 33, Australian Infantry, died on January 22, 1942.
Flight Sergeant H. J. Kelly, R/76125, age 23, Royal Canadian Air Force, died on January 19, 1942.
Sergeant L. H. Kelley, 917145, age 22, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, died on March 9, 1942.

Sergeant S. A. B. Kellie, 1378331, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, died on April 26, 1942.

Captain Anthony William Kellie-Smith, 67029, age 26, 75th Anti-Tank Regiment, Royal Artillery, died on Tuesday **June 9, 1942.** He was **son of William Kellie-Smith and Agnes Smith and husband of Margaret Clare Kellie-Smith (née Clayton) of Croft.** He is buried west of the church in **Croft (St. Peter) Churchyard, Yorkshire.**

First Radio Officer Arthur Kelly, age 26, S.S. Baron Erskine (Ardrossan), Merchant Navy, died on Saturday**, January 10, 1942.** He was **son of Arthur Louie Kelly and Mollie Kelly, and husband of Margaret Kelly, Liverpool.** He is commemorated on Panel 14, **Tower Hill Memorial, London.**

Third Radio Officer Albert Kelly, age 16, M.V. Diala (London), Merchant Navy, died on Thursday**, January 15, 1942.** He was son of **John and Jane Watt Kelly, Dundee.** He is commemorated on Panel 35, **Tower Hill Memorial, London.**

Second Engineer Albert Kelly, age 30, S.S. Vita, Merchant Navy, died on Sunday**, January 18, 1942. He is buried in** Plot 11, Row E, Grave 3, **Trincomalee War Cemetery, Shri Lanka.**

Flight Sergeant Angus Campbell Kelly, R/79518, age 27, 416 Squadron, Royal Canadian Air Force, died on Wednesday **July 29, 1942** and is commemorated on Panel 104**, Runnymede Memorial, Surrey.** He was **son of Hugh and Elizabeth Kelly, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, Canada.**

Private Arthur John Kelly, NX73660, age 21, A.I.F. 2/20 Bn., Australian Infantry, died on Wednesday**, February 11, 1942.** He was **son of Arthur Stanley and Violet Kelly.** He is buried in Sp. Mem. 28, E. 9. **Kranji War Cemetery, Singapore.**

Gunner A. J. Kelly, 89859, age 27, South African Artillery, died on May 29, 1942.

Private Arthur Lionel Kelly, VX 24743, age 25, A.I.F. 2/23 Bn., Australian Infantry, died on Wednesday, July 22, 1942. He was **son of Patrick Arthur and Mary Ann Kelly, and husband of Mary Kelly, Yarram, Victoria.** Buried in grave XXII. B. 25, **El Alamein War Cemetery, Egypt.**

Stoker 1st Class Bernard Kelly, P/KX 118362, age 30, H.M.M.T.B. 260, Royal Navy, died on Monday **September 14, 1942** and is buried in Grave 3. G. 10 in **Alexandria (Hadra) War Memorial Cemetery, Egypt. He was son of James and Jane R. Kelly, and husband of Julia Kelly, Dundee, Scotland.**

Able Seaman Barnard Kelly, D/SR8479, age 23, H.M.S. *President III* (Lost in S.S. *Induna*), Royal Navy, died on April 1, 1942 and is commemorated on Panel 3. G. 10 on **Plymouth Naval Memorial, Devon. He was son of Matthew and Bridget Kelly, Edlington, Yorkshire.**

Private Bernard George Kelly, NX47922, age 22, A.I.F. 1 Indep. Coy., Australian Infantry, died on Wednesday, **July 1, 1942.** He was **son of Edward Mountford Kelly and Florence Jane Kelly, South Grafton, N.S.W.** He is commemorated on Panel 13**, Rabaul Memorial, Papua New Guinea.**

Gunner Brian Patrick Kelly, VX50558, age 22, A.I.F. 2/12 Fd. Regt., Royal Australian Artillery, died on Monday **August 31, 1942.** He was **son of Patrick William and Ellen Kelly, Glenmaggie, Victoria.** Buried in grave A. III. G. 4, **El Alamein War Cemetery, Egypt.**

Able Seaman Charles Kelly, D/SSX17785, H.M.S. *Matabele,* Royal Navy, died on Saturday **January**

17, 1942 and is commemorated on Panel 65, Column 3, **Plymouth Naval Memorial, Devo.**

Leading Stoker Colman Kelly, Triumph, P/KX 91522, age 24, H.M. Submarine Royal Navy, died on Tuesday **January 20, 1942** and is commemorated on Panel 68, Column 1, **Portsmouth Naval Memorial,** Hampshire, England. He was **son of Thomas and Bridget Kelly, Belfast.**

Fireman Cornelius Kelly, age 43, M.V. San Demetrio (London), Merchant Navy, died on Tuesday March 17, 1942. He is commemorated on Panel 92, Tower Hill, Memorial, London.

Assistant Cook Charles Kelly, age 43, S.S. Gloucester Castle (London), Merchant Navy, died on Wednesday **July 15, 1942.** He is commemorated on Panel 52**, Tower Hill Memorial, London.**

Ordinary Seaman Charles Kelly, D/JX303057, H.M.S. *Heron,* Royal Navy, died on Sunday **August 30, 1942,** and is buried in Grave 169 in section O. Church in **Manchester (Philips Park) Cemetery, Lancashire, England.**

Lance Bombardier Clarence Kelly, 824625, age 32, 197 Bty., 61 Light AA Reg., **Royal Artillery, died** on Saturday **November 14, 1942** and is commemorated on Column 33, **Alamein Memorial, Egypt.**

Fireman Charles Kelly, age 33, S.S. Ceramic (Southampton), Merchant Navy, died on Monday **December 7, 1942.** He is commemorated on Panel 26**, Tower Hill Memorial, London.**

Private Claude Charles Kelly, WX9534, age 35, A.I.F. 2/43 Bn., Australian Infantry, died on Monday **August 3, 1942.** He was **son of James Francis and Mary Jane Kelly, Manjimup, Western Australia.** He is buried in **Heliopolis War Cemetery, Egypt.**

Pilot Officer C. D. Kelly, 404658, age 24, Royal Australian Air Force, died on August 19, 1942.

Private Clifford Llewellyn Kelly, V210367, age 23, Australian Headquarters, died on Monday **January 12, 1942. He was son of Charles Clifford and Margaret Ann Kelly, Sandringham.** He is **buried in Presbyterian Plot,** Row 156. Grave 24, **Cheltenham New General Cemetery, Victoria, Australia.**

Sergeant C. L. Kelly, 39559, age 21, Royal New Zealand Air Force, died on August 8, 1942.

Stoker 1st Class Daniel Kelly, D/KX93894, age 29, H.M.S. Submarine Tempest, Royal Navy, died on Monday February 23, 1942. He is commemorated on **Plymouth Naval Memorial**, Panel 70, Column 2.

Corporal D. Kelly, 402939, age 30, 10 Royal Hussars, R.A.C., died on April 27, 1942.

Flight Sergeant Derek Godfrey Kelly, 553913, age 20, Royal Air Force, died on Friday **October 30, 1942** and is commemorated on Column 250, **Alamein Memorial, Egypt.** [The memorial forms the entrance to the El Alamein War Cemetery. Alamein is a village 130 Km west of Alexandria on the road to Mersa Matruth]. **He was son of William and Isobel Kelly, Highleigh, Cheshire.**

Private Desmond Henry Kelly, NX49969, age 34, Australian Infantry, died on Wednesday **February 11, 1942. He was son of Edward Henry and Annie Kelly, Lismore, New South Wales.** He is commemorated on Sp. Mem. 28 B. 6, **Kranji War Cemetery, Singapore.** [the cemetery is 22 Km north of the city of Singapore, overlooking the Straits of Johore. It is just off the Singapore-Johore road (Woodlands Road) The cemetery is known locally as Kranji Memorial. There are bus stops on the main road facing the cemetery**.]**

Acting Sub Lieutenant (E) D. H. Kelly, age 22, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, died on March 12, 1942.
Bandsman D. J. Kelly, 385565, age 21, The Loyal Regiment (North Lancashire), died on January 22, 1942.

Private Daniel Joseph Kelly, NX40478, age 31, A.I.F. 2/3 Bn., Australian Infantry, died on Wednesday **October 28, 1942. He was husband of Irene Maude Kelly, Nullamana, N.S.W. He is commemorated in C7. A.14, Port Moresby (Bomana) War Cemetery, Papua New Guinea.** [Lies approx. 19 Km. North of Port

Moreseby on the road to Nine Mile and is approached by a short side road called Pilgrims Way. Inside the cemetery will be found a memorial commemorating members of the Australian Army, Navy and Air Force (including Papuan and New Guinea local forces), who lost their lives in operations 1939-1945 and who have no known grave.]

Trooper D. T. Kelly, 24603, age 25, N.Z. Armoured Corps, died on July 5, 1942.

Canteen Assistant Dennis Tremane Kelly, C/NX103, age 20, H.M.S. Avenger, Royal Naval Canteen Service, died on Sunday November 15, 1942 and is commemorated on **Chatam Naval Memorial,** Kent. He was **son of Robert James and Olive Selina Kelly, Fraddon, Cornwall.**

Able Seaman Edward Kelly, age 29, M.V. Empire Attendant (Glasgow), Merchant Navy, died on Wednesday **July 15, 1942.** He is commemorated on Panel 38, **Tower Hill Memorial, London.**

Private Edward Kelly, 13104472, Pioneer Corps, died on Tuesday, December 1, 1942. He was husband of Mary Kelly, South Yardley, Birmingham. He is buried in IV a. 6, Bone War Cemetery, Annabaa, Algeria.

Fireman and Trimmer Ernest Henry Kelly, age 53, S.S. Harlebury (London), Merchant Navy, died on Tuesday **July 7, 1942.** He is commemorated on Panel 55, **Tower Hill Memorial. London.**

Able Seaman Ernest Raymond Kelly, C/JX312370, age 20, M.V. San Delfino, Royal Navy, died on Thursday April 9, 1942. He was **son of William and Lottie Ellen Kelly, and husband of Sarah Ann Kelly, Middlesboro, Yorkshire.** He is commemorated on Chatham Naval Memorial, Kent, 54, 3.

Private F. Kelly, 4467369, age 21, Border Regiment, died on March 28, 1942.
Private F. Kelly, 3658243, age 22, Durham Light Infantry, died on November 2, 1942.

Gunner Frederick Horace Kelly, 11254721, age 41, 218 Battery, 73 Light A Regiment, Royal Artillery, died on Monday **November 9, 1942** and is buried in Plot 11B, Row 67, Grave 30, **Leytonstone (St. Patrick's) Roman Catholic Cemetery, Essex.** He was **son of William and Eliza Ann Kelly, and husband of Ethel Victoria Kelly, Leytonstone.**

Lieutenant Commander Frazer Jellet Kelly, age 56, H.M.C.S. Bytown, Royal Canadian Navy Volunteer Reserve, died on Saturday, June 13, 1942. He was husband of Muriel H. Kelly, Winnipeg. He is buried in Lot 31, Row W., Winnipeg (St. Johns) Cemetery, Manitoba, Canada.

Sailor Frank Patrick Kelly, age 18, M.V. Lavington, Merchant Navy, died on Saturday **July 18, 1942.** He is commemorated on Panel 64, **Tower Hill Memorial, London.**

Gunner Frederick Thomas Kelly, NX32304, age 21, Royal Australian Artillery, died on Monday **February 9, 1942. He was son of Richard Joseph and Catherine Ester Mary Kelly, Cowra, N.S.W.** He is commemorated in Sp. Mem. 4. E. 13 **Kranji War Cemetery, Singapore.**

Flight Sergeant Gerard Kelly, DFM, 535494, age 25, W. Op./Air Gnr. 44 Squadron, Royal Air Force, died on Saturday **August 1, 1942** and is buried in Grave 2. A. 19, **Rheinberg War Cemetery, Kamp Lintfort, Nordrhein-Westfal, Germany.** He was **son of Michael and Margaret Kelly, Belfast.**

Able Seaman Geoffrey Clifford Kelly, D/JX144604, H.M.S., Royal Navy, died on Sunday, February 15, 1942. He was **son of Walter and Alice Kelly, Colwyn Bay, Denbighshire** and is commemorated on Plymouth Naval Memorial, Panel 65, Column 3.

Corporal George Herbert Kelly, QX64925, age 27, Australian Army Ordinance Corps, died on Wednesday July 1, 1942. He was son of Herbert and Maggie Kelly, Wilston, Queensland, Australia. He is commemorated on Panel 32, Rabaul Memorial, Papua New Guinea. [Rabaul lies on Blanche Bay, inside the hook-nosed north-eastern tip of Gazelle Peninsula of New Britain, the largest and most important island of the Bismarck Archipelago. The Memorial is situated in Rabaul (Bita Paka) War Cemetery, approx. 5 Km south -west of Kokopo.]

Pilot Officer Gardner Hill Kelly, J/15735, 126 Squadron, Royal Canadian Air Force died on Thursday

November 19, 1942 and is commemorated on Panel 4, Column 2, **Malta Memorial, Malta. He was son of Gardner C. Kelly, and Mildred K. Kelly, Sioux City, Iowa, U.S.A.**

Gunner George William Kelly, 1104396, age 31, 97 (The Kent Yeomanry) Field Regiment, Royal Artillery, died on Saturday November 14, 1942 and is commemorated on Column 40, Alamein Memorial, Egypt. He was son of George William and Rebecca Kelly and husband of Violet Rose Kelly, Barkinside, Ilford, Essex, England.

Pilot Officer Harry Kelly, 108639, 249 Squadron, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, died on Thursday July 2, 1942 and is commemorated on Panel 3, Column 1, Malta Memorial, Malta. He was a native of the USA

Gunner Henry Kelly, 7043592, 4/2 Maratime Regiment, Royal Artillery, died on Friday **September 25, 1942** and is commemorated on Panel 72, Column 2**, Portsmouth Naval Memorial, Hampshire, England.**

Signalman Herbert John Kelly, DX/31013, age 22, A.I.F. 6th Div. Signals, Australian Corps of Signals, died on Monday June 1, 1942. He was **son of Reginald and Vera Kelly and husband of Kathleen May Kelly, Glebe, N.S.W.** He is buried in Grave 18, Plot 6 B, Row L., **Colombo (Kanatte) General Cemetery, Shri Lanka.** [The Commonwealth War Graves are on the right of this large general cemetery at Borella, an important junction in the city of Colombo, Kanatte Road. The Cross of Sacrifice is in a separate section, a short distance from the War Graves Plot.]

Able Seaman Isaac William Kelly, P/JX236093, age 21, H.M.S. President III (Lost in S.S. Nurmahal), Royal Navy, died on Wednesday, November 11, 1942. He is commemorated on Portsmouth Naval Memorial Panel 64, Column 1.

Gunner J. Kelly, 1643621, age 31, Royal Artillery, died on January 20, 1942.

Stoker 1st Class John Kelly, P/KX98005, age 20, H.M.S. Arbutus, Royal Navy, died on Thursday, February 5, 1942. He was **son of John and Winifred Kelly, Easington Colliery, Co. Durham** and is commemorated Portsmouth Naval Memorial, Hampshire, on Panel 68, Column 2.

Motor Mechanic James Kelly, C/MX77317, age 21, H.M.M. L. 433, Royal Navy, died on Sunday, February 15, 1942. He was **son of Patrick and Margaret Kelly, Leyton, Essex** and is commemorated on Chatam Naval Memorial, 63, 2.

Able Seaman John Kelly, D/SSX33786, age 21, H.M.S. Foresight, Royal Navy, died on Saturday, May 2, 1942. He was son of **John Henry Kelly and Edith Kelly, East Ardsley, Yorkshire** and is commemorated on Plymouth Naval Memorial, Devon, on Panel 65, Column 3.

Stoker 1st Class Johnstone Kelly, C/KX101336, age 26, H.M.S. Cornwall, Royal Navy, died on Sunday, April 5, 1942. He was son of **Johnstone Murdoch Kelly and Elizabeth Kelly,** and is commemorated n Chatam Naval Memorial, Kent 62, 2.

Seaman Joseph Kelly, LT/JX253777, H.M.S. Trawler Bedfordshire (on loan to U.S. Navy), **Royal Naval Patrol Service died on Monday May 11, 1942** and is commemorated on Panel 9, Column 1, **Lowestoft Naval Memorial,** Suffolk.

Cook James Kelly, age 35, S.S. King Lud (London), Merchant Navy, died on Monday **June 8, 1942.** He is commemorated on Panel 61, **Tower Hill Memorial, London.**

Trooper J. Kelly, 185620, age 34, 9th Queen's Royal Lancers, R.A.C., died on July 3, 1942.

Stoker 1st Class Joseph Kelly, D/KX122435, age 20, H.M.S. Jaguar, Royal Navy, died on Thursday, March 26, 1942. He was **son of Joseph and Hetti Kelly, Anfield, Liverpool** and is commemorated on Plymouth Naval Memorial, Devon on Panel 70, Column 2.

Gunner John Kelly, 1463107, age 36, 24 Battery, 9H.AA Regiment, Royal Artillery, died on Saturday

August 29, 1942 and is **buried** in A. H. 6, **Khayat Beach Cemetery, Israel.** He was **son of John and Annie Kelly and husband of Margaret Elizabeth Kelly, Waterside, Derry, Ireland.**

Trimmer John Kelly, age 44, S.S. Southern Empress (Leith), Merchant Navy, died on Tuesday**, October 13, 1942.** He is commemorated on Panel 100, **Tower Hill Memorial, London.**

Leading Seaman John Kelly, D/J110554, age 33, H.M.S. Sultan, Royal Navy, died on Saturday, October 31, 1942 and is buried in **Jakarta War Cemetery,** Indonesia Grave 6. K. 7.

Wireman John Archibald Kelly, D/MX73638, age 19, H.M.S. Trinidad, Royal Navy, **died** on Thursday, **May 14, 1942**. He was **son of Terrence and Barbara Kelly, Tue Brook, Liverpool** and is commemorated on Plymouth Naval Memorial, Panel 71, Column 2.

Able Seaman James Alfred Kelly, C/JX 191091, age 27, H.M.S. Avenger, Royal Navy, died on Sunday November 15, 1942. He was **son of George and Catherine Kelly and husband of Ellen Kelly, Newcastle-on-Tyne,** and is commemorated on Chatam Naval Memorial, Kent, 54, 3.

Able Seaman John Brookbanks Kelly, P/ESD/X1498, age 27, H.M.S. Vervain, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, died on Thursday April 2, 1942 and is **buried in** Grave 131, section **11, Dundee (Balgay) Cemetery.** He was **son of James and Ellen Brookbanks Kelly, Dundee, and husband of Helen Mulligan Dawson Kelly.**

Sapper James Bradley Kelly, 2012306, age 26, Royal Engineers, died on Saturday May 23, 1942 and is buried in Plot 2. Row C. Joint grave 9. He was **son of Agnes Kelly of Glasgow.**

Private James Bruce Kelly, TX5886, age 35, A.I.F. 2/40 Bn., Australian Infantry, died on Monday **May 25, 1942.** He was **son of Denis and Elizabeth Kelly, Waratah, Tasmania. He is commemorated in Ambon War Cemetery, Indonesia.** [Ambon Island lies close to the south-west coast of Ceram in the Mollucca Group of Islands. Reached by air from Jakarta with connecting flights at Ujung Pandang in Sulawesi (Celebes). The cemetery is on the opposite side of the bay to the airport.]

Private J. B. Kelly, 10310, age 38, N.Z. Infantry, died on October 31, 1942.

Major John Ernest Kelly TD, M.A. (Oxon.), 31139, age 48, 88 Field Regiment, Royal Artillery, died on Monday **January 19, 1942** and is commemorated on column 1**, Singapore Memorial,** Singapore. He was **son of Mr and Mrs John Kelly, Stockport and husband of Leonora Kelly, Almondsbury, Gloucestershire, England.**

Warrant Officer J. F. Kelly, 882, age 37, Royal Australian Air Force, died on July 1, 1942.

Pilot Officer James Frederick Kelly, 49745, age 24, 26 Squadron, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, died on Wednesday **August 26, 1942** and is buried in Grave 68, Block F., **Horsham (Hills) Cemetery, Sussex, England. He was son of James Francis William and Maude Gwendoline Kelly, Manning's Heath.** Prior to joining the services he had obtained a B.Sc. From London University and was a Liveryman at the Cutler's Company**.**

Private John Francis Kelly, VX39953, age 23, A.I.F. 2/21 Bn., Australian Infantry, died on Sunday **November 22, 1942. He was son of William Peter and Catherine Kelly, Bentleigh, Victoria.** He is **buried** in Col. Grave 21. B. 5-14, **Ambon War Cemetery, Indonesia.**

Able Seaman John Horace Kelly, P/JX289262, age 21, H.M.S. President III, Royal Navy, died on Tuesday, January 20, 1942 and is commemorated on Plymouth Naval Memorial Panel 64, Column 1**.**

Private Jim Henry Kelly, QX24567, age 20, A.I.F. 2/19., Australian Infantry, died on Thursday **February 12, 1942.** He was **husband of Beryl Kelly, South Brisbane, Queensland.** He is commemorated on **Column 123, Singapore Memorial.**

Bombardier John Hockenhull Kelly, 1431792, age 25, 42 By., 15 Light AA Regiment, Royal Artillery, died on Tuesday **May 5, 1942** and is commemorated on 3. C. 4, **Tel El Kebir War Memorial, Egypt.**

Flight Sergeant Joseph Harold Kelly, R/77086, 296 (R.A.F.) Squadron, Royal Canadian Air Force, died on Thursday **August 20, 1942** and is buried in Section J. Grave 33 W. **Leuchars Cemetery, Fifeshire, Scotland.**

Private J. J. Kelly, 4690424, age 20, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, died on February 15, 1942.
Trooper J. J. Kelly, 79153, age 22, Royal Tank Regiment, died on October 28, 1942.
Corporal J. L. Kelly, N21554, age 22, Australian Infantry, died on December 21, 1942.

Lance Bombardier John Macay Kelly, 326276, age 20, 155 (The Lancashire Yeomanry) Field Regiment, Royal Artillery, died on Tuesday **February 10, 1942** and is commemorated on Column 38 **Singapore Memorial,** Singapore. He was **son of William George and Helen Kelly, Biggar, Lanarkshire, Scotland.**

Driver J. M. Kelly, T/219445, age 31, Royal Army Service Corps, died on December 7, 1942.
Lance Corporal J. P. Kelly, 5671550, age 24, Somerset Light Infantry, died on June 5, 1942.

Greaser John Thomas Kelly, age 22, M.V. Melbourne Star (London), Merchant Navy, died on Thursday**, August 13, 1942.** He was **son of John and Mary Kelly, Glasgow.** He is commemorated on Panel 69, **Tower Hill Memorial, London.**

Pilot Officer John Thomas Watterson Kelly, 62670, age 26, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, died on Saturday February 7, 1942 and is commemorated on Panel 70**, Runnymede Memorial, Surrey. He was son of John Thomas and Asenath Isabella Kelly, Castletown, Isle of Man.**

Second Lieutenant Kenneth Sheffield Kelly, B.Sc., 210487, age 24, 133 Field Regiment, Royal Artillery, died on Sunday **June 7, 1942** and is **buried in Rodmershaw (St. Nicholas) Churchyard, Kent.** He was **son of Flight Lieutenant Arthur Sheffield Kelly R.A.F., and Phyllis Mary Sheffield, Surbiton, Surrey, England.**

Sergeant Leonard Kelly, 525449, 78 Squadron, Royal Air Force, died on Tuesday August 11, 1942 and is commemorated on Panel 87, Runnymede Memorial, Surrey. He was son of Albert and Mary Kelly, and husband of Marjorie Edith Kelly, Thorpeness, Suffolk, England.

Sergeant Leonard Anthony Kelly, 976635, age 22, 218 Squadron, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, died on Wednesday **September 23, 1942** and is commemorated on Panel 87, **Runnymede Memorial, Surrey. He was son of John and Margaret Ellen Kelly, Sketty, Swansea, Wales.**

Private Leonard Derrick Kelly, QX21054, age 24, A.I.F. 2/26 Bn., Australian Infantry, died on Friday June 12, 1942. He was son of Thomas Joseph and Elizabeth Mary Kelly, Ipswich, Queensland. He is commemorated on 3. B. 3. Kranji War Cemetery, Singapore.

Warrant Officer Class 2 Lloyd Franklin Kelly, R73181, age 21, W. Op./Air Gnr., 408 Squadron, Royal Canadian Air Force, died on Monday **July 27, 1942** and is buried in Section P. Grave 301, **Newark-Upon-Trent Cemetery, Nottinghamshire, Ireland.** He was **son of Benjamin Franklin Kelly and Alma B. Kelly, Moncton, New Brunswick, Canada.**

Lieutenant L. P. G. P. Kelly, 16317, age 46, 9th Queen's Royal Lancers, R.A.C., died on May 30, 1942.

Able Seaman Michael Kelly, age 45, S.S. Ocean Ventu, Merchant Navy, died on Sunday **February 8, 1942.** He is commemorated on Panel 76, **Tower Hill, Memorial, London.**

Gunner Michael Kelly, 3521039, 7 Coastal Regt., Royal Artillery, died on Friday **February 13, 1942** and is commemorated on Column 22**, Singapore Memorial, Singapore.**

Gunner Michael Kelly, 915414, age 27, 223 Bty., 32 Lt. AA. Regt., Royal Artillery, died on Wednesday **April 22, 1942** and is buried in Coll. Grave 1. 7, **Pieta Military Cemetery, Malta.**

Boatswain Michael Kelly, age 55, S.S. Ashworth (Newcastle-on-Tyne), Merchant Navy, died on Tuesday **October 13, 1942.** He is commemorated on Panel 11, **Tower Hill Memorial, London.**
Private M. Kelly, 3055718, age 29, Royal Scots, died on November 1, 1942.

Sailor Mark Patrick Kelly, age 22, S.S. Narragansett (London), Merchant Navy, died on Wednesday **March 25, 1942.** He is commemorated on Panel 72, **Tower Hill Memorial, London.**

Petty Officer Stoker Patrick Kelly, D/KX85835, age 27, H.M.S. Bramble, Royal Navy, died on Thursday, December 31, 1942. He was **son of Thomas and Elizabeth Kelly, and husband of Anastasia Kelly, Foulkmills, Co. Wexford. He is commemorated on Panel 69, Column 2.**

Company Sergeant Major P. H. Kelly, age 48, Indian Engineers, died on April 20, 1942.
Stoker P. J. Kelly, 20681, age 27, Royal Australian Navy, died on March 1, 1942.
Private P. J. Kelly, B/67851, age 31, Royal Regiment of Canada, R.C.I.C., died on August 19, 1942

Lieutenant Philip Lindsay Kelly, VX14701, age 28, 9th Div. Australian Cavalry Regiment, died on Monday **July 20, 1942.** He was **son of Albert Patrick and Alice Kelly, Brighton, Victoria.** He is commemorated on 3. C. 18, **Alexandria (Hadra) War Memorial Cemetery, Egypt.**

Gunner Philip Michael Kelly, 1144843, age 38, 70 Medium Regiment, Royal Artillery, died on Friday September 18, 1942 and is buried in 5 grave 585 in Birkenhead (Lanican) Cemetery (R. C. Section), Cheshire, England. He was son of Michael and Sarah Helen Kelly, Birkenhead, and husband of Sarah Kelly,

Private Percival Ross Kelly, NX48699, age 19, A.I.F. 2/30 Bn., Australian Infantry, died on Tuesday February 10, 1942. He was son of Henry and Margaret Kelly, Eumungerie, N.S.W. He is commemorated on Column 132, Singapore Memorial, Singapore.

Lieutenant Patrick William Kelly, 174296, age 21, 1st Bat., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, died on Monday**, April 13, 1942.** He was **son of Rev. William Kelly, B.A., and Florence Amelia Kelly.** He is **commemorated** on Face 11, **Rangoon Memorial,** Myanmar (formerly Burma).

Lance Bombardier Robert Kelly, 1426994, age 24, Royal Artillery, died on Friday **February 13, 1942** and is commemorated on Column 10, **Singapore Memorial, Singapore.**

Corporal R. Kelly, M/10959, Indian and Malay Corps, South African Forces, died on May 23, 1942.
Trooper R. Kelly, 7894429, age 27, Royal Tank Regiment, R.A.C., died on May 27, 1942.

Engine Room Artificer 3rd Class Reginald Kelly, D/MX54321, age 26, H.M.S. Cromer, Royal Navy, died on Monday, November 9, 1942. He was **son of Fred and Emily Kelly, Plymouth, and husband of Jessica Kelly, Plymouth.** He is commemorated on Plymouth Naval Memorial, Panel 68, Column 3.

Sergeant Ralph Andreae Kelly, 1181766, 78 Squadron, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, died on Thursday **September 24, 1942** and is commemorated on Panel 87**, Runnymede Memorial, Surrey.**

Lance Corporal Robert George Kelly, VX50331, age 22, A.I.F. 2/21 Bn., Australian Infantry, died on Friday **February 6, 1942. He was son of Robert William and Ruby Ellen Kelly, Rutherglen, Victoria.** He is commemorated in **23. C. 16, Ambon War Cemetery, Indonesia.**

Sergeant Roland Hugh Kelly, 570332, age 20, 7 Squadron, Royal Air Force, died on Tuesday **June 30, 1942** and is commemorated on Panel 87, **Runnymede Memorial, Surrey. He was son of Hugh and Winifred Kelly, Colchester, Essex.**

Flight Sergeant R. H. Kelly, 406108, age 23, Royal Australian Air Force, died on July 31, 1942.

Greaser Richard Joseph Kelly, age 52, M.V. Empire Sailor (London), Merchant Navy, died on Saturday **November 21, 1942.** He was **son of James and Jane Kelly, Liverpool and husband of Julia Hannah Kelly, Speke, Liverpool.** He is commemorated on Panel 44, **Tower Hill Memorial, London.**

Sergeant R. J. S. Kelly, 403580, age 24, Royal New Zealand Air Force, died on April 24, 1942.

Sergeant Russel Livingstone Kelly, VX33979, age 42, A.I.F. 2/22 Bn., Australian Infantry, died on Wednesday July 1, 1942. He was son of Andrew Livingstone Kelly, and Rose Lenore Kelly, and husband of Alma Margaret Kelly, St. Kilda, Victoria. He is commemorated on Panel 15, Rabaul Memorial, Papa New Guinea.

Private Ronald Leonard Kelly, NX59772, age 22, A.I.F. 2/2 Bn., Australian Infantry, died on Tuesday **October 20, 1942.** He was **son of Hubert Lionel Conrad and Lilian Olive Kelly, Gladesville, N.S.W.** He is commemorated in B 7. E. 18**, Port Moresby (Bomana) War Cemetery, Papa New Guinea.**

Assistant Cook Roy Stewart Kelly, age 18, M.V. Empire Sailor (London), Merchant Navy, died on Saturday**, November 21, 1942.** He was **son of Wilfred and Doris Kelly, Timperley, Cheshire,** England. He is commemorated on Panel 44, **Tower Hill Memorial, London.**

Private R. T. Kelly, 15807, age 23, N.Z. Infantry, died on July 21, 1942.
Private S. Kelly, 4690554, age 22, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, died on February 17, 1942.

Aircraftman 1st Class Stanley Edward Kelly, 1493201, age 40, Ex 244 Wing Middle East Command, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, died on Thursday **December 17, 1942** and is buried in the **Protestant Section,** Plot F. Coll. Grave 18, **Malta (Capuccini) Naval Cemetery, Malta.** He was **son of George and Mary Ann Kelly and husband of Alice Beatrice Kelly, Wood Green, Middlesex.**

Leading Aircraftman Sidney Whitehill Kelly, 534180, age 25, 144 Squadron, Royal Air Force, died on Monday **January 5, 1942** and is buried in Section H. 35, Grave 83, **Nottingham Southern Cemetery, Nottinghamshire.** He was **son of Douglas William and Beatrice Kelly and husband of Mabel Catherine Kelly of Nottingham.**

Shipwright 4th Class S. W. Kelly, W.1219, age 27, Royal Australian Naval Reserve, died on March 4, 1942.
Signalman T. Kelly, 2381059, age 22, Royal Corps of Signals, died on November 14, 1942.

Gunner Thomas Kelly, 876695, age 22, 3rd Anti-Tank Regiment, Royal Artillery, died on Tuesday **October 27, 1942** and is buried in XXVII. G. 23, **El Alamein War Cemetery, Egypt.** He was **husband of Helen Kelly, Newtown, Leeds, England.**

Bombardier Thomas Kelly, 2081507, age 24, 412 Maratime Regiment, Royal Artillery, died on Monday **November 2, 1942** and is commemorated on Panel 72, Column 1, **Portsmouth Naval Memorial, Hampshire, England.**

Trooper T. A. Kelly, 3856392, age 21, Reconnaissance Corps, died on October 13, 1942.

Captain Thomas Anthony Kelly, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., 157851, age 35, Royal Army Medical Corps, died on Monday **December 7, 1942** and is commemorated on Panel 18 Column 1 in Brookwood Memorial, Surrey, England. He was **son of Jack and Anne Kelly, Cork, Ireland.**

Able Seaman Thomas Francis Kelly, D/JX302925, age 20, H.M.S. Bramble, Royal Navy, died on Thursday December 31, 1942. He was **son of William and Margaret Kelly, Denny, Stirlingshire.** He is commemorated on Plymouth Naval Memorial, Devon, Panel 65, Column 3.

Private T. S. Kelly, 3653732, age 25, South Lancashire Regiment, died on May 6, 1942.

Marine Vernon Kelly, PLY/X100888, R.M. Group, M.N.B.D.O.1., **Royal Marines,** died on Friday April 24, 1942 and is **commemorated on Panel 103, Column 1 Plymouth Naval Memorial,** Devon.

Private Victor Maurice Vincent Kelly, NX36148, age 18, A.I.F. 2/19 Bn., Australian Infantry, died on Monday **February 9, 1942.** He was **son of Alfred Thomas Kelly and Lilian Kelly, Bondi, N.S.W. He is**

commemorated on Sp. Mem. 1. E. 5, **Kranji War Cemetery, Singapore.**

Stoker 1st Class William Kelly, C/KX 117545, age 30, H.M.S. Vimera, Royal Navy, died on Friday January 9, 1942. He was **son of Daniel and Elizabeth Kelly, and husband of Dorothy Kelly, Whittington, Manchester** and is commemorated on Chatam Naval Memorial, Kent 62, 2.

Corporal William Kelly, 643047, age 21, 605 Squadron, Royal Air Force, who died on Sunday **February 15, 1942** and is buried in Grave 1. F. 15 in **Jakarta War Cemetery, Indonesia.** He was **son of Patrick and Elizabeth Kelly, Chalk Farm, London.**

Gunner William Kelly, 3850045, age 39, 4 H. A.A Regiment, Royal Artillery, **died on** Monday **May 25, 1942** and is buried in Grave 23, **Pieta Military Cemetery, Malta**. He was **son of Thomas and Mary Kelly, Bolton**, Lancashire.

Flight Sergeant William Kelly, 1059568, age 20, 37 Squadron, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, died on Monday **September 14, 1942** and is commemorated on Panel 3, Column 2, **Malta Memorial, Malta. He was son of William and Annie M. Kelly, Maybole, Ayrshire, Scotland.**

Third Engineer Officer William Kelly, age 37, S.S. Maritime (London), Merchant Navy, died on Monday **November 2, 1942.** He was **son of James and Christina Kelly, and husband if Irene Pearl Kelly, Helensburgh, Dunbartonshire,** Scotland. He is commemorated on Panel 68, **Towerhill Memorial, London.**

Private William Alfred Kelly, NX 40731, age 22, A.I.F. 2/18 Bn., Australian Infantry, died on Tuesday **January 27, 1942.** He was **son of William Alfred and Margaret Ethel Kelly, Wallabadah, N.S.W. He is commemorated** on Singapore Memorial 6. B. 5, **Kranji War Cemetery.**

Ordinary Seaman William James Bertram Kelly, P/JX 161309, age 19, H.M.S. Sultan (lost in S.S. Redang) , Royal Navy, died on Friday February 13, 1942. He was **son of Alexander and Mary Kelly, Downfield, Dundee. He is commemorated on Portsmouth Naval Memorial, Hampshire (Panel 65, Column 3).**

Sergeant William Leonard Kelly, 1000480, age 21, 455 (R.A.A.F.) Squadron, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, died on Friday **February 13, 1942** and is buried in Grave 55, line 2 in **Ashton-in-Markerfield (St. Thomas) Churchyard, Lancashire. He was son of Edward and Ellen Kelly, Ashto-in-Makerfield.**

Flying Officer William Russell Kelly, 45729, age 32, Royal Air Force, died on Friday **April 10, 1942** and is buried in **Roydon (St. Remigius) Churchyard, Norfolk,** England**.** He was **son of William Russel Kelly and Maude Jane Kelly and husband of Maude Kelly, Roydon.**

10. Some Kelley and Kelly US service persons who died in 1942 and are buried abroad in 1942.

Second Lieutenant Clifton P. Kelley, 0-433856, died on September 3, 1942.

S2C Harold Gene Kelley, 03813714, died on January 25, 1942.

SK3C Ronald L. Kelley, 04144792, died on January 23, 1942.

PFC Vernon J. Kelley, 16004039, died on January 17, 1942.

Private Andrew J. Kelly, 37026128, died on July 12, 1942.

TSGT Arthur G. Kelly, 06389562, died on May 25, 1942.

S1C George H. Kelly, 0723336, died on October 12, 1942.

PFC Joseph F. Kelly, 37034510, died on November 21, 1942.

SC2 Leo James Kelly, 06502186, died on November 15, 1942.

Sergeant Robert E. Kelly, 06890101, died on June 30, 1942.

Kelly Mariners

Here is a list of Kelly 'master mariners' and the ships on which they were captain (C) or mate (M). Information about ships served on has been gathered mainly from the Captains Registers at The Guildhall Library - London and information from certificates appearing in the "More Details" section is from the Maritime Museum Library at Greenwich - London.

Stephen Sharzell Kelly, born Appledore 1814, son of Richard Kelly (1790?-1858) and Betsy Sharzell (1789-1851)
More details:
Dawn, Nuggett, Intended, Nestor, Sir Francis Drake, Express, Excel, Ficino, Elizabeth, Arcana, Galatea
Captain of all except Intended.
Died of Yellow Fever on board Galatea in 1879. - Index to Marine Deaths

Richard Kelly, born Northam 1818, son of Richard Kelly (1790?-1858) and Betsy Sharzall (1789-1851)
More details:
Mary Mathew (Capt.), Gypsy (Mate), Rosaria (M), Melody (C), Prima Donna (C), U.S. Margaret (C),N.A. Fairy (C),
N.A. La Plaba (M), N.A. Virginia (C), Jacary (C), Eva (C), Cuero (C), Theresa Batters (C), W.M. Batters (M),
Maggie (M), Jonie (M), Florence (C), Grace (C), Spartan (C), Robert (C)
Died Northam 1886

Richard Kelly, born Devon 1822, son of George Kelly (1790-1870) and Susanna England (1779-1857)
Faithfull (C), Firefly (C), Emma Jane (C), Garland (C), Alice Wilson (M), Lady Seymour (M), Marley Hill (M), Ambrosine (M), Allies (M), Voluntina (C), Princess Royal (M), Isabella Sanders (M), Hero (M), Sussex (M), Zetland (M), Eliza (C)

John Kelly, born Appledore 1844, son of William Kelly (1821-) and Elizabeth Pile (1815-1855)
Tayda (C), Annie Laurie (C), Geo Batters (C&M), Pelican (M), Cygnet (M), Ousel (M), Whimbrel
Died at sea on board Whimbrel 1881 (aged 37) - Index to Marine Deaths

William Henry Kelly, born Appledore 1844/45?, son of Richard Kelly (1818-1886) and Miriam Matilda Nichols Mole (1822-1887)
Shalimar (C), Ocean Gem (M), Parana (M), Loch-Na-Gar (C for 6 years), Wave Queen (C for 11 years) Nelson (C)
Died 3rd Jan 1893, New Zealand - Index to Marine Deaths

Robert Kelly, born Appledore 1853, son of Stephen Sharzall Kelly (1814-1879) and Elizabeth Moulton (1812-1871)
Cimbri (M 1880-1882), Benego (M 1883), Dauntless (M 1883-1884),
Alney (C 1884-1886), Eclipse (M&C 1887-1888), Olympia (M 1889) Stainecliffe (M 1889-1890), J.M. Lennard (M&C 1890-1892), Arthur Head (M&C 1893-1897)
Died 14th Dec 1897, Bremerhaven Hospital, consumption (TB) - Index to Marine Deaths

Richard Alfred Kelly, born Appledore 1860, son of Richard Kelly (1818-1886) and Miriam Matilda Nichols Mole (1822-1887)
Wave Queen (M 1890 - brother William Henry is Captain), Lutterworth (C for 7 years 1891-1898), Akaroa (C 1899-1903), Kingfield (Steamship) (C 1904-1907), Lynfield (S) (C 1907), Flaminian (S) (M 1908),

Pakeha (S) (C 1908-1909), Kumara (S) (C 1909), Rangatira (II) (S) (C 1910-1911), Tokomaru (C 1911), Dunedin (1911)
Died 1923

Richard Kelly, born Appledore 1857, son of William Kelly (1821) and Mrs Mary Ann Perry (1817) (2nd marriage)
Lutterworth (C 1884-1885), Halcione (C 1887-1891), Westland (C for 8 years until death)
Died 8th Sep 1900 (Australia)

James Moulton Kelly, born Bideford 1879, son of John Moulton Kelly (1844) and Jane Evans (1843)
Sir W. Lewis (Steamship) (C 1904-1905), Winifred (S) (C 1905-1911)

Sydney Kelly, born Appledore 1879, son of William Henry Kelly (1845-1893) and Elizabeth Pile Kelly (1846-1925)
Rangatira (S) (M 1907), Arawa (II) (M 1908), Matatua (II) (S) (C 1908 - 1910), Pakeha (II) (S) (C 1910 - ....), Waiwera (S) (C 1915 - ....), Kumara (S) (C 1921)
Died 1942, buried at Morthoe
Created by R. D. Kelly; Last modified 7th December 2002

1943
1. Dr. Howard Atwood Kelly (1858-1943), American surgeon, teacher and writer, died, at Union Memorial Hospital, Baltimore, at the age of 84. His death preceded by a few hours the death of his wife who lay ill in an adjoining room. He was born in Camden N.Y. in 1858, and attended the University of Pennsylvania, BA., in 1877; and MD., 1882. While a resident at the Episcopalian Hospital he started his own Gynaecology dispensary clinic. On completion of his internship he established a small hospital that was the beginning of the Kensington Hospital. He became the first Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology at John's Hopkins University and obstetrician in chief to the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore. In 1892 he was responsible for a sanatorium that bore his name. In 1913, the institution which bore his name was called the Howard A. Kelly Hospital. It was closed in 1938. In this hospital he served at various times as radiologist, and surgeon, physician in chief and superintendent.
Kelly was very innovative. He was one of the first to use cocaine as local aesthetic. His work in abdominal surgery was revolutionary and his interest in cancer and radiation resulted in many brilliant contributions. He was the inventor of the Kelly pad, rectal and vesicle speculae, Kelly's forceps (still used) and the operative technique that bears his name. In 1933, at a special gathering to honour him on his 75th birthday, Max Brodel credited him with having developed illustration as a specialty. He was honoured by most of the American Medical and Scientific organizations as well as most of the European medical societies.
On the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of John Hunter, the father of surgery, Kelly gave the principal address at the Mansion House London, to an elite gathering. Kelly wrote extensively. His textbook *Operative Surgery* (two volumes 1898, 1906), was a classic in its time. He also, wrote *A Scientific Man and the Bible* (1925). In addition he wrote extensively on other medical subjects.
Kelly is frequently referred to as the "father of gynaecology." He was the one of the great four of medicine in Sargent's famous portrait. The others were Halsted, Osler and Welch. He was a man of many and varied interests. He was considered an expert in the field of botany, natural history and anthropology and also was not afraid to make his opinions known on religion and politics. His religious beliefs inclined towards fundamentalism and at the time of his death he was member of the board of the William Jennings Bryan University at Dayton, Tenn. He was ardent in his belief of prohibition and observance of the Sabbath.
In his youth Kelly was a champion swimmer and a competent cowboy and an expert canoeist and was an expert on snake poisons.
His death removed one of the last of the great all rounders from the stage called earth.

2. General Election held in Ireland. The world War caused great hardships. Fianna Fail lost 10 seats. They formed a minority government with the help of independents. The following Kellys took part in the contest.
Sean T. O'Kelly, (F.F.), was elected in Dublin North West.
Count Sean Dominick 0'Kelly (Farmers Party), was defeated in Galway East.

James P. Kelly (F.F.), was defeated in Meath.

3. Rev. Albert Norman Kelly, Billy Rectory, Bushmills Co. Antrim, graduated B.A., at Dublin University**.**

4. Major John Upton Kelly, D.S.O., (1882-1943) died on July 23, 1943. He was born in September 18, 1882 to **Richard Kelly**, Summerhill, Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow, who originally came from St. Helens, Westport, Co. Mayo, and his wife Marie Barton, daughter of Rev. George Barton. He was educated at Uppingham and served in South Africa, 1900-1. He was A.D.C. to General Munro, and General T. Capper, 1907-12. From 1912-14 he was Adjutant to the Malta Militia. He took part in the World War I, in France, 1915-16, and was mentioned in despatches, and was awarded the D.S.O. He was retired on account of his wounds in 1919, and was appointed General Inspector, Local Government Board of Ireland. He lived at Bucklands, Lyminton, and Hants. His recreations were steeple chasing, hunting, fishing and yachting. His clubs were United Services; Royal Lymington Yacht; and Unton, Malta. [See St. Helens, Family Tree]

5. Some Kelly Commonwealth Service Persons and some civilians who died in 1943, during World War II.

Flying Officer D. Kelley, 151206, age 21, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, died on December 29, 1943.
Gunner J. L. Kelley, 1108450, age 34, Royal Artillery, died on June 18, 1943.
Flying Officer R. A. Kelley, 1432, age 26, Royal Australian Air Force, died on September 11, 1943.
Private R. J. Kelley, 4539629, West Yorkshire Regiment (Prince of Wales's Own), died on August 6, 1943.

Civilian James Kellie, age 55, Dunbar Estate, Neram Tunggal, Pahang, Malaya, F.M.S., son of the late Colonel James Kellie and Mrs A. A. M. S. Kelly, 42 Alexandra Road, Reading, Berkshire, England. Malaya Civilian War Dead, died at Changri Internment Camp, Singapore, on Wednesday, September 29, 1943.

Civilian Arthur John Kelly, age 60, husband of Ellen Kelly of 34 Wannock Avenue, Lower Willingdon, County Borough of Eastbourne Civilian War Dead, injured on January 15, 1943 at Duke Street, died at Princess Alice Hospital, on Saturday January 16, 1943.

Civilian George Kelly, 25 Sophia Street, age 61, son of the late Mr and Mrs James Kelly, and husband of Mary Kelly, Urban District of Seaham Civilian War Dead, died at 25 Sophia Street, on Sunday, May 16, 1943.

Civilian John Kelly, 23 Sophia Street, age 48, son of the late Mr and Mrs James Kelly, Urban District of Seaham Civilian War Dead, died at 23 Sophia Street, on Sunday, May 16, 1943. [See George above]

Civilian Joseph Kelly, Police War Reserve, 137 Common Road, Newton-le-Willows, Ulverston, age 36, Urban District of Ulverston Civilian War Dead, husband of Mrs. M. Kelly, injured on April 3, 1942, died at High Carley Sanatorium, on Thursday July 1, 1943.

Civilian Mary Kelly, 25 Sophia Street, Seaham, age 19, daughter of George and Mary Kelly, injured at 25 Sophia Street on Sunday May 16, 1943 died on same day at Cherry Knole Hospital, Ryehope. Rural District of Sunderland Civilian War Dead. **[See George and John above]**

Civilian Sarah Bernadette Kelly, age 34, daughter of William and Barbara Kelly, Drumale Cottage, Aughadowney, Co. Derry, Metropolitan Borough of Depford Civilian War Dead, died on January 20, 1943 at Chitester Arms, Evelyn Street.

Sergeant Archibald Kelly, 6979102, age 23, 1st Bat., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, died on Wednesday March 31, 1943. He was son of Robert and Mary Kelly, Derry. He is commemorated on Face 11, Rangoon Memorial, Myanmar.

Fusilier A. Kelly, 6478215, age 35, Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), died on April 24, 1943.
Sergeant A. Kelly, 122854, age 45, Indian Engineers, died on June 14, 1943.
Lance Corporal A. A. Kelly, 5350014, age 20, Royal Berkshire Regiment, died on August 23, 1943.

Flying Officer Alan Douglas Kelly, J/22193, age 22, Air Bomber, Royal Canadian Air Force, died on Wednesday **July 14, 1943** and is buried in Section A. Grave 813, **Chester (Blacon) Cemetery, Cheshire, England.** He was **son of George Douglas Kelly and Daisy L. Kelly, Bridgewater, Luneberg County, Nova Scotia, Canada.**

Pilot Officer Albert Edward Kelly, J/18189, age 22, Air Gunner, Royal Canadian Air Force, died on Sunday **July 4, 1943** and is buried in Grave E. Grave 6, **Poix-de-Picardie Churchyard, Somme, France.** He was **son of Roy Jay Kelly and Myrtle Luella Kelly, Thornton, Ontario, Canada.**

Pilot Officer Arthur Joseph Kelly, 136917, age 19, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, died on Friday **February 19, 1943** and is buried in Section B. Grave 31 in **Eastleigh (Chandlers Ford) Cemetery, Hampshire, England. He was son of Arthur H. Kelly and Florence M. Kelly of Chandlers Ford.**

Warrant Officer Class 2 Alexander Michael John Kelly, R/82376, 415 Squadron, Royal Canadian Air Force, died on Saturday **April 10, 1943** and is commemorated on Panel 180, **Runnymede Memorial, Surrey, England.**

Sergeant Bernard Kelly, 126232, age 20, 179 Squadron, Royal Air Force, Volunteer Reserve, died on Sunday **March 21, 1943** and is commemorated on Panel 155, **Runnymede Memorial, Surrey. He was son of Henry and Margaret Ann Kelly, Handbridge, Cheshire.**

Guardsman Bert Kelly, 2718103, age 29, 1st Bat., Irish Guards, died on Friday **April 30, 1943** and is buried in Grave G. 19 in **Massicault War Cemetery, Tunisia.** He was **husband of Eileen Kelly, Dulwich, London.** The cemetery is 25 Km south-west of Tunis and is on the route P. 5 to Medjez-el-Bab.

Flight Sergeant B. A. Kelly, 425314, age 20, Royal Australian Air Force, died on September 1, 1943.

Leading Aircraftman Christopher Walter Kelly, 1623691, age 20, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, died on Monday **August 16, 1943** and is buried in Section 4, Lot 101 in **Goderich (Maitland) Cemetery, Ontario, Canada.**
He was son of Mr and Mrs. Christopher Kelly, Thurncroft, Yorkshire.

Sergeant Denis Kelly, 1384311, 35 Squadron, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, died on Monday **March 1, 1943** and is buried in Plot 4, Row A. Grave 1, in **Markelo General Cemetery, Overjssel, Netherlands.**

Greaser Donald Kelly, age 45, M.V. Josephina Thorden (Newcastle-on-Tyne), Merchant Navy, died on Tuesday**, April 6, 1943.** He was **husband of Marian Kelly, Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland**. He is commemorated on Panel 59, **Tower Hill Memorial, London.**

Gunner Douglas Edwin Shimmin Kelly, QX49401, age 33, A.I.F. 5 Field Regiment, Royal Australian Artillery, died on Tuesday **May 4, 1943.** He was **son of Edwin and Margaret Ann Kelly, Taringa.** He is buried in A. D. 8 **Townsville War Cemetery, Queensland, Australia.**

Lance Bombardier David Gray Kelly, 963906, age 26, 80 Anti-Tank Regiment**, Royal Artillery, died on** Tuesday**, November 2, 1943.** He is commemorated in **Kanchanaburi War Cemetery, Thailand. 2.J. 16** He was **son of Robert and Margaret Kelly, Braco, Perthshire.**

Flight Sergeant Donald Herbert Kelly, R/113903, age 20, Bomb Aimer, Royal Canadian Air Force, died on Tuesday **June 1, 1943** and is buried in Grave 1380, **Evesham Cemetery, Worcestershire, England.** He was **son of Herbert Joseph and Stella Marie Kelly.**

Flight Sergeant Desmond Henry Russell Kelly (44), 701907, age 25, Royal Air Force Volunteer

Reserve, died on Wednesday**, June 23, 1943.** He was **son of Samuel O'Dowd Russell Kelly and Florence Edith Kelly, Brighton, Sussex.** He is buried in Plot 2, Row C Grave 12**, Bergen General Cemetery, Noord-Holland, Netherlands.**

Aircraftman 1st Class Denis Matthew Kelly, 979610, age 24, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, died on Saturday **October 23, 1943** and is buried in Grave B6. H. 12 in **Thanbyuzayat War Cemetery, Myanmar (formerly Burma). He was son of Denis Matthew Kelly, and Ethel Kelly, Hume, Manchester and husband of Ivy Victoria Kelly, of Hume.**

Flight Lieutenant Donald Patrick Kelly, J/4340, age 21, 401 Squadron, Royal Canadian Air Force, died on Tuesday December 28, 1943 and is buried in 47. J. 10. Brookwood Military Cemetery, Surrey, England. He was son of Patrick and Ellinor Maud Kelly, New York City, U.S.A.

Sergeant Dennis Patrick Kelly, 1312800, 431 (R.C.A,F.) Squadron, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, died on Tuesday **June 29, 1943** and is buried in Coll. Grave 7. B. 19-23 in **Rheinberg War Cemetery, Lintfort, Nordrhein-Westfal, Germany.**

Flight Sergeant D. R. Kelly, R/55516, age 21, Royal Canadian Air Force, died on June 12, 1943.

Private Desmond Ronald Kelly, W21591, age 24, A.C.M.F. 5 GRN. Bn., Australian Infantry, died on Sunday **April 11, 1943.** He was **son of William Henry and Ella Elizabeth Kelly, Victoria Park and husband of Louisa Myrtle Kelly, Busselton.** He is **buried** in H. B. 1., **Perth War Cemetery and Annex,** Western Australia**.**

Fusilier D. W. Kelly, 3767358, age 32, Lancashire Fusiliers, died on January 9, 1943.

Gunner Ernest Kelly, 918168, age 23, 125 Anti-Tank Regiment**, Royal Artillery, died** on Monday **April 5, 1943** and is buried in grave VII. D. 25, **Sai Wan War Cemetery, Hong Kong.** [The cemetery is in the north east of the island of Hong Kong, in the Chai Wan area, 11 Km. From the centre of Victoria.]

Private E. Kelly, 6346727, age 24, Queen's Own West Kent Regiment, died on April 29, 1943.

Sergeant Ernest Alexander Kelly, 655704, age 26, Pilot, 29 O. T. U., Royal Air Force, died on Friday **January 15, 1943** and is buried in grave H. 12, **Dieppe Canadian War Cemetery, Hauton-Sur-Mer, Seine-Maratime, France. He was son of Alex and Nora Kelly, Wrexham, Denbighshire, Wales.**

Drummer Edmund Charles Kelly, 2718550, age 21, 1st Bat., Irish Guards, died on Friday **April 30, 1943** and is buried in Grave V. G. 11 in **Massicault War Cemetery, Tunisia.**

Leading Airman Edward William Kelly, FAA/FX86637, age 21, H.M.S. Furious, Royal Navy, died on Thursday, December 9, 1943. He was **son of Ernest and Mary Kelly, Bath** and is commemorated on Lee-on-Solent Memorial, Bay 4, Panel 3.

Driver F. A. Kelly, 3532, age 29, N.Z. Army Service Corps, died on April 24, 1943.

Sergeant Francis Clifford Kelly, 569345, age 23, 106 Squadron, Royal Air Force, died on Thursday **February 11, 1943 and** is buried in Grave 4B. 9 in **Sage War Cemetery, Oldenberg, Niedersachsen, Germany.** He was **son of Francis Joseph and Winifred Irene Kelly, Chelston, Torquay, Devon.**

Sergeant Francis Joseph Kelly, 7259593, age 32, 1st (Malaya) Casualty Clearing Station, Royal Army Medical Corps, died on Tuesday **March 23, 1943** and is buried in Grave 8. K. 29 in **Kanchanaburi War Cemetery, Thailand.** He was **son of Charles and Mary Murphy Kelly and husband of Annie Ethel Kelly, Rock Ferry, Birkenhead, England.**

Flight Sergeant Francis Joseph Kelly, R/141262, age 21, Pilot, 427 Squadron, Royal Canadian Air Force, died on Saturday **October 9, 1943** and is buried in Coll. Grave 19. B. 6-9 **Becklingen War Cemetery, Soltau, Niedersachsen, Germany.** He was **son of Tobias and Eva G. Kelly, Toronto,**

Ontario, Canada.

Sergeant Fred Leslie Cecil Kelly, 573042, age 20, 149 Squadron, Royal Air Force, died on Tuesday**, April 20, 1943** and is commemorated on Panel 155 on **Runnymede Memorial, Surrey. He was son of Fred Leslie and Ellen Kathleen Rose Kelly, Guilford, Surrey.**

Sergeant Francis Simpson Kelly, 529667, age 26, 511 Squadron, Royal Air Force, died on Sunday **July 4, 1943** and is commemorated on **Gibraltar Memorial, Gibraltar. He was son of Francis Simpson and Cissie Kelly, Belfast.**

Private George Eugene Kelly, 7403521, age 23, Royal Army Medical Corps, died on Wednesday **May 12, 1943** and is buried in Grave 1. A. 11 **Enfidaville War Cemetery, Tunisia.** [The cemetery is 1 Km west of the town of Enfidaville, which is 100 Km south of Tunisia, on the main coast Road]. He was **son of John and Annie E. Kelly, Corby, Northamptonshire, England.**

Waiter George Frederick Kelly, age 25, S.S. Vaalaren (Sweden), Merchant Navy, died on Monday**, April 5, 1943.** He is commemorated on Panel 113, **Tower Hill Memorial, London.**

Gunner Gilbert Lester Kelly, 1806172, age 32, 42 Bty., 15 Lt. AA. Regiment, Royal Artillery, died on Wednesday **January 20, 1943** and is commemorated on Column 36, **Alamein Memorial, Egypt.** He was **son of Thomas Lester Kelly and Ruth Kelly.**

Private Gerard James Kelly, WX17287, age 36, A.I.F. 2/32 Bn., Australian Infantry, died on Wednesday **July 14, 1943.** He was **son of Michael and Sarah Jane Kelly, Geralton, Western Australia.** He is buried in A. B. 5**., Atherton War Cemetery, Queensland.**

Corporal H. C. Kelly, 7890483, age 29, The Queen's Bays (2nd Dragoon Guards), R.A.C., died on May 8, 1943.
Corporal H. D. Kelly, 6142816, age 24, Intelligence Corps, died on April 9, 1943.

Sergeant Henry Johnson Kelly, 1334203, age 20, Pilot, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, died on May 7, 1943 and is buried in Levens (St. John) Churchyard, Westmoreland (South of Church). He was son of John Roberson Kelly, and Julia Kelly, Kendal. His brother Sergeant John Henderson Kelly, a pilot in the R.A.F. Volunteer Reserve, died on March 20, 1941.

Stoker Horace Lorains Kelly, LT/X10187S, age 32, H.M.S. Trawler Patrie, Royal Naval Reserve (Patrol Service), died on Friday January 1, 1943. He was **son of Robert and Ellen Pearson Kelly, Whitby, Yorkshire.** He is commemorated on Column 3, Panel 12, Lowestoft Naval Memorial, Suffolk.

Lance Corporal Henry Sieman O'Brien Kelly, QX2944, age 29, Australian Infantry, died on Monday September 13, 1943. He was son of Simon and Ealey Kelly, Yeppoon, Queensland. He is commemorated in A 10. B. 1, Thanbyuzayat War Cemetery, Myanmar.

Fireman James Kelly, age 23, S.S. Empire Tower (London), Merchant Navy, died on Friday **March 5, 1943.** He was **son of John and Agnes Kelly, Harrold's Cross, Dublin.** He is commemorated on Panel 46, **Tower Hill Memorial, London.**

Able Seaman Joseph Kelly, D/JX348489, age 20, H.M.S. Drake, Royal Navy, died on Thursday, May 20, 1943. He was **son of Edward and Mary Kelly, Liverpool.** He is buried in Liverpool (Ford) Roman Catholic Cemetery, Lancashire, Sec. A.M. Grave 214.

Trooper J. Kelly, 7901755, Royal Tank Regiment, R.A.C., died on June 5, 1943.
Sergeant J. Kelly, 7009112, age 39, Royal Corps of Signals, died on June 10, 1943.

Waiter John Kelly, age 27, S.S. California (Glasgow), Merchant Navy, died on Sunday**, July 11, 1943.** He is commemorated on Panel 22, **Tower Hill Memorial, London.**

Sergeant Joseph Kelly, 1467446, age 24, 61 Anti-Tank Regiment, Royal Artillery, died on Monday

July 19, 1943 and is buried in 11. F. 4. **Catania War Cemetery, Sicily, Italy.** He was **son of James and Mary Kelly, Bonawe Quarries, Argyllshire, Scotland.**

Sergeant J. Kelly, 3127217, age 36, Reconnaissance Corps, died on August 6, 1943.
Lance Corporal J. Kelly, 4399377, age 23, Green Howards (Yorkshire Regiment), died on August 14, 1943.
Corporal J. Kelly, 6150878, The Queen's Royal Regiment (West Surrey), died on September 10, 1943.

Sergeant John Kelly, 1230179, 419 (R.C.A.F.) Squadron, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, died on Thursday **September 23, 1943** and is buried in 9. J. Coll. Grave 4-7, **Rheinberg War Cemetery, Lintfort, Nordrhein-Westfal, Germany.**

Guardsman J. Kelly, 2664882, age 20, Coldstream Guards, died on September 25, 1943.

Corporal John Kelly, 7047789, age 34, 1st Bat., Royal Irish Fusiliers, died on Wednesday **October 27, 1943, and is buried in Sangro River War Cemetery, Italy.** He was **son of John and Charlotte Kelly, Belfast** and **husband of Annie Kelly, Belfast.**

Private Jack Kelly, SX19370, age 21, A.I.F. 34 Trg., Bn., Australian Infantry, died on Tuesday November 9, 1943. Son of Mr and Mrs E. Kelly, Aldgate, South Australia. He is buried in Plot 0 Row C, Grave 3, Albury War Cemetery.

Sergeant James Andrew Kelly, 1502127, age 22, 49 Squadron, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, died on Sunday **February 28, 1943** and is buried in Grave 2. G. 14 in **Escoublac-La Baule War Cemetery, Loire-Atlantique, France. He was son of James and Sophia Kelly, Clontarf, Dublin.**

Gunner John Bendill. Kelly, 11258524, age 40, 227 Bty., 76 Lt. A.A. Regiment, Royal Artillery, died on Wednesday **April 7, 1943** and is buried in Plot 6C Row E. Grave 20, **Colombo (Kanatte) General Cemetery, Sri Lanka.** He was **son of Patrick and Lottie Kelly, and husband of Gwendoline Margaret Conway Kelly, Shortlands, Kent.**

Warrant Officer J. C. Kelly, 407986, age 26, Royal Australian Air Force, died on May 17, 1943.

Able Seaman James Duff Kelly, P/JX 203240, age 30, H.M.S. Puckerige, Royal Navy, died on Monday, September 6, 1943. He was **son of James Duff Kelly, and Agnes Stein Kelly, and husband of Jeanie Kelly, Springburn, Glasgow.** He is commemorated on Portsmouth Naval Memorial, Hampshire, Panel 75, Column 1.

Rifleman James David Kelly, 7021338, age 21, 2nd Bat., Royal Ulster Rifles, died on Wednesday **October 6, 1943** and is buried in Grave VII b. 33 in **Sangro River War Cemetery, Italy.** He was **son of Bernard and Eileen Kelly, Glasthule, Co. Dublin.**

Marine John Francis Kelly, CH/X2555, age 21, H.M.S. Fidelity, Royal Marines, died on Friday **January 1, 1943.** He was **son of John and Mary Kelly, Armagh, Ireland** and is commemorated in Chatham Naval Memorial 73, 2.

Pilot Officer J. G. Kelly, J/19451, age 23, Royal Canadian Air Force, died on May 13, 1943.
Sergeant J. G. Kelly, 1534905, age 30, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, died on October 6, 1943.
Private J. H. Kelly, B/37566, age 19, 48th Highlanders of Canada, R.C.I.C., died on October 27, 1943.

Private John James Kelly, 4131974, age 21, 6th Bat., Cheshire Regiment, died on Friday **October 15, 1943.** He was **son of Walter and Henrietta Kelly, Liverpool.** He is buried in 1. P. 12., **Naples War Cemetery, Italy.**

Leading Aircraftman J. M. Kelly, 1543552, age 51, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, died on Monday **June 21, 1943** and is buried in Grave 223**, Killay (St. Hilary of Poictiers) Churchyard, Swansea, Wales.** He was **son of Hugh and Catherine Kelly, Burnley, Lancashire.**
He also served in 1914-18 War.

Gunner James Mitchell Kelly, 895711, age 21, 235 Bty., 89 H.A.A. Regiment, Royal Artillery, died on Thursday **August 5, 1943** and is buried in 111. F. 1. **Syracuse War Cemetery, Sicily, Italy.** He was **son of George Walrond Kelly and Elizabeth Kelly, Ayr, Scotland.**

Warrant Officer Class 1 John Lomer Kelly, R/82270, age 21, Royal Canadian Air Force, died on Friday **November 19, 1943** and is commemorated on panel 179, **Runnymede Memorial, Surrey, England.** He was **son of John and Mary Gertrude Kelly, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.**

Private John Patrick Kelly, QX18710, age 29, A.I.F. 2/12 Bn., Australian Infantry, died on Friday **January 1, 1943.** He was **son of Michael and Norah Kelly and husband of Mary Kelly.** He is commemorated on Panel 3, **Port Moresby Memorial, Papa New Guinea.**

Sergeant John Patrick Kelly, SX10497, age 40, A.I.F. 3 Art. Trg. Regt., Royal Australian Artillery, died on Thursday **February 18, 1943.** He was **son of Mr and Mrs. J. Kelly and husband of Marion Maude Kelly, Woodville.** He is **buried** in grave 7, Plot B. Row B., **Adelaide (Centennial Park) Cemetery, South Australia.**

Gunner John Reid Kelly, 1145221, age 21, 8 Survey Regiment, Royal Artillery, died on Tuesday **September 21, 1943** and is buried in V.A. 12. **Salerno War Cemetery, Italy.** He was **son of James and Margaret Reid Kelly, Burnbank, Hamilton, Lanarkshire, Scotland.**

Sapper James Reginald Kelly, 1930797, age 35, 725 Artisan Works Coy., **Royal Engineers, died** on Monday **September 27, 1943** and is buried in grave I. C. 41, **Salerno War Cemetery, Italy.** He was **son of William and Mary Kelly and husband of Margaret Madeline Kelly, Bolton, Lancashire.**

Lance Corporal J. R. Kelly, 2697956, age 23, Scots Guards, died on October 17, 1943.

Leading Stoker John Richard Kelly, D/KX99119, age 23, H.M.S. *Charybdis*, Royal Navy, died on Saturday **October 23, 1943** and is commemorated on Panel 81, Column 3 on **Plymouth Naval Memorial. He was son of Richard and Mary Kelly, Stoneycroft, Liverpool.**

Warrant Officer John Stanley Kelly, R/87870, age 27, Royal Canadian Air Force, died on Wednesday **August 4, 1943** and is commemorated on Panel 179, **Runnymede Memorial, Surrey, England.** He was **son of Allan V. Kelly and Marjorie E. Kelly, Reverstoke, British Columbia, Canada.**

Corporal John Thomas Kelly, VX3309, age 35, A.I.F.2/5 Bn., Australian Infantry, died on Monday February 8, 1943. He was son of Patrick Joseph and Margaret Jane Kelly, Eaglehawke, Victoria. He is commemorated on G. C. 1, Lae War Cemetery, Papa New Guinea.

Private Joseph Victor Kelly, 13069207, age 24, Pioneer Corps, died on Saturday September 25, 1943. He was son of Joseph and Martha R. Kelly, Newcastle-on Tyne. He is buried in Sec. O, New Ground, Grave 201, Newcastle-upon-Tyne (St. John's Westgate Cemetery, Northumberland.

Sapper Kevin Frederick Kelly, NX52908, age 26, A.I.F. Hq. R.A.E. 1 Army, Royal Australian Engineers, died on Saturday **May 29, 1943.** He was **son of John and Daisy Ida Mary Kelly, Granville, N.S.W.** He is **buried in** Sec. B, Row C, Grave 11, **Toowoomba Cemetery, Queensland.**

Sergeant Keith Patrick Kelly, NX21762, age 37, A.I.F. 7th Div. Cash Office, Australian Army Pay Corps, died on Friday March 5, 1943. He was son of Edmund and Ann Kelly. He is buried in R.C. Plot, Section 3, Grave 173, Botony General Cemetery, N.S.W. [The cemetery is 8 miles from Sydney, between Bunnerong Road, Military Road and Koorooera Avenue. It is a mile north of the outer suburb of La Perouse. There are 142 causalities of the 1939-45 War buried in this cemetery. The graves are in many different sections of the cemetery.]

Private K. S. Kelly, SX10856, age 31, Australian Infantry, died on November 22, 1943.

Private Louis Kelly, QX23528, age 35, A.I.F. 2/26 Bn., Australian Infantry, died on Wednesday **September 29, 1943.** He was **son of Thomas Frederick and Mary Ellen Kelly, and husband of Caroline Kelly, Redcliffe, Queensland.** He is commemorated on A16. F. 8, **Thanbyuzayat War**

Cemetery, Myanmar.

Lance Corporal Leslie Norman Kelly, NX56799, age 23, A.I.F. 2/13 Bn., Australian Infantry, died on Sunday **October 3, 1943.** He was **son of Henry Joseph and Mary Josephine Kelly, Redfern, N.S.W.** He is commemorated on Tablet C. 4 in **Lae War Cemetery, Papa New Guinea.**

Able Seaman Leonard Terrence Kelly, P/JX 160126, age 21, H.M.S. Chanticleer, Royal Navy, died on Thursday, November 18, 1943. He was **son of Sidney Mashford Kelly and Julia Frances Kelly, Southampton,** and is commemorated on Portsmouth Naval Memorial, Hampshire, Panel 75, Column 1.

Flying Officer Leonard Thomas Joseph Kelly, J/17885, age 27, Royal Canadian Air Force, died on Thursday **August 5, 1943** and is commemorated on column 271, **Alamein Memorial, Egypt.** He was **son of John and Hannah Kelly and husband of Teresa P. Kelly, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.**

Guardsman M. Kelly, 2698991, age 23, Scots Guards, died on October 22, 1943.
Private M. F. Kelly, S/10701738, age 42, Royal Army Service Corps, died on December 1, 1943.

Private Michael Joseph Kelly, SX585, age 26, A.I.F. 2/10 Bn., Australian Infantry, died on Wednesday **January 20, 1943.** He was **son of James and Annie Kelly, Murray Bridge, South Australia.** He is commemorated on A8. A. 24, **Port Moresby (Bomana) War Cemetery, Papua New Guinea.**

Sergeant Michael John Kelly, R/117367, age 20, Royal Canadian Air Force, died on Friday **January 29, 1943** and is buried in Row D. Grave 12, **Honington (All Saints), Churchyard, Suffolk, England.** He was **son of Michael John and Eva Kelly, North Bay, Ontario and husband of Jewell McCrea Kelly, North Bay.**

Corporal P. Kelly, C/166832, Cape Corps, S.A. Forces, died on November 14, 1943.
Lance Corporal P. Kelly, 2699091, Scots Guards, died on October 20, 1943.
Lance Corporal P. Kelly, 6137926, age 33, East Surrey Regiment, died on May 6, 1943.
Lance Corporal P. Kelly, 3194136, age 23, Seaforth Highlanders, died on January 24, 1943.

Pilot Officer Paul Grant Kelly, J/19451, age 23, W. Op./Air Gnr., 428 Squadron, Royal Canadian Air Force, died on Thursday **May 13, 1943** and is buried in Joint grave H. 22, **Dieppe Canadian War Cemetery, Hauton-Sur-Mer, Seine-Maratime, France.** He was **son of Joseph and Edna Kelly, Fergus, Ontario.**

Gunner Patrick Joseph Kelly, 1094237, age 31, 125 Anti-Tank Regiment, Royal Artillery, died on Tuesday **June 15, 1943** and is buried in 6 A. 55. **Kanchanaburi War Cemetery, Thailand.** He **was son of Michael and Sarah Kelly and husband of Nota T. Kelly, Abingdon, Berkshire, England.**

Leading Aircraftman Patrick John Kelly, 2214245, age 45, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, died on Friday **December 24, 1943** and is buried in Section 3D, Grave 377, **Liverpool (Yew Tree) Roman Catholic Cemetery, Lancashire.** He was **son of Joseph and Elizabeth Kelly, Liverpool and Husband of Isabelle, Kelly. West Derby, Liverpool.**

Lance Corporal Peter Lorne Kelly, NX67141, age 26, A.I.F. 2/33 Bn., Australian Infantry, died on Wednesday **September 15, 1943.** He was **son of Frederick Lorne and Ethel Maude Kelly, Melbourne, Australia.** He is commemorated on Panel 4, **Lae Memorial, Papa New Guinea.**

Captain Philip Paul Kelly, 50242, Durham Light Infantry, died on Thursday**, March 18, 1943.** He was **son of Paul Herrick Kelly and Beatrix Mary Kelly, Hartley, Keny. A.I.C.A.** He is **buried in Taukkyan War Cemetery, near** the Airport outside **Yangon (formerly Rangoon), Myanmar (formerly Burma).**

Lance Corporal Reginald Aloysius Kelly, WX9641, age 28, A.I.F. 2/16 Bn., Australian Infantry, died on Sunday **October 3, 1943.** He was **son of Michael and Sarah Jane Kelly, Geraldton, Western Australia.** He is commemorated on IB. A. 14, **Lae War Cemetery, Papa New Guinea.**

Flight Sergeant R. G. Kelly, 1559792, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, died on October 9, 1943.

Corporal Robert James Kelly, R/97218, age 33, Naval, Royal Canadian Air Force, died on Saturday June 12, 1943 and is **buried in** Mil. Plot, Sec. 1, Grave 543, Toronto (Prospect) Cemetery, **Ontari**o. He was **son of Charles and Dora Kelly and husband of Vivian Ruth Kelly, Toronto.**

Gunner Roy James Kelly, QX10532, age 35, A.I.F. 2/10 Bn., Royal Australian Artillery, died on Monday **November 15, 1943.** He was **son of William and Eva Leigh Kelly, Childers, Queensland.** He is commemorated on 1. K. 27 **Kanchanaburi War Cemetery, Thailand.**

Aircraftman 1st Class R. J. C. Kelly, 72186, age 22, Royal Australian Air Force, died on July 3, 1943.

Sergeant Russell Lindsay Frederick Kelly, NX.59997, age 34, A.I.F. 3 A/Tank Regiment, Royal Australian Artillery, died on Saturday December 25, 1943. He was son of Frederick Augustus and Annie Sarah Kelly, Stratfield. He is commemorated in Sydney War Cemetery, N.S.W.

Ordinary Signalman Robert Mungall Marshall Kelly, C/JX270841, age 21, H.M.S. Saphire, Royal Navy, (Royal Canadian Air Force), died on Saturday, January 30, 1943. He was **son of Thomas and Annie Downs Marshall Kelly.** He is commemorated on Chatham Naval Memorial, Kent, 70, 3.

Driver Reginald Owen Kelly, 2018799, age 29, Royal Engineers, died on Thursday **September 2, 1943 and** is buried in Row 47, grave 3 in **Portsmouth (Kingston) Cemetery, Hampshire,** England. He was **son of Richard Owen Kelly and Mary Jane Kelly, Portsmouth.**

Sapper R. T. Kelly, 28626, age 25, N.Z. Engineers, died on September 20, 1943.

Cook Sydney Kelly, age 21, S.S. San Cipriano (London), Merchant Navy, died on Sunday**, January 10, 1943.** He is commemorated on Panel 92**, Tower Hill Memorial, London.**

Private Stanley Kelly, 3527617, age 27, 1st Bat., Manchester Regiment, died on Monday **May 31, 1943** and is buried in Grave B4. N. 7 in **Thanbyuzayat War Cemetery, Myanmar (formerly Burma).** He was **son of J. Henry and G. M. Kelly, Longsight, Manchester.**

Gunner Sylvester Kelly, 847409, age 33, 3 H. AA Regiment, Royal Artillery, died on Thursday **December 30, 1943** and is buried in grave B5. C. 6, **Thanbyuzayat War Cemetery, Myanmar (formerly Thailand).** He was **son of Sylvester and Mary Ann Kelly, Horwick, Lancashire, England.**

Sapper Thomas Kelly, 2115893, age 30, 11 Field Squadron, Royal Engineers, died on Tuesday **January 5, 1943** and is **buried** in Section 15 R. Grave 171, **Huddersfield (Edgerton) Cemetery, Yorkshire.** He was **son of Thomas James Kelly and Mary Elizabeth Kelly, Huddersfield and husband of Harriet Kelly, Huddersfield.**

Steward Thomas Kelly, D/LX27134, age 29, *H.M.S. Drake,* Royal Navy, died on Saturday **March 13, 1943** and is commemorated on Panel 83, Column 2, **Plymouth Naval Memorial,** Devon. He was **son of Patrick and Sarah Kelly, Liverpool.**

Boatswain Thomas Kelly, age 35, S.S. Lulworth Hill (London), Merchant Navy, died on Friday **March 19, 1943.** He was **husband of Marjorie Kelly, Hull.** He is commemorated on Panel 66, **Tower Hill Memorial, London.**

Corporal T. Kelly, 4692958, age 23, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, died on July 11, 1943.
Lance Corporal T. Kelly, 3770648, age 25, Lancashire Fusiliers, died on October 18, 1943.
Corporal T. Kelly, age 41, Home Guard, died on November 17, 1943.

Gunner Thomas Kelly, 3848391, age 42, 229 Battery, 23 Light AA Regiment, Royal Artillery, died on Friday December 24, 1943 and is buried in Grave 3431, **Kirk Braddan (St. Brendan) New Churchyard, Isle of Man.** He was **son of Thomas Quayle Kelly and Elizabeth Kelly, Douglas, Isle of Man.**

Baker Thomas Doak Kelly, age 35, S.S. Benalbanach (Leigh), Merchant Navy, died on Thursday**,**

January 7, 1943. He is commemorated on Panel 16**, Tower Hill Memorial, London.**

Private Thomas Edward Kelly, 3533758, age 24, 1st Bat., Manchester Regiment, died on August 5, 1943 and is **buried in Kanchanaburi War Cemetery, Thailand.** He was **son of Thomas and Eliza Jane Kelly and husband of Lilian Florence Kelly, Moss Side, Manchester.**

Private T. J. Kelly, 6009317, Essex Regiment, died on January 1, 1943.
Sapper T. J. Kelly, 2115893, age 30, Royal Engineers, died on January 5, 1943.
Leading Aircraftman T. J. Kelly, 52398, age 36, Royal Australian Air Force, died on March 27, 1943.

Private Terence John Kelly, NX35550, age 23, A.I.F. 2/19 Bn., Australian Infantry, died on Thursday **July 8, 1943.** He was **son of Thomas Francis and Louphena Josephine Kelly, Murrumburrah, N.S.W.** He is commemorated in **1 K 78, Kanchanaburi War Cemetery, Thailand.**

Private Timothy Joseph Kelly, VX102824, age 24, A.I.F. 58/59 Bn., Australian Infantry, died on Monday **July 12, 1943.** He was **son of Thomas and Elizabeth Kelly, Creswick, Victoria.** He is commemorated on N. C. 15, **Lae War Cemetery, Papua New Guinea.**

Sergeant Thomas James Kelly, 1016325, age 30, 462 (R.A.A.F.) Squadron, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, died on Tuesday **October 12, 1943** and is buried in Grave 6 E. 10 in **Benghazi War Cemetery, Libya. He was son of Thomas and Edith Kelly and husband of Constance Evelyn Kelly, South Wigston, Leicestershire.**

Ordinary Telegraphist Terence Joseph Kelly, LT/JX 258061, age 28, H.M. Trawler Rysa, Royal Naval Patrol Reserve, died on Wednesday **December 8, 1943.** He was **son of Terence and Barbara Kelly (née Baxter), and husband of Frances Kelly (née Linden), Liverpool**. He is **commemorated** on (Pane 12 Column 2).
Lowestoft Naval Memorial, Suffolk

Private Thomas Louis Kelly, 13039788, age 29, 79 Coy., Pioneer Corps, died on Tuesday September 21, 1943. He was son of Patrick and Rose Ann Kelly, Drogheda, Co. Louth. He is buried in V. F. 11 Bone War Cemetery, Annabba, Algeria.

Private Thomas William Kelly, 102420, Pioneer Corps, died on Tuesday, September 14, 1943. He is buried in 11. B. 2 Catania War Cemetery, Sicily.

Private Vincent Kelly, Q114429, age 21, A.C.M.F. 4th Trg. Bn., Australian Infantry, died on Friday **January 1, 1943.** He was son **of Sidney and Lilian Kelly, Rockhampton, Queensland.** He is **buried** in Plot E. Row A Grave 3, **Glen Innes General Cemetery, N.S.W.** [Glen Innes is on the New England Highway and is also on the Sydney-Brisbane Railway 420 miles north of Sydney. The cemetery is a mile and a half east of Glen Innes post office, at the end of Hunter Street. It contains 10 war graves. Five of these are in a row in Plot E.]

Private V. Kelly, 4749991, age 25, York and Lancaster Regiment, died on July 12, 1943.

Private Walter James Kelly, SX 8940, AGE 42, A.I.F. 8 Div. Salvage Coy., Australian Army Salvage Service, died on Friday **September 10, 1943.** He was **son of Patrick and Sarah Jane Kelly, Elliston, South Australia.** He is commemorated in A14. C. 2, **Thanbyuzayat War Cemetery, Myanmar.**

Fusilier William Kelly, 6976, age 30, 6th Bat., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, died on Wednesday, February 3, 1943. He is buried in IV. B. 13 Bone War Cemetery, Annabba, Algeria.

Pilot Officer William Kelly, DFM, 142894, Age 33, 150 Squadron, Royal Air Force Reserve, died on Friday **February 26, 1943,** and is buried in Grave 12. K. 35, **El Alia Cemetery, Algeria.** He was **son of Alexander and Mary Kelly, Manningham, Bradford, Yorkshire.**

Fireman and Trimmer William Kelly, S.S. Egyptian (Liverpool), Merchant Navy, died on Saturday**, March 6, 1943.** He is commemorated on Panel 37, **Tower Hill Memorial, London.**

Ordinary Seaman William Kelly, D/JX 421094, H.M.L.C.T. 762, Royal Navy died on Tuesday **August**

3, 1943 and is buried in Section F. Grave 42, **Crossens (St. John) Churchyard, Lancashire.**

Private William Lester Kelly, NX 89713, age 29, attd. 2/17 Bn., Australian Infantry, A.I.F., died on Sunday **September 12, 1943.** He was son **of James and Laura Kelly and husband of Mary Kelly, Islington, N.S.W.** He is commemorated on B. B. 10, **Lae War Cemetery.**

7. Joe (Joseph James) Kelley, American Baseball Player was born on December 9, 1871 in Cambridge, Massachusetts. H was an outfielder 1891-1908 and had .319 lifetime batting average. He died in Baltimore, Maryland on August 14, 1943. [His name was entered in the Hall of Fame in 1971]

8. Major Edward O'Kelly (1892-), MRCVS, retired from the British Army in 1943 and later went into horse breeding. He was born on October 25, 1892 and was the 9th child of W. H. O'Kelly and his wife Frances. He was educated in Clongowes and UCD and qualified in Veterinary Medicine in 1920. In 1931 he married Marjorie (who died in 1950), daughter of Mr and Mrs C. T. Moy, Stanway Hall, Colchester. They had a daughter Patricia who was born in 1931.

Edward served in the RASC (horse transport) in World War I and later transferred to RFC; served with RAVC in World War II.

His address was Kilcarn Stud, Navan, Co. Meath. He was a member of the Kildare St. Club**.**

9. Some Kelley and Kelly Servicemen and women from the USA who died in 1943 and are buried in abroad.

Sergeant Billy S. Kelley, 35684409, died on November 28, 1943.

Sergeant Charles A. Kelley, 17024004, died on March 11, 1943.

Private Edward E. Kelley, 35435408, died on August 10, 1943.

S2C Elmor Dean Kelley, 06245610, died on January 20, 1943.

TSGT Frank P. Kelley, 18054346, died on September 6, 1943.

Private George B. Kelley, 19107068, died on February 3, 1943.

S2C George W. Kelley, 06148370, died on November 21, 1943.

TSGT Hershel L. Kelley, 39532161, died on October 9, 1943.

Captain James D. Kelley, 0-319159, died on February 15, 1943.

Captain James M. Kelley, 02123064, died on December 18, 1943.

TEC5 James W. Kelley, 20125641, died on June 25, 1943.

First Lieutenant John C. Kelley, 0-726034, died on December 17, 1943.

SSGT John D. Kelley, 11042503, died on March 1, 1943.

TSGT John J. Kelley, 10601047, died on December 2, 1943.

Private John M. Kelley, 31101076, died on September 18, 1943.

Private Matthew J. Kelley, 31120344, died on April 1, 1943.

Sergeant Oren H. Kelley, 17033747, died on September 17, 1943.

First Lieutenant Richard W. Kelley, 0-389206, died on June 25, 1943.

F3C Wilbert F. Kelley, 06225467, died on February 7, 1943.

ENS Austin W. Kelly, 0-157335, died on May 21, 1943.

CCS Charles Henry Kelly, 02070837, died on November 13, 1943.

ENS Charles M. Kelly Jnr., 0-098464, died on June 5, 1943.

SSGT Clarence E. Kelley, 34357305, died on December 16, 1943.

Sergeant Edward R. Kelly, Jnr., 32450631, died on November 27, 1943.

S1C Edward Thomas Kelly, 06621743, died on December 1, 1943.

Second Lieutenant Elvis L. Kelly, 0-661326, died on February 5, 1943.

SIC Ernest S. Kelly, 08300715, died on October 21, 1943.

F3C Francis Eugene Kelly, 02798992, died on August 9, 1943.

Staff Sergeant Fred C. Kelly, 38105728, died on August 10, 1943.

Sergeant Harold D. Kelly, 36333661, died on April 28, 1943.

PFC Hugh P. Kelly, 32236711, died on March 28, 1943.

First Lieutenant Jack A. Kelly, 0-733320, died on October 14, 1943.

Private Jack Bernard Kelly, 00361752, died on August 14, 1943.

Second Lieutenant James M. Kelly, 0-676069, died on December 1, 1943.

Private James P. Kelly, 32720224, died on November 27, 1943.

STMIC James Wilker Kelly, 02625846, died on September 16, 1943.

ENS John P. Kelly, 0-207846, died on March 10, 1943.

MS John Thomas Kelly, Z-071426, died on January 3, 1943.

S2C Josephus 06561647, died on September 14, 1943.

MMIC Lester Kelly, 02908195, died on May 8, 1943.

F3C Marvin Lloyd Kelly, 03004088, died on August 23, 1943.

Civilian Martin T. Kelly, died on October 7, 1943.

Second Lieutenant Patrick J. Kelly, 0-735795, died on August 9, 1943.

TSGT Paul M. Kelly, 31131627, died on September 1, 1943.

BKR3C Percy Howard Kelly, 03562955, died on December 1, 1943.

BM2C Raymond C. Kelly, 0205864, died on February 13, 1943.

PFC Richard J. Kelly Jnr., 33342653, died on December 9, 1943.

CIV Samuel D. Kelley, died on October 26, 1943.

Captain Thomas J. Kelly, 0-402662, died on July 7, 1943.

Staff Sergeant Thomas R. Kelly, 12203532, died on December 31, 1943.

Sergeant William J. Kelly, 37285165, died on June 11, 1943.

Captain William P. Kelly, 0-885198, died on February 5, 1943.

TEC5 William R. Kelly, 13132127, died on October 8, 1943.

CK3C Willie Francis Kelly, 02720962, died on September 16, 1943.

10. <u>Kellys in Thoms Directory for Ireland 1943.</u>

Edward Joseph Kelly, M.A. (R.U.I.); Barrister, King's Inns, 1917; King's Council 1930; Bencher, 1937; was M.P. for East Donegal 1910-1922. Son of Peter Kelly of Mall House, Ballyshannon, Co. Donegal; b. 1883; m. Mollie, daughter. of William Hickey of Lucerne, Clontarf, Dublin. Residence, Fitzwilliam, 50 Mount Merrion Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.

1944

1. William Kelly (-1944), Architect, of Aberdeen, Scotland, died. He was an A.R.S.A. and was awarded a LL.D. by Aberdeen University. He was Past President of the Institute of Scottish Architects, and a Vice-President of the Scottish Ecclesiological Society

2. William Thomas Kelly (1874-1944), Labour M.P. and Trade Unionist, from Rochdale, died on March 13th. He was born in 1874. He was educated at Manchester and trained as an Engineer. He became a Trade Union Officer and later became Vice-Chairman of Trinity House Whitley Council. He was elected Labour Member of Parliament for Rochdale 1924-31 and 1935-1940. He was Vice-Chairman of War Department Whitley Council. He lived at 101 Dewhurst Road, Rochdale.

3. John Paul Kelly (-1944), poet, died. John Kelly was born in the townland of Doon, about two miles west of **Draperstown**, on the slopes of Crochmore mountain, in **Co. Derry**. He was the son **of Paul and Annie Kelly**. Like many others in the locality, he retained his father's name as a nickname. He was referred locally as "Johnie Paul." He was a man of slender physique and medium height. He lived in the same house as his ancestors for three generations. There were several families of Kelly in the townland of Doon. Johnie Paul showed an early interest in poetry and during his lifetime he composed a large number of poems. Later the Ballinaskreen Historical Society published some of Kelly's works, "The Wee Black Tin" by George Barnett and John Paul Kelly, and "In the Crockmore's Shade," by John Paul Kelly.
Seamus Heaney, the Nobel Prize winning poet said of Kelly, "John Paul Kelly's own eye and his personal experience gleam here and there like primroses in the back of a ditch."

4. John Henry Kelly (1857-1944), "Father of the Kellys of Philadelphia", died in **Philadelphia.** He was born in Drumurla near Westport, Co. Mayo, in 1857, and as a teenager he emigrated to the U.S.A and settled in New York where he worked as a labourer. He met and married Mary Costelloe, a fellow Irish emigrant, and they married and had six sons, and four daughters. Their children were all high achievers. John attended night school and moved to Philadelphia where most of their children were born. Kelly was thrilled with the various successes of his children. The success of his son Jack, wearing his famous green cap, winning three Olympic Gold Medals, brought tears to his eyes. In 1920, Jack won the single sculls and the double sculls with his cousin. John Henry attended school at night and got into the Insurance Business. The family moved to Philadelphia where they prospered. [See 1981]

5. Tomas O'Ceallaigh (1870-1944), sean nós singer, of Helvic Head, Co. Waterford, died in 1944. He was the guardian of much ancient Irish lore,. He was born in 1870, to Seamus O'Ceallaigh and his wife Máire de Paor. Tomas told many stories about the bad times of the famine, and difficulties visited on the

people, of that locality.
In 1894, he married Máire Ni Mhuirithe from Baile na nGall. Their daughter Pollín Ui Fhaolain who was born in 1915, was a well known singer.

6. General Election held in Ireland. The neutrality of the nation was under serious treat. De Valera appeared as a statesman.
The following Kellys contested the election.
Sean T .O'Kelly, (F.F.), was elected in Dublin North West.
J. O'Kelly (Ailtiri na hAiseirigh), was defeated in Roscommon.
James P. Kelly, (F.F.), was defeated in Meath. **He was T. D. for Co. Meath, 1932-1937;** Member of Navan Board of Guardians, 1913-1921, (Chairman 1917-1921); Guardians abolished in 1921; Member of Rural District Council, 1913-1925 when Councils were abolished; Chairman of Vocational Education Committee, Sinn Fein 1917; Justice of Republican Courts, 1920; noted athlete in early years. Residence Monkstown, Garlow Cross, Navan, Co. Meath. [Thom's Directory, 1943]

[See 1943]

7. Dr. Claude Bernard Kelly (c 1889 - 1944), died in Bath, England, in July, 5th., 1944**.** Dr. Kelly, graduated from the Royal College of Surgeons and the Royal College of Physicians, Dublin, in 1912. He served in Palestine during World War I, mainly in a casualty clearing station. He practiced medicine in Exeter, and worked as an anaesthetist at the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospitals. He later moved to Bath where he was honorary anaesthetist at the Ear Nose and Throat hospital in that city. He was survived by a **son a Squadron Leader in the R.A.F.,** and a daughter a nurse in the Queen Alexander Nursing Service Reserve.

In 1938, a story about Dr. Kelly, made the national press. Under the heading, "Housemaid Charges Doctor". "A doctor was fined 40 shillings and ordered to pay 3 guineas costs, at Bath City Police Court, for kissing his housemaid, in his home, on July 22.

He was **Claude Bernard Kelly, Gay St., Bath**, England and who was summoned by Marie Finnegan, Seymour Rd., Bath, for assault. Notice of appeal was given.

Outlining the summons, Mr. J. B. Taylor said the girl was employed as a domestic servant, and had been with Dr. Kelly for 12 months. On the afternoon in question, the doctor went into the kitchen, and took the girl to the window to examine her tonsils.

While she was there she thought he was a bit too familiar. He put his arms around her in a way she did not like. Later that afternoon, she was watering the window box, when he again mentioned the question of her tonsils. He put her back into the chair, in which he was sitting, so that she was sitting on his lap. He kissed her and fondled her.

The girl in the witness box, was cross (examined) by Mr. Bernard Murphy, for the defence. She denied that the alleged offence was a pure invention, and that Mrs... Kelly had spoken to her about inefficiency and untruthfulness.

Dr. Kelly stated that he was 20 years in Exeter, and that he had been a member of the City Council there, and utterly denied the allegations.

Evidence of the high character of the defendant was given by Dr. A. F. Thompson, a former President of the British Medical Association, and by Mr. A. F. Nickolson, former Chief Constable of Exeter.

The Chairman of the Bench, Mr. E. Shewring, said that after careful consideration, he was bound to find the doctor guilty.

8. This year two American Kelly politicians were in the news for trying to influence voters in the elections. **Governor Harry F. Kelly, Republican Governor of Michigan** and **Mayor Edward J. Kelly of Chicago, a Democrat** were alleged to have inserted literature with the ballot.

At Miami a sailor reported that that his ballot was accompanied by a plea for the re-election of Governor Harry F. Kelly, while at Guadalcanal a soldier opened his ballot and found a letter from Mayor Edward J. Kelly urging him to vote for Franklin Roosevelt. The two Kellys reacted differently to the accusations. Governor Kelly denied everything. Mayor Kelly on the other hand announced that he had sent out 150,000 letters. "It's legal", he said, "we're on our toes here"!
[See 1933 (5), 1950]

9. Sir Robert (Ernest) Kelly (1879-1944), C.B., MD., FRCS, Emeritus Professor of Surgery, at Liverpool University and Consultant Surgeon at the Royal Infirmary, died on November 16. He was vice-president of the Royal College of Surgeons. He was born on April 7, 1879 to Robert Kelly of Liverpool. He

married Averill Edith McDougall and they had one daughter Averill Alison Kelly. He was educated at the Liverpool Institute and Liverpool University. He was Junior and Senior Lyons-Jones Scholar, Kanthack Medal in Pathology, medals in Surgery and Forensic Medicine and Derby Exhibitioner. He was Colonel in the Army Medical Service and was Consultant Surgeon to the British Forces in Greece 1917-18 ; Medaile d'honeur des Epidemies 1919. He published a number of articles on surgery. [See 197]

10. Gene Kelly played a leading role **in *Cover Girl.***

11. Corporal John D. Kelly, a native of Venaango, Go., U.S. Was awarded the **Congressional Medal of Honor for his** bravery at Fort du Roule**, France.**

12. In October, General Douglas McArthur fulfilled a promise, to return to the Philippines, after a major sea battle in the Philippine Sea, when the Japanese Navy suffered their greatest defeat at the hands of the U.S. Navy, the liberation of Philippines began. During the liberation many lives were lost. Four priests from the **Maynooth Mission to the Philippines** were killed. One of them was **Father Patrick Kelly, a 54 year old Tullamore man**, who had gone on the missions to the island in 1929. He was superior of the Order there from 1932 to 1938.

13.
Kelly Service Persons from the British Commonwealth, and some civilians who died in World War II.

Pilot Officer D. A. Kelley, C/88471, age 22, Royal Canadian Air Force, died on June 3, 1944.
Private J. Kelley, 14638569, age 28, The Queen's Royal Regiment (West Surrey), died on February 22, 1944.
Private M. H. Kelley, 14287924, age 21, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, died on June 17, 1944.
Flight Sergeant R. R. Kelley, 426613, age 21, Royal Australian Air Force, die on March 2, 1944.
Flight Sergeant S. Kelley, 1581082, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, die on April 7, 1944.
Pilot Officer S. F. H. Kelley, J/89258, age 23, Royal Canadian Air Force, died on June 8, 1944.
Flying Officer T. Kelley, J/16429, age 22, Royal Canadian Air Force, died on June 20, 1944.

Civilian R. J. Kelley, age 23, Civilian War Dead, died on June 22, 1944.

Able Seaman Albert Henry Kellie, D/JX 195059, age 25, H.N.S Whitaker, Royal Navy, died on Wednesday November 1, 1944. He was **son of Albert H. And Elizabeth Ann Kellie, Hammersmith, London.** He is commemorated on Panel 86, Column 3, Plymouth Naval Memorial, Devon.

Pilot Officer J. W. Kellie, J/89392, age 23, Royal Canadian Air Force, died on May 25, 1944.

Civilian Andrew Kelly, 10 Hertpool Street, Paddington, London, age 34, husband of Mrs. E. J. Kelly, Metropolitan Borough of Paddington Civilian War Dead, killed at 10 Hertpool Street, on Wednesday March 22, 1944.

Civilian Arthur Kelly, 3 Denmark Road, Kilburn, Willesden, London, age 28, Municipal Borough of Willesden Civilian War Dead, killed at 3 Denmark Street, on Monday, July 24, 1944.

Civilian Columb Kelly, 31 Longmead Road, Hayes, age 30, son of Mrs. Pat Kelly, Clara, Co. Offaly, and husband of Kathleen Sarah Alice Kelly, Urband District of Hayes and Harlington Civilian War Dead, killed at 31 Longmead Road, on Saturday, February 19, 1944.

Civilian C. Kelly, age 20, Civilian War Dead, died on February 20, 1944.

Civilian Edith Mary Kelly, 3 Denmark Road, Kilburn, Willesden, age 62, daughter of Mrs. Kelly, 3 Denmark St., and the late Bartholomew Kelly, Municipal Borough of Willesden Civilian War Dead, died at 3 Denmark St., on Monday, July 24, 1944. [See Arthur above]

Civilian Florence Annie Kelly, 30 Lavender Road, Carshalton, age 54, wife of James Kelly, Urban District of Carshalton Civilian War Dead, killed at 30 Lavender Road, on Monday, July 3, 1944. [See James below]

Civilian Joseph Kelly, 31 Longmead Road, Hayes, age 3, son of Columb and Kathleen Sarah Alice Kelly, Urban District of Hayes and Harlington Civilian War Dead, killed on Saturday February 19, 1944. [See Columb above and Kathleen Sarar Alice below].

Civilian James Kelly, 30 Lavender Road, Carshalton, age 58, Urban District of Carshalton Civilian War Dead, killed at 30 Lavender Road, on Monday, July 3, 1944. [See Florence Annie above]

Civilian Kathleen Sarah Alice Kelly, age 21, 31 Longmead Road, Hayes, daughter of Mr and Mrs. William Brown, 122 East Avenue, Hayes, and wife of Columb Kelly, Urban District of Hayes Civilian War Dead, killed at 31 Longmead Road, on Saturday, February 19, 1944. [See Columb and Joseph above].

Civilian Queenie Isabel Kelly, age 22, daughter of G. and C. Edmunds, 36 Caerau Square, Ely, and wife of Signalman Selwyn James Kelly, Royal Corps of Signals, County Borough of Cardiff Civilian War Dead, killed at Royal Ordinance Factory, Llanishen, on Monday, March 27, 1944.

Guardsman A. Kelly, 2620088, age 30, Grenadier Guards, died on February 4, 1944.

Driver Arthur Kelly, 2162076, age 20, Royal Engineers, died on Wednesday **June 7, 1944** and is buried in grave 1. C. 6 in **Hermanville War Cemetery, Calvados, France.** He was **son of Lawrence and Mary Kelly, York.**

Driver A. Kelly, T/247682, Royal Army Service Corps, died on June 23, 1944.
Private A. Kelly, L/105685, South Saskatchewan Regiment, R.C.I.C, died on July 20, 1944.

Sergeant Alexander Kelly, 13061367, age 32, Pioneer Corps, died on Wednesday, November 1, 1944.
He was son of Richard Jones Kelly and Mary Holt Kelly and husband of Mary Dulcie Kelly, Bishop Auckland, Co. Durham. He is buried in 6. B. 10 Bergen-op-Zoom Canadian War Cemetery, Noord-Brabant, Netherlands.

Private A. Kelly, 2763220, age 28, Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), died on November 12, 1944.

Flight Sergeant Arnold Kelly, 1548859, age 31, 524 Squadron, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, died on Sunday **November 26, 1944** and is commemorated on Panel 219, **Runnymede Memorial, Surrey.**
He was son of Frederick and Elizabeth Kelly and husband of Emma Kelly of Flixton, Lancashire.

Sergeant A. B. Kelly, H/19512, Royal Winnipeg Rifles, R.C.I.C., died on October 12, 1944.
Private A. F. Kelly, 14397643, age 26, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, died on October 17, 1944.

Stoker 2nd Class Albert Joseph Kelly, D/KX 533292, age 18, H.M.S. *Mahratta,* Royal Navy, died on Friday **February 25, 1944** and is commemorated on Panel 90, Column 2, **Plymouth Naval Memorial, Devon, England.**
He was son of Peter and Constance Eva Kelly, West Hartlepool, Co. Durham.

Lieutenant Colonel A. J. Kelly, 18279, age 50, Royal Army Veterinary Corps, died on August 22, 1944.
Private A. J. Kelly, 5110670, age 22, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, died on July 30, 1944.
Flying Officer A. K. Kelly, 401968, age 32, Royal Australian Air Force, died on September 18, 1944.
Private A. L. Kelly, 5338669, age 25, The Queen's Royal Regiment (West Surrey), died on January 29, 1944.
Private A. O. G. Kelly, D/86359, Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, died on July 25, 1944.
Lance Corporal A. P. Kelly, 14537124, age 20, Parachute Regiment, A.A.C., died on June 16, 1944.
Sergeant B. Kelly, 1594719, age 19, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, died on November 20, 1944.
Warrant Officer B. E. Kelly, 415430, age 23, Royal Australian Air Force, died on June 25, 1944.
Captain B. J. Kelly, CND/483, age 34, Royal Canadian Infantry Corps, died on July 18, 1944.

Ordinary Seaman Christopher Kelly, C/JX 601076, age 40, H.M.S. *Atheling,* Royal Navy, died on Sunday **April 9, 1944** and is buried in Grave 1. L. 2, **Colombo (Liveramentu) Cemetery, Sri Lanka. He was son of Patrick and Ellen Kelly, and husband of Bessy Kelly.**

Sapper Cornelius Kelly, 14634995, age 40, 703 Artisan Works Coy., **Royal Engineers, died** on Tuesday **October 24, 1944** and is buried in grave X. 18. 49, **Brussels Town Cemetery, Evere, Vlaams-Brabant, Belgium.** He was **son of John and Kathleen Kell and husband of Mary Kelly, North Kensington, London.**

Leading Aircraftman Charles Kelly, 1374383, Royal Air Force, died on Sunday **November 26. 1944** and is buried in grave 1624 Sec. 13, **Glasgow (St. Kentigern's) Roman Catholic Cemetery, Glasgow.**

Private C. D. Kelly, G/37019, age 25, North Shore (New Brunswick) Regt., R.C.I.C, died on August 10, 1944.

Lieutenant Christopher Gilbert Kelly, 234840, age 31, 94 Light AA Reg., **Royal Artillery, died** on Tuesday **August 15, 1944** and is buried in grave IX. G. 10, **St. Charles de Percy War Cemetery, Calvados, France.** He was **son of Thomas and Margaret Kelly and husband of Maud Charlotte Kelly, West Mersea, Essex.**

Private Charles George McQueen Kelly, WX7612, age 39, A.I.F. 2/4 M.G. Bn., Australian Infantry, died on Thursday **January 13, 1944.** He was **son of Charles and Agnes Kelly, and husband of Josephine Kelly, East Freemantle, Western Australia.** He is commemorated on 1. E. 42, **Kanchanaburi War Cemetery, Thailand.**

Private C. J. Kelly, 14296654, age 20, Monmouthshire Regiment, died on July 19, 1944.
Corporal C. J. Kelly, 807652, age 32, Sherwood Foresters (Notts. And Derby Regt.), died on August 12, 1944.

Sergeant Charles Philip Kelly, 2204866, age 20, Flight Engineer, 115 Squadron, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, died on Tuesday **April 25, 1944** and is buried in grave IV a. D. 37, **Schoonselhof Cemetery, Antwerpen, Belgium. He was son of Charles and Margaret Kelly, Belfast.**

Fireman Denis Kelly, age 47, S.S. Strait Fisher (Barrow), Merchant Navy, died on Sunday**, January 23, 1944.**
He was **son of Patrick and Mary Kelly, of Galway.** He is commemorated in **Liverpool (Anfield) Cemetery,** Section 10. R.C. Coll. Grave 501 (Screen Wall Panel 4).

Rifleman D. Kelly, 14540951, age 37, Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), died on March 19, 1944.

Sergeant Daniel Kelly, 1521682, age 21, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, died on Saturday **June 10, 1944** and is buried in Sec. O. Grave 53, **Edinburgh (Portobello) Cemetery, Edinburgh. He was son of Daniel James and Janet Kelly, Joppa, Edinburgh.**

Flight Sergeant Donald Anthony Kelly, 3030010, age 20, Royal Air Force Volunteer, Reserve, died on Friday **December 29, 1944** and is commemorated on Column 434, **Singapore Memorial, Singapore.**
He was **son of Norman Douglas and Kathleen M. Kelly, Worthing, Sussex.**

Corporal D. E. Kelly, G/17054, age 23, Carleton and York Regiment, R.C.I.C., died on March 18, 1944.

Ableseaman Dermot Paul Kelly, D/SSX 33432, Royal Navy, H.M.S. Lanka, died on Saturday, February 12, 1944. He was **son of Michael J and Frances Kelly, Terenure, Dublin.** He is commemorated on Plymouth Naval Memorial, Devon, Panel 86, Column 3.

Private D. P. Kelly, 14690899, age 18, Green Howards (Yorkshire Regiment), died on August 9, 1944.

Warrant Officer David Richard Kelly, 1586432, Air Gnr., 83 Squadron, Royal Air Force Volunteer

Reserve, died on Thursday **June 22, 1944** and is buried in Plot KK. Grave 81, **Eindhoven (Woensel) General Cemetery, Noord-Brabant, Netherlands.**

Stoker 2nd Class Dennison Thomas Kelly, P/KX 178870, age 19, H.M.S. Isis, Royal Navy, died on Thursday, July 20, 1944. He was **son of Denis and Lilly Kelly, West Auckland, Co. Durham.** He is commemorated on Portsmouth Naval Memorial, Hampshire, Panel 86, Column 2.

Ordinary Seaman Edward Kelly, D/JX 563814, H.M. M, Royal Navy, died on Thursday, March 16, 1944. He is commemorated on Plymouth Naval Memorial, Panel 88, Column 1.

Private E. Kelly, 4394033, age 24, Green Howards (Yorkshire Regiment), died on June 18, 1944.
Fusilier E. Kelly, 14720294, age 18, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, died on September 4, 1944.

Private E. C. Kelly, 5342613, age 24, Devonshire Regiment, died on September 17, 1944.
Private E. D. Kelly, 5784313, age 20, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry, died on June 7, 1944.

Leading Aircraftman Ernest Frank Kelly, 208857, age 56, Royal Air Force, died on Tuesday **May 9, 1944** and is commemorated on Panel 26, **South London Crematorium, Mitcham, Surrey,. He was husband of Bertha Jennie Kelly, Carshalton Beeches.**

Sergeant Ernest George Kelly, 1875358, age 19, 214 Squadron, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, died on Monday **November 6, 1944** and is buried in grave 22. A. 7, **Reichswald Forest War Cemetery, Kleve, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany. He was ward of Mr. E. V. Martin, Westminster, London.**

Private E. J. Kelly, B/147426, 4th Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, R.C.A.C., died on September 23, 1944.

Aircraftman 2nd Class Edward Michael Kelly, 1900770, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, died on Wednesday **January 12, 1944** and is buried in grave Sec. U.U. Grave 341, **Leicester (Gilross) Cemetery, Leicestershire.**

Guardsman Edward Michael Kelly, 2717567, age 32, 1st Bat., Irish Guards, died on Sunday **January 30, 1944** and is buried in Grave 111. K, 3 in **Anzio War Cemetery, Italy.** Anzio is a coastal town 70 Km south of Rome. The cemetery is 1 Km north Anzio. He was **son of George and Ellen Kelly, Belfast.**

Lance Corporal Edward Patrick Kelly, 13017708, age 46, 951 (I. W.T.) Operating Coy., **Royal Engineers, died** on Thursday **March 16, 1944** and is buried in **Bandon (Kilbrogan) Catholic Graveyard, Co. Cork.** He was **son of Edward and Elizabeth Kelly and husband of Hannah Kelly, Bandon.**

Private E. R. Kelly, A/104250, age 30, 4th Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, R.C.A.C., died on September 2. 1944.

Trooper Evan Ralph Kelly, SX3651, age 26, A.I.F. 2/3 Australian Commando Squadron, died on Monday **December 18, 1944.** He was **son of Arthur William and Lavinia Maude Kelly, Urania, South Australia.** He is commemorated in C.A.L. **Atherton War Cemetery, Queensland. [**The area between Atherton and Cairns was used extensively as a training ground during 1939-45 War. There are 160 war casualties Commemerated in this cemetery.]

Trooper F. Kelly, 14669074, age 19, Nottinghamshire Yeomanry, R.A.C., died on July 14, 1944.

Gunner Francis Kelly, 1821140, age 32, 21 Lt., AA. **Regiment, Royal Artillery, died** on Friday **September 29, 1944** and is commemorated on column 22, **Singapore Memorial, Singapore.** He was **son of Andrew and Bridget Kelly and husband of Catherine Kelly, Clayton, Manchester.**

Sergeant Felix Kelly, DSM, PO/12933, age 59, H.M.S. President III (M.V. Athlone Castle), Royal Marines, died on Thursday **November 2, 1944.** He was **son of Mr and Mrs. Patrick Kelly and husband of Marguerite Kelly, Ryde, Isle of Wight.** He is commemorated on Pane 87, Column 2, Portsmouth Naval Memorial, Hampshire.

Trooper F. D. Kelly, 7952167, age 20, Northamptonshire Yeomanry, R.A.C., died on August 15, 1944.

Assistant Steward George Kelly, age 50, S.S. S, Merchant Navy, died on Monday**, January 24, 1944.** He was **son of William and Mary Kelly and husband of Mary Kelly, Waterford,** Ireland. He is commemorated on Panel 90, **Tower Hill Memorial, London.**

Trooper G. Kelly, 557686, age 27, Warwickshire Yeomanry, R.A.C., died on June 14, 1944.
Sergeant G. Kelly, 3529525, age 23, Parachute Regiment, A.A.C., died on August 22, 1944.
Private G. Kelly, 4611676, age 31, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, died on October 16, 1944.
Corporal G. A. Kelly, H/54118, age 53, Veterans Guard of Canada, died on October 30, 1944.
Private G. R. Kelly, A/106785, age 19, Algonquin Regiment, R.C.I.C., died on September 14, 1944.
Sergeant G. W. Kelly, 7611660, age 24, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, died on March 15, 1944.
Gunner G. W. Kelly, 1572096, age 30, Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, died on July 27, 1944.

Leading Seaman Harvey Kelly, D/SSX 21454, age 24, H.M.S. Spartan, Royal Navy, died on Saturday, January 29, 1944. He was **son of John William and Kate Kelly, Sheffield.** He is commemorated on Plymouth Naval Memorial, Devon, Panel 85, Column 3.

Fusilier Hugh Kelly, 6978773, age 25, 1st. Bat., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, died on Wednesday May 10, 1944.
He was son of Edward Joseph and Mary Agnes Kelly, **Derry. He is buried in Delhi War Cemetery, India.**

Private H. Kelly, 4342435, age 35, East Yorkshire Regiment, died on June 6, 1944.
Driver H. Kelly, T/249582, age 40, Royal Army Service Corps, died on July 16, 1944.

Chief Stoker Harold Kelly, DSM, P/K 62319, age 42, mentioned in Despatches, H.M.S. Penelope, Royal Navy, died on Friday, February 18, 1944. He was **son of James and Elizabeth Kelly and husband of Louisa Kelly, West End, Fareham, Hampshire**. He is commemorated on Plymouth Naval Memorial, Hampshire, Pane 85, Column 1.

Bombardier Harold Kelly, 908224, age 26, 136 Field Regiment, Royal Artillery, died on Saturday **July 22, 1944** and is buried in grave 12. C. 14, **Kirkee War Cemetery, India.** He was **husband of Irene Florence Kelly, Upton, Cheshire, England.**

Private H. Kelly, 14427473, age 19, Highland Light Infantry (City of Glasgow Regt.), died on November 9, 1944.
Private H. A. Kelly, D/82201, age 23, West Nova Scotia Regiment, R.C.I.C., died on September 20, 1944.

Flight Lieutenant Hubert Buchanan Kelly, 120744, age 31, 254 Squadron, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, died on Thursday **September 7, 1944** and is commemorated on Panel 202, **Runnymede Memorial, Surrey. He was son of Hugh and Ida Buchanan Kelly, and husband of Agnes Mitchell Kelly, Uddington, Lanarkshire.** Prior to his joining the service he was a **Chartered Accountant.**

Fusilier H. D. Kelly, 3461380, age 21, Lancashire Fusiliers, died on September 18, 1944.
Fusilier H. D. P. Kelly, 5627966, age 29, Lancashire Fusiliers, died on June 4, 1944.

Rifleman Hugh Francis Kelly, 7023165, age 21, 2nd Bat., Royal Ulster Rifles, died on Sunday **June 18, 1944** and is buried in Grave XI F. 20 in **Bayeux Cemetery, Calvados, France. He was son of Hugh and Sarah Ann Kelly, Belfast.** The cemetery is situated south-west of the town of Bayeux on a by pas called Sir Fabian Ware. Bayeux is 24 Km north-west of Caen. The allied offensive began with the Normandy landing on June 6, 1944. There was little fighting in Bayeux though it was the first town liberated**.**

Sergeant Henry James Kelly, 1800285, age 32, 31 Squadron, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, died

on Thursday **June 29, 1944** and is commemorated on Panel 15, Column 1, **Malta Memorial, Malta.** He was **son of Elizabeth Kelly, Tottenham, Middlesex.**

Private J. Kelly, 3529769, age 27, Manchester Regiment, died on February 14, 1944.

Guardsman James Kelly, 2717831, age 32, 1st Bat., Irish Guards, died on Saturday **February 19, 1944** and is buried in Grave 111. A. 12 in **Naples War Cemetery, Italy.** He was **son of John and Elizabeth Kelly, and husband of Gladys Mabel Kelly, South Fields, Surrey, England.**

Sapper John Kelly, 3653717, age 24, 170 Tunnelling Coy., **Royal Engineers, died** on Sunday **February 20, 1944** and is buried in Section 48, grave 713, **St. Helens Cemetery, Lancashire.** He was **son of Thomas and Emily Kelly, St. Helens.**

Able Seaman John Kelly, D/JX 194992, H.M.S. Mahratta, Royal Navy, died on Friday, February 25, 1944. He is commemorated on Plymouth Naval Memorial, Devon, Panel 86, Column 3.

Aircraftman 1st Class J. Kelly, 1545240, age 22, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, died on March 7, 1944.

Able Seaman John Kelly, D/JX 253402, age 23, Royal Navy, died on Tuesday **March 29, 1944** and is buried in the Military Section, Grave 161, **Johannesburg (West Park) Cemetery, Gauteng, South Africa. He was son of William and Bridget Kelly, Conisborough, Yorkshire, England.**

Private J. Kelly, 1749912, age 33, York and Lancaster Regiment, died on June 3, 1944.
Private J. Kelly, 3649439, age 40, South Lancashire Regiment, died on June 6, 1944.

Sapper James Kelly, 2076035, 209th Field Coy., **Royal Engineers, died** on Wednesday **June 14, 1944** and is buried in grave XI. B. 7, **Tilly-Sur-Seulles War Cemetery, Calvados, France.** He was **son of James and Isabella Kelly, Walker, Newcastle-on-Tyne.**

Corporal J. Kelly, 3964288, age 25, Welsh Regiment, died on July 1, 1944.
Lance Sergeant J. Kelly, 2718214, age 32, Irish Guards, died on August 1, 1944.
Lance Sergeant J. Kelly, 3446983, age 32, Lancashire Fusiliers, died on August 3, 1944.
Lance Bombardier J. Kelly, D/10752, age 35, Royal Canadian Artillery, died on August 8, 1944.
Signalman J. Kelly, 2356187, age 33, Royal Corps of Signals, died on September 28, 1944.
Private J. Kelly, 14666728, age 19, Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), died on November 16, 1944.

Driver J. A. Kelly, B/634003, age 19, Royal Canadian Army Service Corps, died on April 14, 1944.

Flying Officer Jack Arthur Kelly, J/37186, age 20, Navigator, 434 Squadron, Royal Canadian Air Force, died on Friday **August 4, 1944** and is buried in Grave 3, **Drosay Churchyard, Seine-Maratime, France.** He was **son of W. J. And Margaret Kelly, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.**

Trooper J. A. Kelly, B/137477, age 23, Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians), R.C.A.C., died on September 26, 1944.
Fusilier J. B. Kelly, 3608334, age 19, Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), died on February 21, 1944.
Corporal J. C. Kelly, B/41899, age 22, Royal Hamilton Light Infantry, R.C.I.C., died on September 21, 1944.
Corporal J. E. Kelly, 4537249, age 24, West Yorkshire Regiment (Prince of Wales's Own), died on February 20, 1944.
Corporal J. E. Kelly, 3192281, age 26, King's Own Scottish Borderers, died December 28, 1944.
Flight Sergeant J. E. J. Kelly, 429341, age 24, Royal Australian Air Force, died on October 23, 1944.

Corporal Joseph Francis Kelly, B/79546, Irish Regiment of Canada, R.C.I.C., died on Wednesday September 27, 1944 and is buried in Grave 111. G. 5 in **Cresena War Cemetery, Italy.**

Leading Aircraftman James Francis Kelly, R/141186, Royal Canadian Air Force, died on Saturday

January 1, 1944 and is commemorated on Panel 3, Column 5, **Ottawa Memorial, Ontario, Canada.**

Lieutenant John Gerard Kelly, 237510, age 32, Pioneer Corps, died on Monday, **February 7, 1944.** He was **son of Walter and Carrie Kelly, and wife of Ada McGahey Kelly, all of Liverpool.** He is buried in Anzio War Cemetery, **Italy.**

Fusilier J. G. Kelly, 2188627, age 28, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, died on September 18, 1944.

Leading Cook (S) James Hann Kelly, C/MX 728943, H.M.S. Hurst Castle, Royal Navy, died on Friday, September 1, 1944. He was **son of Arthur R and Sarah H Kelly, and husband of Mrs. J. P. Kelly, Roker, Sunderland, Co. Durham.** He is Commemerated on Chatham Naval Memorial, Kent, 78, 3.

Private J. J. Kelly**, 14209566, age 22, The Queen's Royal Regiment (West Surrey), died on January 12, 1944.**

Private John James Kelly, 7377071, Royal Army Medical Corps, died on Monday **April 17, 1944** and is buried in Grave XI. C. 20 in **Bari War Cemetery, Italy.** He was **son of Joseph and Ellen Kelly, Bradford, Yorkshire, England.**

Sergeant J. J. Kelly, 6916995, age 28, Reconnaissance Corps, R.A.C., died on July 9, 1944.
Private J. J. Kelly, 4923195, age 29, Dorsetshire Regiment, died on August 28, 1944.
Aircraftman 1st Class J. J. Kelly, 79621, age 20, Royal Australian Air Force, died on November 5, 1944.
Gunner J. M. Kelly, H/69614, Royal Canadian Artillery, died on August 14, 1944.

Sapper John Michael Kelly, 1881388, age 25, 9 (Airborne) Field Coy., **Royal Engineers, died** on Saturday, **September 23, 1944** and is buried in grave 2. C. 9, **Arnhem Oosterbeek War Cemetery,** Gelderland, **Netherlands.**

Lance Corporal John McDonald Kelly, B/144971, Irish Regiment of Canada, R.C.I.C., died on Wednesday September 27, 1944 and is commemorated on Panel 15, Cassino Memorial, Italy. He was son of Florence Kelly, Toronto, Canada.

Private John Patrick Kelly, 7022856, age 36, 103 General Hospital, Royal Army Medical Corps, died on Thursday **January 13, 1944** and is commemorated on Panel 12 **Cassino Memorial, Italy.** [The memorial is situated within the Cassino War Cemetery which lies in the commune of Cassino, province of Frostinone, 139 Km south-east of Rome]. He was **son of James and Margaret Kelly, and husband of Henrietta Elizabeth Kelly, Rainham, Kent.**

Gunner Joseph Patrick Kelly, 921571, age 24, 2 Field Regiment**, Royal Artillery, died** on Saturday **February 5, 1944** and is buried in grave IV. E. 11, **Anzio War Cemetery, Italy.** [Anzio is a coastal town 70 Km. south of Rome].

Sapper Joseph Patrick Kelly, 2122919, age 31, 204 Field Coy., **Royal Engineers, died** on Tuesday **November 14, 1944** and is buried in grave II. 100, **Brunssum War Cemetery, Limburg, Netherlands.** He was **son of Patrick and Mary Kelly and husband of Edith Annie Kelly, Wem, Shropshire.**

Private J. K. Kelly, 3861132, age 30, West Yorkshire Regiment (Prince of Wales Own), died on February 15, 1944.

Private James Robert Kelly, QX50920, age 25, A.I.F. 225 Supply Dep. Pln., Australian Army, Services Corps, died on Wednesday July 19, 1944. He was son of Robert James Kelly and Agnes Kelly, Bardon, Queensland. He is commemorated on T. B. 14. Lae War Cemetery, Papua New Guinea.

Private James Riby Kelly, V15312, age 52, A.C.M.F. 107 Con. Depot, Australian Army Medical Corps, died on Saturday **November 11, 1944.** He was **son of Patrick and Mary Ann Kelly, and husband of Mona Evelyn Kelly, East Camberwell.** He is commemorated in 1. S. D. 11**, Springvale War Cemetery, Melbourne.** [It is within the grounds of the Springfield Necropolis. It is 15 miles from Melbourne on the Princes Highway].

Guardsman J. T. Kelly, 2622203, age 23, Grenadier Guards, died on June 24, 1944.

Flying Officer James William Kelly, 169438, age 21, Pilot, 602 Squadron, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, died on Tuesday **July 4, 1944** and is buried in grave XVII. A. 11, **in Banneville-Campagne War Cemetery, Calvados, France.** He was **son of Ronald and Eva May Kelly, Purbrook, Hampshire.**

Lance Bombardier John William Kelly, 1114844, age 39, 72 Anti-Tank Regiment, **Royal Artillery**, **died** on Saturday **June 10, 1944 and** is buried in grave I. D. 13, **Rome War Cemetery, Italy**. He was **son of John James and Jane Jerome Kelly and husband of Ada Kelly, Salford, Lancashire, England.**

Lieutenant K. A. Kelly, 3288321V, age 21, South African Air Force, died on August 20, 1944.

Flight Sergeant Karl Emerson Kelly, R/200438, age 20, Air Gnr., 429 Squadron, Royal Canadian Air Force, died on Thursday **December 28, 1944** and is buried in Coll. Grave B. 1 7-12, **Sandefjord (Ekenberg) Churchyard, Norway.** He was **son of James and Florence Kelly, New Liskeard, Ontario, Canada.**

Able Seaman Keith Joseph Kelly, V/47918, age 28, H.M.C.S. Magog, Royal Canadian Navy Volunteer Reserve, died on Saturday, October 14, 1944. He was son of Mr and Mrs Charles Kelly, Bear River, Prince Edward Island, and husband of Willianna Kelly, Armprior, Ontario, Canada. He is commemorated on Panel 11, Halifax Memorial, Nova Scotia.

Private K. R. Kelly, NX45841, age 28, Australian Infantry, died on October 12, 1944.

Lance Corporal L. Kelly, 14210182, age 21, York and Lancaster Regiment, died on November 13, 1944.
Private L. Kelly, W/266664, age 19, Aux. Territorial Service, died on November 24, 1944.

Steward Lionel David Kelly, V/4445, age 24, H.M.C.S. Athabaskan, Royal Canadian Navy Vol. Reserve, died on Saturday, April 29, 1944. He was son of Edward and Yvonne Kelly, Montreal, Quebec. He is commemorated on Panel 13, Halifax Memorial, Nova Scotia.

Pilot Officer L. J. Kelly, 414142, age 26, Royal Australian Air Force, died on May 22, 1944.

Able Seaman Lawrence Kevin Kelly, age 22, S.S. "Bayano" (Glasgow), Merchant Navy, died on Monday, May 8, 1944. He was son of Patrick and Mary Kelly, Wicklow. He is buried in Grave 610, Rathnew Cemetery, Co. Wicklow.

Private M. Kelly, M/25633, age 26, Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps, died on January 10, 1944.

Bombardier Michael Kelly, 977393, age 30, 152 (The Ayrshire Yeomanry) Field Regiment, Royal Artillery, died on Thursday **June 29, 1944** and is buried in grave X. E. 6, **Assisi War Cemetery, Italy.** He was **son of James and Mary Kelly, Gowan, Glasgow.**

Lance Corporal M. Kelly, 3715301, age 29, Royal Armoured Corps, died on August 8, 1944.

Sub Lieutenant (A) Malcolm Campbell Kelly, age 21, H.M.S. Victorious, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, died on Wednesday **June 21, 1944.** He was **son of Duncan and Helen Kelly of Glasgow.** He is commemorated on Panel 6, Bay 5 in Lee-on-Solent Memorial, Hampshire.

Private M. D. Kelly, 14572709, age 19, East Lancashire Regiment, died on August 17, 1944.

Squadron Leader Rev. Michael Gerard Kelly, 38088, age 49, Royal Air Force, died on Wednesday **August 30, 1944** and is buried in **Fordingbridge (SS. Mary and Philip) Roman Catholic Cemetery (West Central Part), Hampshire, England.** He was **son of John and Joanna Kelly, Limerick, Ireland.**

Donkeyman Michael Joseph Kelly, age 51, S.S. Empire Rosebery (Glasgow), Merchant Navy, died on

Thursday, **August 24, 1944.** He is commemorated on Panel 44, **Tower Hill Memorial, London.**

Sergeant Michael Thomas Kelly, 1575589, age 22, W. Op.(Air), 207 Squadron, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, died on Saturday **June 10, 1944** and is buried in grave 241 **Marissel French National Cemetery, Oise, France.** He was **son of John and Alice Kelly, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent, England.**

Corporal P. Kelly, 3128601, age 33, Royal Scots Fusiliers, died on August 26, 1944.
Squadron Leader P. Kelly, 130515, age 34, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, died on November 21, 1944.

Sergeant Patrick Kelly, 1892357, age 21, 161 Squadron, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, died on Thursday **October 19, 1944** and is buried in Sec. Grave 7519, **Tottenham and Wood Green Cemetery, Middlesex. He was son of Alfred and Louisa Kelly, New Cross, London North.**

Sapper Patrick Collins Kelly, 2150472, age 22, 992 Docks Operating Coy., Royal Engineers, died on June 23, 1944 and is buried in grave XI. E. 7, Bari War Cemetery, Italy.

Aircraftman 2nd Class Patrick James Kelly, 1905069, 992 Docks Operating Coy., Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, died on Saturday **November 4, 1944** and is buried in Ramleh **(Ramla) War Cemetery, Israel.** He was **son of Patrick and Elizabeth Kelly, St. Luke's, Cork, Ireland.**

Seaman Patrick Joseph Conleith Kelly, LT/JX 281133**, age 32, H.M.B.Y., Minesweeper 2006, Royal Naval Patrol Service, died** on Friday **March 31, 1944.** He was the **son of Joseph and Elizabeth Kelly, Naas, Co. Kildare, Ireland.**

Private P. L. Kelly, 14403161, age 22, Somerset Light Infantry, died on July 19, 1944.
Trooper P. S. Kelly, 5625087, age 26, Reconnaissance Corps, R.A.C., died on March 26, 1944.

Able Seaman Richard Kelly, D/JX 364505, age 19, H.M.S. Mahratta, Royal Navy, died on Friday February 25, 1944. He was **son of William and Elizabeth Kelly, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire.** He is commemorated on Column 3, Panel 86, Plymouth Naval Memorial, Devon.

Private R. Kelly, 2993040, age 20, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, died on September 18, 1944.

Flight Sergeant Robert Kelly, 335218, age 41, Royal Air Force, died on Tuesday **April 4, 1944** and is buried in Section C. Div 31. Grave 70, **Ipswich Cemetery, Suffolk, England. He was son of Peter and Mary Jane Kelly, and husband of Doris May Kelly of Ipswich.**

Flight Sergeant Robert Dickson Kelly, 658269, Pilot, 255 Squadron, Royal Air Force, died on Friday January 7, 1944 and is buried in grave VI. C. 32, Bari War Cemetery, Italy. He was son of John and Isabella Kelly and husband of Anna Kelly, Storminess, Orkney.

Sergeant Robert Frederick Kelly, 1321703, age 20, Air Bomber, 51 Squadron, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, died on Friday **March 31, 1944** and is buried in **Oxford (Batley) Cemetery, Oxfordshire, England.**
He was **son of Robert James and Beryl Janet Kelly, Wellington, Nil iris, India.**

Pilot Officer Ralph Gordon Kelly, J/88769, age 21, Pilot Officer, Royal Canadian Air Force, died on Sunday **February 20, 1944** and is buried in 2. F. 3, **Chorley War Cemetery, Murtha-et-Moseley, France.** He was **son of George H. Kelly and Matilda E. Kelly, Winnipeg, Manitoba.**

Marine Roderick Higgins Kelly, PLY/X 102747, age 36, 26th Bat., Royal Marines, died on Thursday **August 3, 1944.** He was **son of Roderick Higgins Kelly and his wife Annie Kelly, Torry, Aberdeen, Scotland.** He is buried in Grave 216, section 1, Aberdeen (Allendale) Cemetery, Aberdeenshire.

Flying Officer R. S. Kelly, 412970, age 21, Royal Australian Air Force, died on March 24, 1944.
Private R. S. Kelly, 14429891, age 19, Highland Light Infantry (City of Glasgow Reg.), died on December 30, 1944.

Private S. G. Kelly, G/27576, age 22, Carleton and York Regiment, R.C.I.C., died on September 16, 1944.

Sergeant Sidney Lionel William Kelly, 1605468, age 19, 622 Squadron, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, died on Thursday **June 1, 1944** and is buried in Coll. Grave 232 in **Marissel French National Cemetery, Oise, France.** He was **son of Sidney Richard and Alice Ellen Kelly, Islington, London.**

Flight Sergeant S. N. Kelly, 4263501, age 20, Royal Australian Air Force, died on May 23, 1944.

Private T. Kelly, 1602700, age 30, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, died on September 2, 1944.
Private T. Kelly, 3856905, age 3, The Loyal Regiment (North Lancashire), died on September 21, 1944.

Able Seaman Thomas Kelly, D/JX 312120, age 21, *H.M.S. Northend,* Royal Navy, died on Monday **October 30, 1944** and is buried in Sec. E. Grave 3642, **Harrow (Wealdstone) Cemetery, Middlesex.** He was **son of Thomas and Margaret Kelly, Wealdstone, Harrow.**

Driver T. Kelly, T/286788, age 43, Royal Army Service Corps, died on November 21, 1944.

Marine Thomas Brian Kelly, PO/X 5096, age 21, H.M.S. Penelope, Royal Marines, died on Friday **February 18, 1944.** He was **son of Patrick and Minnie Kelly, Droitwich, Spa, Worcestershire.** He is commemorated on Panel 87, Column 3, Portsmouth Naval Memorial, Hampshire.

Private Thomas Edward Kelly, 13019174, Pioneer Corps, died on Sunday, February 13, 1944. He is commemorated on the Special Memorial, Row 3,St. Pancras Cemetery, Middlesex.

Lance Corporal T. G. Kelly, 7897315, age 31, Royal Tank Regiment, died on September 19, 1944.
Driver T. H. Kelly, T/1463110, age 19, Royal Army Service Corps, died on April 28, 1944.

Sapper Thomas Kevin Kelly, SX29970, age 20, A.I.F. 10th Army Troops., Royal Australian Engineers, died on Monday February 14, 1944. He was son of Thomas Hume Kelly and Annie Maude Kelly, Wallaroo, South Australia. He is buried in Wagga Wagga War Cemetery, N.S.W. Another son Private James Christopher Kelly was killed in January 26, 1945.

Signalman Thomas Patrick Kelly, LT/JX 220669, age 24, H.M. Trawler Transvaal, Royal Naval Patrol Service, died on Saturday **November 18, 1944.** He was **son of James and Bridget Kelly, Blackley, Manchester**
He is commemorated on Panel 15, Column 1, Lowestoft Naval Memorial, Suffolk.

Flying Officer T. R. Kelly, J/19921, age 30, Royal Canadian Air Force, died on July 18, 1944.
Trooper T. S. J. Kelly, 7884955, age 29, Royal Tank Regiment, R.A.C., died on May 22, 1944.
Private V. Kelly, 6298006, age 25, Parachute Regiment, A.A.C., died on September 25, 1944.
Fusilier V. C. Kelly, 3454201, age 30, Lancashire Fusiliers, died on November 8, 1944.

Corporal Victor Leslie Kelly, NX 21980, age 32, A.I.F. 2/6 D. Coy., Royal Australian Engineers, died on Tuesday **September 12, 1944. He was son of Alick Brown Kelly and Ada Mary Kelly and husband of Mary Joyce Kelly, Mosman, N.S.W.** He is commemorated on **Panel 5, Labuan Memorial, Malaysia.**

Gunner Walter Kelly,914604, age 28, 124 Field Regiment, Royal Artillery, died on Sunday **October 1, 1944** and is buried in grave 8. B. 16, **Arnhem Costerbeek War Cemetery, Gelderland, Netherlands.** He was **son of John Staniar Kelly and Lena Kelly, and husband of Josephine Kelly, Corby, Northamptonshire.**

Able Seaman Wilfred Kelly, D/JX 290437, age 23, *H.M.S. Roode Zee,* Royal Navy, died on Monday **April 24, 1944** and is buried in Section 9. New Grave 6, **Sutton (St. Anne) Roman Catholic Churchyard, Lancashire**. He was son **of Thomas and Mary Kelly, Clock Face, St. Helens, Lancashire.**

Gunner William Kelly, 1146458, age 36, 74 Medium Regiment, Royal Artillery, died on Wednesday **March 15, 1944** and is buried in 11. G. 1. **Cassino War Cemetery, Italy. He was son of Martin and Mary Kelly and husband of Rosina Violet Kelly, Notting Hill, London.**

Flight Sergeant William Kelly, 1553988, age 22, Navigator, 103 Squadron, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, died on Tuesday **May 16, 1944** and is buried in grave 51, **Faaborg New Cemetery, Denmark.** Faaborg is a small town on the south coast of the island of Fyn which lies between Jutland and Zealand. **He was son of Daniel and Helen Kelly Glasgow.**

Petty Officer William Albert Kelly, DSM, and two Bars, D/MD/x 2454, age 27, H.M.S. Kite, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, died on Monday August 21, 1944. He was son of Albert and Elizabeth Kelly, Liverpool, and husband of Mary Kelly, Liverpool.

Corporal William Alexander Kelly, 1944972, age 28, 591 Parachute Squadron, **Royal Engineers,** died on Tuesday **June 6, 1944** and is buried in grave IIIA. F. 2, **Ranville War Cemetery, Calvados, France.** He was **son of Henry and Helen Gold Kelly and husband of Audrey Joan Kelly, Ely, Cambridgeshire.**

Ordinary Seaman William Robert Kelly, D/JX 567200, *H.M.S. Mourne,* Royal Navy, died on Thursday **June 15, 1944** and is commemorated on Panel 88, Column 1, **Plymouth Naval Memorial,** Devon. He was **son of Albert George Kelly and Alice Kelly, Bristol.**

Private Wilson Kelly, 2937516, age 32, Pioneer Corps, died on Friday January 21, 1944. He was son of George and Agnes Kelly, Glasgow and husband of Margaret Kelly, Glasgow. He is buried in Section D, Grave 1499 Glasgow (Caldonald) Cemetery.

Private William John Kelly, 13114669, age 42, 144 Coy., Pioneer Corps, died on Tuesday June 6, 1944. He was son of Joseph and Mary Ann Kelly, Coatbridge, Lanarkshire. He is buried in X. J. 18, Bayeux War Cemetery, Calvados, France.

Lance Corporal F. O'Kelly, 6980512, age 33, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, died on January 18, 1944.
Flying Officer M. B. O'Kelly, J/18246, Royal Canadian Air Force, died on July 16, 1944.
Lieutenant R. R. O'Kelly, 307921, age 19, Irish Guards, died on November 15, 1944.
Private T. G. R. O'Kelly, 14586508, age 19, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, died on August 23, 1944.

14. US Service persons who died in 1943 and were buried abroad.

Staff Sergeant Andrew Kelley, 33080940, died on December 27, 1944.

Corporal Arnold R. Kelley, 31282270, died on June 21, 1944.

Private Benton E. Kelley, 38599189, died on July 27, 1944.

T Sergeant Bernard J. Kelley, 31330434, died on July 29, 1944.

Corporal Bud Alexander Kelley, 00367993, died on May 21, 1944.

TEC4 Dallas R. Kelley, 34140279, died on August 24, 1944.

S1C Daniel Leroy Kelley, 01447652, died on September 16, 1944.

PFC Delmer P. Kelley, 35741073, died on September 18, 1944.

T Sergeant Donald C. Kelley, 14053530, died on July 11, 1944.

Private Earl W. Kelley, 36697127, died on September 29, 1944.

Private Earnest W. Kelley, 38642614, died on September 21, 1944.

Private Edwin F. Kelley, 33471018, died on August 27, 1944.

Corporal Elmond C. Kelley, 38148931, died on July 12, 1944.

T Sergeant Enoch E. Kelley, 34056720, died on October 1, 1944.

SC3C Floyd E. Kelley, 03426452, died on August 14, 1944.

Private Francis G. Kelley, 31100669, died on October 2, 1944.

Private Francis X. Kelley, 31241995, died on August 10, 1944.

Private Fred U. Kelley Snr., 34916130, died on October 4, 1944.

Corporal George T. Kelley, 11117927, died on June 10, 1944.

PFC Harold R. Kelley, 34811556, died on August 15, 1944.

First Lieutenant Harry M. Kelley, 0-1296041, died on May 29, 1944.

Private Harvey J. Kelley, 33846292, died on September 21, 1944.

Second Lieutenant Henry J. Kelley Jnr., 0-749257, died on October 18, 1944.

Private Henry L. Kelley, 37666928, died on November 21, 1944.

MOMM1C James A. Kelley, 03811849, died on January 11, 1944.

Second Lieutenant James F. Kelley, 0-809817, died on May 6, 1944.

Private James L. Kelley, 31154611, died on August 7, 1944.

TEC5 James W. Kelley, R-062629, died on October 24, 1944.

Lieutenant Commander John C. Kelley, 0-081238, died on November 12, 1944.

M1C John E. Kelley, 03723880, died on November 10, 1944.

Corporal Junior Kelley, 38403666, died on October 1, 1944.

SIC Keith W. Kelley, 04130582, died on December 18, 1944.

PFC Lawrence F. Kelley, 31184666, died on October 26, 1944.

Staff Sergeant Lowry E. Kelley, 36709294, died on June 22, 1944.

Private Munfard Kelley, 34977409, died on November 19, 1944.

PFC Patrick H. Kelley, 00360485, died on September 17, 1944.

TEC5 Phillip A. Kelley, 37204471, died on July 27, 1944.

Private Ray Kelley, 34385674, died on July 14, 1944.

PFC Raymond R. Kelley, 35565005, died on September 10, 1944.

PFC Robert C. Kelley, 33321091, died on November 25, 1944.

PVT Robert J. Kelley, 32954166, died on June 9, 1944.

Staff Sergeant Robert W. Kelley, 20244635, died on November 21, 1944.

First Lieutenant Russel J. Kelley, 0-385799, died on July 27, 1944.

Staff Sergeant Thomas D. Kelley, 16122125, died on May 24, 1944.

Second Lieutenant Thomas M. Kelley, 0-762174, died on December 2, 1944.

S2C Thomas R. Kelley Jnr., 08601549, died on December 18, 1944.

SK1C William J. Kelley Jnr., 00520251, died on February 4, 1944.

MM1C Willis D. Kelley, 02437878, died on September 12, 1944.

PFC A. J. Kelly, 34874926, died on August 9, 1944.

Colonel Albert G. Kelly, 0-012585, died on September 19, 1944.

First Lieutenant Archibald Kelly, 0-712583, died on July 22, 1944.

Corporal Artie D. Kelly, 00342040, died on July 28, 1944.

Second Lieutenant Benjamin D. Kelly, 01325574, died on July 25, 1944.

Staff Sergeant Bernard M. Kelly, 12134764, died on May 12, 1944.

Second Lieutenant Bernard T. Kelly, 0-751346, died on June 10, 1

S2C Brady L. Kelly, 06312656, died on December 18, 1944.

Private Carl B. Kelly, 31381308, died on June 6, 1944.

SIC Carl F. Kelly, 05523942, died on November 9, 1944.

SIC Carlyex X. Kelly, 08603881, died on December 18, 1944.

First Lieutenant Charles Hayden Kelly, 0-025399, died on November 10, 1944.

Private Charles J. Kelly, died on August 6, 1944.

PFC Daniel A. Kelly Jnr., 36179704, died on April 23, 1944.

ENS Daniel B. Kelly, 0-315622, died on June 10, 1944.

PFC Daniel E. Kelly, 16108725, died on October 10, 1944.

First Lieutenant David D. Kelly, 01285955, died on December 22, 1944.

Captain Donald A. Kelly, 0-320497, died on December 13, 1944.

Sergeant Donald E. Kelly, 3700402, died on November 11, 1944.

S2C Donald W. Kelly, 06007666, died on July 11, 1944.

PFC Earl Floyd Kelly, 00513143, died on July 24, 1944.

Sergeant Earl L. Kelly, 36450297, died on September 15, 1944.

First Lieutenant Edward A. Kelly, 0-376972, died on June 20, 1944.

Sergeant Edward F. Kelly, 33830384, died on December 16, 1944.

1 Sergeant Edward F. Kelly, 33247530, died on September 16, 1944.

Corporal Edward F. Kelly, 00352917, died on July26, 1944.

Sergeant Elton L. Kelly, 06654963, died on September 10, 1944.

Second Lieutenant Forrest L. Kelly, 01318554, died on June 30, 1944.

PFC Francis Edward Kelly, 00459640, died on July 21, 1944.

Staff Sergeant Francis W. Kelly, 12079656, died on August 15, 1944.

Second Lieutenant Frank J. Kelly, 01317022, died on October 2, 1944.

SOM3C Frank J. Kelly, 06505019, died on October 10, 1944.

Second Lieutenant Frank L. Kelly, 0-708368, died on June 20, 1944.

PFC Frederick N. Kelly, 16109556, died on November 16, 1944.

CMOMM George A. Kelly, 06344281, died on June 6, 1944.

Private George M. Kelly, 32871728, died on September 24, 1944.

Corporal Harlin B. Kelly, 33436229, died on December 23, 1944.

Private Harold Kelly, 36900919, died on September 21, 1944.

Corporal Harry Kelly, 20843980, died on October 24, 1944.

S2C Henry Hern Kelly, 08436617, died on February 22, 1944.

Private Herbert L. Kelly, 38547830, died on November 20, 1944.

Second Lieutenant Hugh S. Kelly Jnr., 0-733320, died on January 17, 1944.

Second Lieutenant Ivan C. Kelly, 01315586, died on July 11, 1944.

Captain Jack W. Kelly, 0-260803, died on December 15, 1944.

Private James Kelly, 32160148, died on March 2, 1944.

Private James E. Kelly, 33653323, died on May 7, 1944.

Private James F. Kelly, 36381846, died on December 29, 1944.

Private James F. Kelly, 42071459, died on September 12, 1944.

Sergeant James J. Kelly, 00315169, died on February 18, 1944.

ENS James J. Kelly, 0-118244, died on February 2, 1944.

Private Jean D. Kelly, 32569076, died on July 16, 1944.

PFC John A. Kelly, 31004360, died on December 20, 1944.

T Sergeant John D. Kelly, 33271778, died on November 23, 1944.

Private John G. Kelly, 34896355, died on October 16, 1944.

MM3C John J. Kelly, 03866055, died on December 18, 1944.

EM3C John J. Kelly, 08671706, died on June 8, 1944.

PFC John J. Kelly, 33173520, died on February 6, 1944.

PFC John J. Kelly, 33175278, died on June 27, 1944.

Private John L. Kelly, 36723091, died on December 30, 1944.

Private John W. Kelly, 38521491, died on July 10, 1944.

PFC Joseph Allen Kelly, 00211911, died on March 22, 1944.

BM1C Joseph Anthony Kelly, 02017002, died on April 6, 1944.

Sergeant Joseph J. Kelly, 32534250, died on February 26, 1944.

PFC Joseph Kelly Jnr., 33793569, died on December 1, 1944.

Private Joseph P. Kelly, 31236241, died on June 19, 1944.

PFC L. H. Kelly, 34334613, died on November 12, 1944.

MS Larry Kelly, Z-372157, died on June 21, 1944.

S1C Martin F. Kelly, 06268184, died on October 22, 1944.

Private Martin J. Kelly, 10601812, died on December 5, 1944.

Staff Sergeant Maurice R. Kelly, 37651421, died on May 5, 1944.

Private Michael E. Kelly, 36424046, died on June 6, 1944.

Private Michael G. Kelly, 33603990, died on November 25, 1944.

SIC Patrick F. Kelly Jnr., 06474959, died on October 7, 1944.

Private Paul E. Kelly, 20222258, died on December 4, 1944.

M Sergeant Peter Kelly, 06419939, died on February 2, 1944.

PFC Raymond Joseph Kelly, 00372582, died on July 22, 1944.

Private Raymond P. Kelly, 36879533, died on November 17, 1944.

First Lieutenant Richard Baker Kelly, 0-015502, died on September 16, 1944.

Second Lieutenant Richard K. Kelly, 0-767827, died on November 27, 1944.

Private Robert E. Kelly, 37566120, died on May 24, 1944.

Sergeant Roger M. Kelly, 36321123, died on September 20, 1944.

T Sergeant Roscoe Kelly, 06928255, died on December 26, 1944.

PHM2C Shirley H. Kelly, 02915636, died on October 24, 1944.

Second Lieutenant Sydney P. Kelly, 0-683142, died on July 7, 1944.

Lieutenant Thomas A. Kelly, 0-095964, died on October 25, 1944.

S1C Thomas C. Kelly, 02241200, died on October 30, 1944.

Staff Sergeant Thomas F. Kelly, 16035205, died on April 20, 1944.

Corporal Thomas F. Kelly, 33087016, died on October 16, 1944.

MM3C Thomas J. Kelly, 06424143, died on October 7, 1944.

Staff Sergeant Thomas L. Kelly, 33596507, died on August 27, 1944.

PFC Thomas P. Kelly, 36736153, died on June 16, 1944.

Second Lieutenant Thomas V. Kelly Jnr., 0-752864, died on March 11, 1944.

Private Thomas W. Kelly, 31416413, died on November 15, 1944.

Captain Thomas W. Kelly Jnr., 0-431192, died on July 28, 1944.

T Sergeant Walter T. Kelly, 14040497, died on January 5, 1944.

Sergeant Walter J. Kelly, 32331492, died on October 7, 1944.

COX Wilbur L. Kelly, 02248405, died on July 19, 1944.

Private William A. Kelly, 32695635, died on December 21, 1944.

SC2C William E. Kelly, 06062717, died on October 7, 1944.

Corporal William H. Kelly, 17053966, died on May 12, 1944.

Second Lieutenant William J. Kelly Jnr., 0-697874, died on April 25, 1944.

S1C William L. Kelly, 09241040, died on December 18, 1944.

Staff Sergeant William L. Kelly, 33001420, died on September 12, 1944.

First Lieutenant William P. Kelly, 01320464, died on November 26, 1944.

Second Lieutenant William T. Kelly, 0-699303, died on April 24, 1944.

15. Edgar Stillman Kelley, American Composer, died on November 12, 1944 in New York. He **wrote "Alice in Wonderland Suite" in 1919 and "Gulliver" symphony in 1936**

16. William Harvey Kelly (1883- c. 1944), Australian First Class Cricket Player, known as William Kelly, Western Australia. He was born on March 24, 1883 at St. Kilda, Melbourne and died c. 1944 at Croyden, Victoria.

His Career Statistics 1905/06 - 1905/06
Batting and Fielding : M 2; I 3; NO 1; Runs 10; HS 9; Ave. 5.00; 100 0; 50 0; Ct 1; St 0
Bowling R 112; W 3; Ave 37.33; BBI 2-41; 5 0; 10 0.
[See Otto Harvey Kelly, 1946]

17.

38 Donnchadh O'Kelly, Athleague
39 William, Castlegar John, Cargins Edmond, Castleruby Michael, Kellybrook
40 Luke , Peter, (1726-89) Krimineen = Bridget
41 William, Castlegar = Miss Deane Ignatius, Castlebar =Bridget Jordan
42 Joseph, Sol., Castlebar = Julia Martin | **Peter, B.L. (1811-) Dowdstown** | **William T., Castlegar Miss Willcock** | **Bedina 1804-1906 Castlegar (owned 576 acres in 1876)**
43 Ignatius 43, (1815-1865), Mayo Crown Solicitor =Mary Thoby
44 Patrick J., Sol. (1847-99) Castlebar | **Ignatius, B.L. (1849-)** | **Malachy, Sir, Crown Sol. Irel. (1850-1916) = Annie Coll Maryfield, Castlebar** | **?Alfred B., Sol. (fl 1878) Castlebar**
45 Ignatius, BL (C1895- c1960) | **Two daughters** | **William Westport** | **Florence Westport** | **Clare Westport**

42 William T. Kelly, Castlegar, Claremorris (Had 13 Children) =Miss Wilcox (A Protestant), ? Wexford or ? Bonniconlon, Ballina.
William (Polyglot) Somerset House London | **Alfred B.** | **Miss 1 McGonnigle** | **Miss 2 Edgeworth** | **Miss 3 Eloped** | **Dr Rob. W.**

43 Dr Robert Wilcox Kelly = Miss Quirke, SRN (-1912) John Ville, Claremorris
44. Robert (Bobby) =Nancy (1905-1971) | **Leah = R. Marsh**

45. Peter Kelly, Solicitor =Ellen O'Dowda, Bonnyconlon House, Ballina

Bonnyconlon, Ballina

46. Samuel, Bank Manage Cork — **Tadius O'Dowd Kelly, Newry**

47. — **John William, C.I.E., BA, Warren Point, Co. Down**
Controller of Currency Calcutta 1935

18.
In the early 1800s **Ignatius Kelly, son of Peter Kelly of Krimineen (Drumeen) and his wife Bridget, had a lease of 80 acres of Castlegar, from the Browne's.** It is situated a few miles north of Claremorris, Co. Mayo,. Ignatius was father of William Thomas Kelly who married Miss Willcock, a Protestant.

In 1857 William Kelly had the whole townland of 270 acres of Castlegar on lease from Lord Oranmore and Browne.

About 1960 the Kellys built a large thatched house behind the Present St. Colman's College, was constructed. The present house now part of St. Coleman's College is the third house on the site.

William Thomas had a family of thirteen children. On one occasion he was responsible for saving the life of a local very unpopular landlord called Denis Browne, brother of Lord Altamont. Some irate tenants had intended to ambush Browne and shoot him just opposite the gates of Castlegar House. There was a field just opposite called the field of hanging where Browne often had people hanged. He was known as Donnchada an Ropa. Just as Browne's coach approached Kelly's gate it stopped to give a lift to William Kelly. The assassin did not shoot lest he hit Kelly. Browne thus escaped. The estate was inherited by his sister Bedelia, who in 1876 had 572 acres. One daughter married McGonnigle from Dublin. Another daughter married a man called Edgeworth from Edgeworthstown. Another daughter eloped with a man who was considered by the family to be socially inferior and was disowned by the family. The youngest of William Thomas's children, Robert Willcock Kelly became a doctor and was medical officer to the Claremorris Union Workhouse. He married a Miss Quirke who was a nurse working there. He was much beloved by the people of the area. He had two children Robert (Bobby) Kelly who married Nancy and they lived in the family home in Dalton Street close to the old Protestant Church. The house is now gone. The doctor as he was called also had a daughter called Leah who married Robert Marsh. They have a son called Bob. Castlegar was occupied by Teresa Lydia Kelly a niece of the doctors. She died in 1933. The estate had been reduced to 22 acres in 1911 when the Irish Land Commission purchased the land. Bobby sold Castlegar House and the land about 1944 to Dean Daly for the purpose of opening a boys secondary school which was called St. Colman's after a local saint.

19. Rear Admiral Monroe R. Kelly, was Commander of the Navy Yard, New York, from June 2, 1943 to December 5, 1944.

George Clymer AP-57

George Clymer (AP-57) was laid down as African Planet under Maritime Commission contract 28 October 1940 by Ingalls Shipbuilding Co., Pascagoula, Miss.; launched 27 September 1941, sponsored by Mrs. Kathryn Stapleton, renamed George Clymer 9 January 1942, acquired by the Navy 15 June 1942; and commissioned the same day, Captain Arthur T. Moen in command.

George Clymer sailed 21 June via Charleston to Norfolk where she arrived 30 July for training in Chesapeake Bay. She embarked 1,400 men of the 9 th Infantry Division and departed 23 October for the amphibious invasion of French Morocco. After joining **Rear Admiral Monroe Kelley's Northern Attack Group off the Moroccan coast** 7 November, at midnight 8 November she debarked assault troops on special net-cutting and scouting missions against garrisons at Mehedia and the fortress Kasba. Just before dawn the first wave of troops hit the beach and encountered resistance from the Vichy French. Enemy shore batteries fired on the assembled transports and straddled George Clymer before she opened the range. Hard fighting continued ashore until 11 November. George Clymer debarked troops, unloaded cargo, and treated casualties until 15 November when she sailed to Casablanca to complete of off loading cargo. She departed for the United States the 17th, arriving Norfolk 30 November.

20. Fr. John Mat Lynch, Parish Priest of Cushendun, Glens of Antrim requested financial assistance to restore two churches, three schools and to build a Presbytery for the sparsely populated parish which is

scattered over sixty square miles. Among those that contributed were **John Kelly, Esq., Belfast and Nicholas Kelly, Esq., Belfast. [See Fr William Kelly 1991].**

1945

1. Sean T. O'Kelly was inaugurated as the second President of Ireland, in Dublin Castle (the former seat of British power in Ireland).

2. Judge Hugh Thomas Kelly, Supreme Court Judge of Ontario, Canada, died in 1945.

3. John J. Kelly, succeeded his father John Kelly as Principal Teacher at Cloghans National School, on Oct. 1. He was the fourth generation of his family that occupied that position. (see 1826, 1855, 1904, 1945).

4. The Congressional Medal of Honor, was awarded to the following Kelleys and Kellys, for their bravery in combat in World War II. This is the highest award in the U.S. armed forces.

Sergeant Jonah E. Kelley, of the U.S. Army, 311th Infantry, 78th Infantry Division, won the Congressional Medal of Honor, for his actions at Kesternich, Germany, on January, 30/31, 1945.

Private Ova A. Kelley, U.S. Army, Company A, 382 Div. Infantry, 96 Infantry Division, was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honour, for his bravery at Leyte, Philippine Islands, December 8, 1944.

Corporal Charles E. Kelly, U.S. Army Company L, 143 Infantry, 36th Infantry Division, was awarded the medal for his bravery near Altavilla, Italy, on Sept. 13th, 1943.

Corporal (later Sergeant) John D. Kelly, U.S. Army, Company E, 314th Infantry, 79th Infantry Division, was awarded his medal for his bravery at Fort du Roule, Cherbourg, France, on January, 25, 1945, "when Corp. Kelly's unit was pinned down by heavy machine gun fire from a deeply entrenched strong point on the slope leading up to the fort, Corp. Kelly volunteered to attempt to neutralize the strong point. To accomplish his mission he had to climb the slope three times, and succeeded to force what remained of the enemy crew to surrender.

Corporal Thomas J. Kelly, U.S. Army, Medical Detachment, 48th Armed Infantry Battalion, 7th Armoured Division, was awarded his medal for his heroic deeds at Alemert, Germany, on April 5, 1945. [See 1865, 1869, 1874, 1898, & 1915].

5. Robert Derek Brown Kelly, MA., MD., F.R.F.P.S., Consultant E.N.T. Surgeon in Glasgow, published a paper this year, on E.N.T., problems in the navy. He graduated in 1931 and got his fellowship in 1937. Kelly obtained an MA., MD., from Cambridge in 1944. He had been a **Surgeon Lieutenant Commander in the navy.**

6. British Empire Service persons who died in 1945.

Corporal E. G. Kelley, VX120067, age 21, Australian Provost Corps, died on March 29, 1945
Corporal J. Kelley, 1010043, age 29, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, died on September 14, 1945.
Trooper J. T. H. Kelley, 1479753, age 29, Reconnaissance Corps, died on April 4, 1945.

Gunner J. E. Kellie, 11426433, age 43, Royal Artillery, died on May 24, 1945.

Lance Bombardier Atelo Kelly, 14353635, age 21, 6 Field Reg**., Royal Artillery, died on Wednesday March 28, 1945** and is buried in grave 55. D. 8, **Reichswald Forest Cemetery, Kleve, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany.**

Private A. Kelly, 3852538, age 38, East Lancashire Regiment, died on July 29, 1945.

Private Andrew Bernard Kelly, V39893, age 36, A.C.M.F. 17 Works Coy., Australian Army Labour Service, died on Friday **August 3, 1945**. He was **son of Andrew and Catherine Kelly, Elsternwick,**

Victoria. He is commemorated on LL.C. 4, **Lae War Cemetery, Papua New Guinea.**

Private Archibald Robert Kelly, SX 4814, age 28, A.I.F. 2/48 Bn., Australian Infantry, died on Thursday **May 3, 1945.** He was **son of Robert and Catherine Badenoch Kelly and husband of Eunice Jemma Kelly, Hackney, South Australia.** He is commemorated on 24 A. 6., **Labuan War Cemetery.**

Craftsman B. Kelly, 4537809, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, died on March 24, 1945.
Warrant Officer B. C. F. Kelly, 436681, age 24, Royal Australian Air Force, died on October 1, 1945.

Corporal Bernard Hope Kelly,VX37767, age 27, A.I.F. 2/10 Fd. Coy., Royal Australian Engineers, died on Tuesday **May 8, 1945.** He was **son of Henry and Georgina Kelly, Toorak, Victoria.** He is commemorated on Panel 5, **Labaun Memorial, Malaysia.**

Corporal Bernard Matthew Kelly, VX42652, age 32, A.I.F.2/21 Bn., Australian Infantry, died on Sunday **March 4, 1945.** He was **son of James and Martha Kelly, Strathallan, Victoria.** He is commemorated on 24 B. 6, **Ambon War Cemetery.**

Sergeant Brian William Kelly, 1867927, age 19, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, died on Wednesday **July 11, 1945** and is buried in Sec. AC. Grave 924, **New Southgate Cemetery, Hertfordshire, England. He was son of William Edward Blundell Kelly and Amelia Helena Kelly., New Southgate, Middlesex.**

Guardsman Clifford Kelly, 2719839, 3rd Bat., Irish Guards, died on Wednesday **February 21, 1945** and is buried in grave 1. E. 4, **Milsbeek War Cemetery, Limburg, Netherlands.**

Private D. H. Kelly, 14338575, age 21, Highland Light Infantry (City of Glasgow Regiment), died on April 15, 1945.
Private D. L. Kelly, NX77893, age 23, Australian Infantry, died on March 29, 1945.

Flight Sergeant Edmund Kelly, 1583495, age 21, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, died on Thursday **April 5, 1945** and is commemorated on Panel 271, **Runnymede Memorial, Surrey. He was son of John and Alice Kelly.**

Sergeant E. J. J. Kelly, 4917343, age 23, Gordon Highlanders, died on March 10, 1945.

Gunner Ernest Patrick Kelly, 1490890, age 26, Number 2, **Commando, Royal Artillery, died** on Thursday **March 22, 1945** and is buried in 1. A. 12**, Ravenna War Cemetery, Italy.** He was **son of Ernest James and Alice Maud Kelly, Greenwich, London.**

Corporal Eric William Kelly, 1484786, age 23, 2788 Squadron, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, died on Sunday **January 14, 1945** and is buried in grave 1. E. 26 in **Ravena War Cemetery, Italy.** He was **son of John Joseph and Florence Lilian Kelly, Onchan, Isle of Man.**

Lance Corporal Frederick William Kelly, NX67911, age 28, A.I.F. 2/10 Fd. Amb., Australian Army Medical Service, died on Thursday**, June 21, 1945.** He was **son of Robert Henry Kelly and Elizabeth Hart Kelly, Bankstown, N.S.W.** He is commemorated on **Panel 25, Labaun Memorial, Malaysia.**

Private G. A. Kelly, D/81350, age 24, Black Watch (Royal Highland Reg.) Of Canada, died on March 3, 1945.

Private G. C. J. Kelly, C/168852V, age 21, Cape Corps, S.A. Forces, died on November 22, 1945.
Lance Corporal G. F. Kelly, B/58454, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders of Canada (Princess Louise's), R.C.I.C., died on April 17, 1945.

Stoker G. P. Kelly, 1488, Burma Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, died on Sunday **November 11, 1945.** He is **commemorated in Rangoon War Cemetery, Myanmar**, grave 1. B. 4**.**

First Radio Officer Geoffrey Vincent Swarbrick Kelly, age 20, S.S. Sampa (London), Merchant Navy, died on Tuesday, **February 27, 1945.** He was **son of John Molyneaux Kelly and Margaret Mary Kelly, Penrith, Cumberland.** He is commemorated on Panel 91, **Tower Hill Memorial, London.**

Private Henry Kelly, 14797819, age 18, 5th Bat., Wiltshire Regiment, died on Saturday, February 10, 1945. He was son of Thomas and Margaret Kelly, Southwark, London. He is buried in Reichswald Forest War Cemetery, Kleve, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany.

Bandsman H. A. Kelly, 19225, age 40, Royal Australian Navy, died on January 20, 1945.
Private H. R. Kelly, 2663570, age36, Coldstream Guards, died on October 4, 1945.

Pilot Officer Ivan William Kelly, J/92436, age 20, 156 (RAF) Squadron, Royal Canadian Air Force, died on Monday **March 31, 1945** and is buried in Grave 27. D. 4, **Becklingen War Cemetery, Soltau, Niedersachsen, Germany.** He was **son of William Truman Kelly and Lillie Abigail Kelly, Glanford Station, Ontario, Canada.**

Sailor J. Kelly, age 24, Merchant Navy, died on January 8, 1945.
Private J. Kelly, U/1948, age 38, Royal Canadian Army Services Corps, died on July 7, 1945.
Private J. Kelly, 14806960, age 19, Highland Light Infantry (City of Glasgow Regiment), died on April 5, 1945.

Fusilier James Kelly, 3129599, age 30, 2nd Bat., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, died on Sunday, May 13, 1945. Buried in 4. A 3 Klagenfurt War Cemetery, Austria.

Fusilier James Kelly, 3128941, age 30, 2nd Bat., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, died on Wednesday September 26, 1945. He is buried in 1. J. 7 Florence War Cemetery, Italy.

Sergeant J. A. Kelly, 3771137, age 30, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, died on April 23, 1945.

Private James Christopher Kelly, SX 39083, age 22, A.I.F. 25 Bn., Australian Infantry, died on Friday **January 26, 1945.** He was **son of Thomas Hume Kelly and Annie Maude Kelly, Wallaroo, South Australia.** He is commemorated on A 4 B. 15, Port **Moresby (Bomana) War Cemetery. His brother Sapper Thomas Kevin Kelly died on February 14, 1944.**

Private J. D. Kelly, F/75727, age 27, Veterans Guard of Canada, died on August 19, 1945.

Corporal John Francis Kelly, VX120398, age 23, A.I.F. 21st Trg. Bn., Australian Infantry, died on Saturday **July 14, 1945.** He was **son of Thomas Joseph and Maude Kelly, and husband of Rae Dyllis Kelly, West Brunswick, Victoria.** He is **buried** in Plot B. Row A. Grave 12**, Greta War Cemetery, N.S.W.**

Ableseaman James Gold Kelly, C/JX 549026, H.M.S. Goodall, Royal Navy, died on Sunday, April 29, 1945. He was **son of Thomas and Jemima Kelly, Carstairs Junction, Lanarkshire,** and is commemorated on Chatham Naval Memorial, Kent, 80, 3.

Chief Petty Officer Air Fitter James William Victor Kelly, age 28, L/EX 92301, E. H.M.S. Heron, Royal Navy, died on Saturday, September 8, 1945. He was **son of James and Elizabeth Kelly, Enfield, Middlesex and husband of Ethel Rosina Kelly.** He is **buried in Enfield** (Hereford Road) Cemetery, Middlesex, Sec. B. Cons. Grave 1544.

Lance Sergeant John Joseph Kelly, 7019204, age 26, 1st (Airborne) Bat., Royal Ulster Rifles, died on Saturday **March 24, 1945** and is buried in Grave 42. E. 6 in **Reichswald Forest War Cemetery, Kleve, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany.**

Lieutenant Joseph Michael Kelly, 330822, attd. 484 Field Coy., **Indian Engineers, died** on Tuesday **March 6, 1945** and is buried in grave 4. D. 15, **Kirkee War Cemetery, India.**

Sailor Joseph Stanley Kelly, age 24, S.S. Ashbury (Glasgow), Merchant Navy, died on Monday

January 8, 1945. He is buried in Sec. E. Coll. Grave 22, **Thurso (Mount Vernon) Cemetery, Caithnesshire, Scotland.**

Private John Thomas Kelly, NX 31641, age 28, A.I.F. 2113th Bn., Australian Infantry, died on Wednesday **February 14, 1945.** He was **son of John and Margaret Kelly, West Kempsey.** He is buried in **R.C. Plot, Row 3, Grave 4, West Kempsey Cemetery, N.S.W.**

Flying Officer K. L. Kelly, 4212723, Royal New Zealand Air Force, died on August 23, 1945.

Sergeant Lawrence Gerard Kelly, 1131202, age 23, W. Op., 9 Squadron, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, died on Monday **January 1, 1945** and is buried in Sec. D. Row. L.B. Grave 140 in **Oldham (Greenacres) Cemetery, Lancashire, England. He was son of Daniel and Catherine Kelly, Oldham.**

Flying Officer Louis Joseph Kelly, J/88916, age 26, Royal Canadian Air Force, died on Wednesday **June 6, 1945** and is buried in Section 8, Grave **16, Aberdeen (Trinity) Cemetery, Broadhill Extension, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.** He was **son of Frederick J. Kelly and Annie Kelly, Kingston, Ontario.**

Fusilier M. Kelly, 14750113, age 21, Royal Welch Fusiliers, died on February 16, 1945.

Private Michael Kelly, 13119114, age 51, Pioneer Corps, died on Thursday December 13, 1945. He was son of James and Ellen Kelly, Kilpheak, Co. Donegal and husband of Mary Kelly, Newmills, Co. Derry. He is buried in Grave 1. 77 Kilpheak (Glenswilly) Cemetery, Co. Donegal.

Trooper M. V. Kelly-Gliddon, 230121V,age 31, died on April 21, 1945.

Private Patrick Kelly, 14537999, age 32, 9th Bat., Manchester Regiment, died on Monday **January 8, 1945** and is buried in Grave IV. F. 3 in **Ancona War Cemetery, Italy.** He was **son of Thomas and Bridget Kelly and husband of Mary Kelly.** The cemetery is 3 Km south of the town of Ancona.

Aircraftman Patrick Kelly, 1900458, age 25, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, died on Friday March 23, 1945 and is buried in Dromahair (Carricktemple) Catholic Old Cemetery, Co. Leitrim.

Gunner Patrick Kelly, 898707, age 25, 57 (1/5 Bat. The East Surrey Regiment) Anti-Tank Regiment, Royal Artillery, died on Monday **August 13, 1945** and is buried in Grave 111, D. 9, **Coriano Ridge Cemetery, Italy.**

Lance Corporal Patrick Andrew Kelly, WX 28374, age 23, A.I.F. 2/24 Bn., Australian Infantry, died on Wednesday **May 2, 1945.** He was **son of Patrick Joseph and Frances Elizabeth Kelly, Southern Cross, Western Australia.** He is commemorated on 15 B. 4. **Labuan Cemetery, Malaysia.**

Leading Aircraftman Richard Martin Kelly, R/283331, age 21, Royal Canadian Air Force, died on Sunday **on December 23, 1945** and is buried in Plot 595, Section M., **Ottawa (Notre Dame) Roman Catholic Cemetery, Ontario, Canada.** He was **son of John and Mary Gertrude Kelly, Ottawa.**

Able Seaman Robert Smillie Kelly, D/JX 699472, age 21, H.M.S. Escapade, Royal Navy, died on Sunday, April 1, 1945. He was **son of James and Mable Kelly, Pelton, Co. Durham.** He is commemorated on Plymouth Naval Memorial, Devon, Panel 94, Column 1.

Rifleman S. Kelly, 6853333, age 34, King's Royal Rifle Corps, died on February 10, 1945.

Private Samuel Joseph Kelly, NX 40710, age 37, A.I.F. 2/18 Bn., Australian Infantry, died on Thursday **June 7, 1945.** He was **son of Gregory Oscar Kelly and Amelia Mary Kelly, and husband of Margaret Murray Kelly, Narrabi, N.S.W.** He is commemorated on **Panel 10, Labuan Memorial, Malaysia.**

Flight Sergeant Thomas Kelly, 1682304, age 21, Pilot, 635 Squadron, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, died on Thursday **March 8, 1945** and is buried in grave 31 H. 16, in **Reichwald Forest War Cemetery, Kleve, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany.** He was **son of Thomas and Jane B. Kelly,**

Newmains, Lanarkshire.

Private Thomas Kelly, 1473522, age 33, 144 Coy., Pioneer Corps, died on Monday April 2, 1945. He is buried in 3. F. 11 Uden War Cemetery, Noord-Brabant, Netherlands.

Sergeant T. Kelly, 2934639, age 28, Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, died on April 23, 1945.
Craftsman T. Kelly, 10575080, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, died on October 23, 1945.

Flight Sergeant William Kelly, 2206561, age 20, 622 Squadron, Royal Air Force Reserve, died on Sunday **January 7, 1945** and is commemorated on Panel 271, **Runnymede Memorial, Surrey. He was son of Christopher and Doris Kelly, Halifax, Yorkshire.**

Corporal William Edward Kelly, 4115215, age 41, attd. Royal Army Services Corps, died on Thursday January 18, 1945. He is commemorated on Panel 10, Column 3, Brookwood Memorial, Surrey.

Civilian Sister Ursula Philomena O'Kelly, age 61, Philippine Civilian War Dead, died at Madrigal Estate, Manila, on Saturday, February 10, 1945. She was daughter of Dr Michael Francis O'Kelly and Mary Frances O'Kelly, Felling Lodge, Felling-on-Tyne, Co. Durham

7. US Kelley and Kelly Service persons who died in 1945 and who were buried abroad.

Private Charles A. Kelley, 00557068, died on February 24, 1945.

T Sergeant Charles P. Kelley, 33904512, died on June 18, 1945.

TEC5 Christopher E. Kelley, 07071242, died on March 22, 1945.

PFC Creighton W. Kelley, 00525825, died on March 5, 1945.

PFC David P. Kelley Jnr., 36884950, died on March 1, 1945.

Private Donald D. Kelley, 42121512, died on January 4, 1945.

CBM Edward C. Kelley, 02659745, died on May 27, 1945.

Staff Sergeant Edward E. Kelley, 31089355, died on April 12, 1945.

Private Edward L. Kelley, 38105186, died on March 21, 1945.

Private Elmer E. Kelley, 36973576, died on March 22, 1945.

PHM3C Floyd T. Kelley, 03760408, died on December 15, 1945.

Corporal George A. Kelley, 11111656, died on February 24, 1945.

T Sergeant George T. Kelley, 33274418, died on April 13, 1945.

Lieutenant/JG/ Grant L. Kelley, 0-283071, died on April 1, 1945.

Private Harold L. Kelley, 36573714, died on April 18, 1945.

PFC Harrison A. Kelley, 20131665, died on May 4, 1945.

PFC Henry E. Kelley, 34584243, died on March 20, 1945.

S1C James A. Kelley, 0613496, died on July 7, 1945.

TEC5 James B. Kelley, 39307527, died on July 1, 1945.

Staff Sergeant James C. Kelley, 34339134, died on March 23, 1945.

Private John E. Kelley, 34345296, died on April 2, 1945.

Sergeant John J. Kelley, 11140822, died on February 26, 1945.

Lieutenant John J. Kelley III, 0-133535, died on January 21, 1945.

PFC Joseph W. Kelley Jnr., 39405835, died on April 18, 1945.

Sergeant Kenneth L. Kelley, 37523536, died on January 7, 1945.

RM3C Lawrence F. Kelley, 07109088, died on April 16, 1945.

Private Leslie E. Kelley, 31167744, died on April 7, 1945.

TEC5 Lloyd J. Kelley, 37140115, died on March 8, 1945.

PFC Loy F. Kelley, 34603067, died on June 22, 1945.

TEC4 Marvin M. Kelley, 19105016, died on April 3, 1945.

SIC Nelson Kelley Jnr., 07081648, died on December 15, 1945.

PFC Paul E. Kelley, 31426406, died on February 11, 1945.

EM3CRichard G. Kelley, 0858982, died on March 19, 1945.

Second Lieutenant Richard W. Kelley, 02001033, died on April 10, 1944.

TM2C Robert C. Kelley, 02025942, died on October 26, 1945.

First Lieutenant Robert G. Kelley, 0-673195, died on June 15, 1845.

Sergeant Russell E. Kelley, 16039688, died on April 10, 1945.

Lieutenant Thomas P. Kelley, 0-129800, died on February 25, 1945.

First Lieutenant Vernon Kelley, 01686213, died on April 7, 1945.

PFC Walter W. Kelley, 34093193, died on February 16, 1945.

Captain William A. Kelley, 0-792995, died on June 6, 1945.

Corporal William E. Kelley, 00420156, died on February 6, 1945.

TEC5 William E. Kelley, 32842938, died on March 3, 1945.

Second Lieutenant William H. Kelley Jnr., 0-830011, died on March 23, 1945.

S2C Albert R. Kelley, 08588322, died on July 30, 1945.

Sergeant Alden V. Kelley, 32521605, died on February 28, 1945.

SIC Billy P. Kelley, 02641723, died on May 28, 1945.

Corporal Charles J. Kelley, 33605224, died on February 15, 1945.

Private Charles R. Kelley, 36982788, died on January 16, 1945.

Private Clarence E. Kelley, 19123559, died on January 25, 1945.

ENS Donald L. Kelley, 0-320497, died on April 14, 1945.

T Sergeant Edward A. Kelley, 06899663, died on December 12, 1945.

TEC3 Edward M. Kelly, 16038065, died on September 6, 1945.

First Lieutenant Emmett J. Kelly, 02056978, died on May 1, 1945.

F1C Ernest J. Kelly, 08082653, died on April 12, 1945.

RM3C Ernest Marvin Kelly, 08311006, died on June 11, 1945.

PFC Eugene D. Kelly, 34449874, died on March 22, 1945.

Second Lieutenant Eugene F. Kelly, 0-703881, died on March 11, 1945.

TEC5 Francis W. Kelly, 32850118, died on May 4, 1945.

T Sergeant Francis W. Kelly, 32084275, died on April 7, 1945.

CIV Fred W. Kelly, died on March 1, 1945.

Staff Sergeant Harley A. Kelly, 38185517, died on January 22, 1945.

Private Henry B. Kelly, 06929737, died on April 18, 1945.

PFC James Charles Kelly, 00927241, died on May 7, 1945.

Lieutenant /JG/ James L. Kelly, 0-188923, died on January 5, 1945.

Sergeant James R. Kelly, 35778219, died on April 13, 1945.

T Sergeant John B. Kelly, 14006479, died on April 13, 1945.

First Lieutenant John E. Kelly, 01105569, died on April 29, 1945.

First Lieutenant John G. Kelly, 0-667303, died on March 24, 1945.

Staff Sergeant John J. Kelly32307919, died on February 12, 1945.

First Lieutenant John V. Kelly, 0-496532, died on May 20, 1945.

PFC Joseph F. Kelly, 31003953, died on August 15, 1945.

Sergeant Joseph W. Kelly, 32232184, died on May 17, 1945.

Second Lieutenant Leo J. Kelly, 0-699426, died on died on March 12, 1945.

PFC Leroy Kelly, 16065987, died on November 24, 1945.

Sergeant Louis J. Kelly, 35700108, died on April 18, 1945.

PFC Mervin Leroy Kelly, 00837208, died on May 19, 1945.

PFC Michael J. Kelly, 32242575, died on April 16, 1945.

Private Norton Kelly, 39726405, died on June 24, 1945.

Second Lieutenant Odie A. Kelly, 02068100, died on May 4, 1945.

Sergeant Richard Kelly, 00824117, died on May 11, 1945.

Corporal Richard Sims Kelly, 00830304, died on March 1, 1945.

Captain Robert C. Kelly, 01319959, died on April 17, 1945.

Staff Sergeant Robert F. Kelly, 20200753, died on January 25, 1945.

Corporal Robert J. Kelly, 00341309, died on March 1, 1945.

Sergeant Robert L. Kelly, 38467097, died on February 28, 1945.

PFC Roy Kelly, 35448213, died on April 3, 1945.

PFC Sylvester Kelly, 37242770, died on February 8, 1945.

Lieutenant /JG/ Thomas H. Kelly, 0-315557, died on July 11, 1945.

Corporal Thomas J. Kelly, 00440077, died on February 19, 1945.

Corporal Tobe Kelly, 38521708, died on September 13, 1945.

Private Vernon F. Kelly, 36772777, died in April 23, 1945.

PFC Vincent de Paul Kelly, 00855461, died on April 26, 1945.

M Sergeant Vincent Paul Kelly, 31102498, died on March 18, 1945.

T Sergeant William F. Kelly, 33401585, died on August 19, 1945.

Y3C William J. Kelly, 02237845, died on July 12, 1945.

F1C William P. Kelly, 07121960, died on February 11, 1945.

8. Rear Admiral Monroe Kelly, of the USA was in Command of the Third Naval District from November 6, 1944 until September 1945 having succeeded Rear Admiral William R. Munroe.

9. Colonel Courtney Russell Kelly (1872-1945), C.M.G. 1919; D.S.O. 1917, was born 1872 and was the second **son of the late Henry Russel Kelly, Dungannon**, Co. Tyrone and the late Mary Howard, daughter of Courtney Newton, J.P. He was educated at Charter House and entered the army in 1892 and became colonel in 1920. He served in Somaliland, 1903-04 (medal and clasp); World War I 1914-17, (despatches, D.S.O. & Legion of Honour). He retired in 1929 and in 1938 married Violet Ruth Walace. He lived at 83 Barkston Gardens, Earls Court, London S.W.5. His club was the Army and Navy.

10. Francis Michael Kelly (1879-1945), Author and Consulting expert, died on February 6, 1945. He was born in Liverpool on April 9, 1879 to **Joseph William Kelly, master-mariner and his wife Mary Anne Crolly, both from Drogheda,** Co. Louth, Ireland. Francis married Laura daughter of George E. Baldwin, Barnholm, Linconshire, in 1928. They had no children.

Francis was educated in France (Toulouse, Bourgas); Germany (Bonn and Dusseldorf); Stoneyhurst;

Balliol College, Oxford (Exhibitionist, Honours in Classical Moderations); Slade School of Art. He became assistant to the late C. Wilhelm as designer at the Empire Theatre and in various West End Productions for four years. He worked independently as a designer, actor and author until 1914. He was injured in a motor accident which prevented him from active service during the war. He joined the Rifle Brigade as a sergeant interpreter and gave advice on artistic and historical problems and was employed in the Imperial Censorship, 1939-40.
His publications include Historic Costume (with Prof. Schwabe), 1925; A Short History of Costume and Armour, 1931; Shakespearian Costume for stage and Film, 1938 and other publications. His hobbies included antiquities, history, the theatre, research work, reading and talking, travelling and visiting continental museums and galleries.
He lived at 37 Hollywood Road, London S.W.10. His club was the Mermaid.

11. The New Roman Missal in Latin and English was published in 1945. By Rev. F. X. Lasance, Rev. Francis Augustus Walsh O.S.B, and **Very Rev. Monsignor William Kelly, Ph.D.,** former Superintendent of Schools, Archdiocese of **New York**. The printers were Benziger, Brothers Inc. Boston, Cincinnati, Chicago and San Francisco, printers to the Holy Apostolic See

12. Miss Mary Alice Kelly retired as Matron of Jervis Street, Hospital in April 1945 after fifty years service to the hospital, forty six of these as Matron. She had been appointed matron at the age of twenty one. [See 1987 (12)]

1946
1. **Sir David Kelly, MC, appointed British Ambassador to Turkey.**

2. Robert Kelly, American composer appointed Professor of Composition at the University of Illinois.

3. Annie Elizabeth Kelly, (-1946), C.B.E, portrait painter, died on October 4, 1946. She was the daughter of Thomas G. Abbott and Maud Mason (both from England).
Educated privately and Canterbury University School of Art, N. Z.. She exhibited at Paris Salon, and was awarded a Silver Medal in 1934 and she exhibited at the R.A., R.S.A., Royal Society of Portrait Painters, Royal West of England Academy, and the National Gallery of New Zealand and Robert McDougall Art Gallery, Christchurch and Cantebury Society of Arts Gallery and Dunedin Public Art Gallery.
In 1908 she married Fletcher Kelly. She lived at 245 Montreal St., Christchurch, C. 1, New Zealand.

4. Michael J. O'Kelly published *The Collegiate Chapel Cork.* It was published by Cork U. P.

5. Gene Kelly played in the film ***Ziegfeld Follies.***

6. Servicemen from the British Empire who died in 1946.

Sapper Charles Kelly, 2090807, age 24, Royal Engineers, died on Thursday **May 23 1946** and is buried in grave 1752, 3 Section A., **Sunderland (Bishop Wearmouth) Cemetery, Durham, England.** He was **son of Septimus and Jane Kelly, Sunderland.**

Driver D. Kelly, T/72293, age 24, Royal Army Service Corps, died on April 25, 1946.
Private E. L. Kelly, W/138737, age 21, Aux. Territorial Service, died on May 22, 1946.

Gunner Edward Percival Kelly, 1712415, age 38, 540 Coastal Regiment, **Royal Artillery, died** on Sunday **December 8, 1946** and is buried in Section 147. Grave 242 (Screen Wall Panel 13) **Manor Park Cemetery, Essex,** England. He was **son of Edward Patrick and Henrietta Kelly, Stratford.**

Private Francis Kelly, 13015421, Pioneer Corps, died on Thursday February 28, 1946. He is buried in Grave 421, Section J, Glasgow (Riddle Park) Cemetery, Glasgow.

Sergeant F. E. Kelly, R/64660, age 34, Royal Canadian Air Force, died on October 18, 1946.
Private F. J. A. Kelly, 179526, age 31, Royal Army Ordnance Corps, died on October 14, 1946.

Gunner G. Kelly, 1830781, 19 Light AA Regiment, **Royal Artillery, died** on Wednesday **May 29, 1946**

and is buried in Section A.E. Grave 600, **Liverpool (Ford) Roman Catholic Cemetery, Lancashire,** England. He was **son of James and Mary Kelly.**

Able Seaman Henry A. Kelly, D/JX 188454, age 23, H.M.S. Exeter, Royal Navy, died on Monday, May 6, 1946. He was **son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kelly, Glasgow.** He is **buried in Glasgow (St. Kentigern's) Roman Catholic Cemetery,** Glasgow. Sec. 15, Grave 22.

Sapper James Kelly, 2028358, age 42, Royal Engineers, died on Tuesday **April 23, 1946** and is buried in Section 13, Grave 526, **Glasgow (St. Kentigern's) Roman Catholic Cemetery, Glasgow.** He was **son of James and Janet Kelly and husband of Janet Kelly, Glasgow.**

Gunner John Kelly, 14372975, age 22, Royal Artillery, died on Tuesday **February 5, 1946** and is buried in R. C. Section, Grave 111, **Tyldesley Cemetery, Lancashire,** England. He was **son of John and Edith Kelly, Tyldesley, and husband of Annie Kelly, Atherton.**

Leading Aircraftman John Alexander Kelly, R/275201, age 21, Royal Canadian Air Force, died on Saturday **February 9, 1946** and is buried in Bay Front Section Lot 11, **Burlington (Holy Sepulchre) Cemetery, Ontario, Canada.** He was **son of Emmet F. Kelly and Ethel S. Kelly, Hamilton, Ontario.**

Leading Seaman James Aubrey Kelly, 3670, age 26, H.M.C.S. Crescent, Royal Canadian Navy, died on Monday November 4, 1946. He was son of William James and Lillian O. Kelly, Calgary, Alberta, Canada. He is commemorated on Panel 6, Halifax Memorial, Nova Scotia, Canada.

Sick Berth Attendant Richard Kelly, D/MX 83706, age 35, Royal Navy, died on Wednesday, July 17, 1946. He was **son of Mr. & Mrs. Richard Kelly and husband of Dorothy Kelly all of Liverpool.** He is buried in Southport (Duke Street) Cemetery, Lancashire, Plot C. Coll. Grave 10. (Screen Wall Panel 2).

Leading Aircraftman R. A. Kelly, 156779, age 27, Royal Australian Air Force, died on November 9, 1946.
Private Reginald Adolphus Ambrose Kelly, NX 24106, Australian Army Services Corps, died on Saturday September 14, 1946. He was **son of Augustus James and Mary Ann Kelly, and husband of Veronica Agnes Clare Kelly, Stanmore. He is buried in R.C. Plot. Sec. C. Grave 906, Field of Mars Cemetery, N.S.W.** It is 13 miles north-west of Sydney, on the corner of Cressy Road and Wellington Road.

Sapper R. F. Kelly, L/74885, age 20, Royal Canadian Engineers, died on February 3, 1946.

Sapper Thomas Leo Kelly, VX 73623, age 39, A.I.F. 2/1 Mech. Equipment. Coy., Royal Australian Engineers, died on Tuesday **October 8, 1946.** He was **son of Michael and Christina Kelly and husband of Nelma Kelly, Alphington, Victoria.** He is **buried in R.C. Plot.** Sec. EE. Grave 503, **Melbourne General Cemetery, Carlton, Victoria.**

7. US Kelley and Kelly Service persons who died in 1946.

EM2C Earl Kelley, 02343748, died on January 17, 1946.

Sergeant Ellsworth V. Kelley, 35404515, died on March 20, 1946.

Corporal Ernest O. Kelley, 19030017, died on February 1, 1946.

Sergeant Frederick T. Kelley, 20123674, died on April 8, 1946.

EM1C John F. Kelley, 03859762, died on February 19, 1946.

Lieutenant /JG/ Joseph Kelly, 0-278196, died on February 5, 1946.

Sergeant Stanley R. Kelley, 37630142, died on August 8, 1946.

Second Lieutenant Talbot D. Kelley, 0-885492, died on January 17, 1946.

S1C Woodrow W. Kelley, 06400880, died on January 3, 1946.

Second Lieutenant Dwight M. Kelly, 0-748674, died on January 17, 1946.

Sergeant Herbert J. Kelly, 06931788, died on January 11, 1946.

MOMM1C James E. Kelly, 02232274, died in January 3, 1946.

F1C John R. Kelly, 02025369, died on January 30, 1946.

EM3C Norbert W. Kelly, 07585118, died on April 1, 1946.

S1C Paul R. Kelly, 05794588, died on August 9, 1946.

AMM2C Raymond E. Kelly, 02045538, died on March 2, 1946.

EM2C Robert M. Kelly, 04105872, died on April 21, 1946.

[In World War II and its aftermath 128 Kelleys and 208 Kellys from the USA died and were buried abroad. There were no O'Kelleys, O'Kellys or Kellies]

8. Otto Harvey Kelly, Australian First Class Cricketer, died on July 30, 1946 in Mount Lawley, Western Australia. He was born in Sandbridge (later Port of Melbourne), Victoria on May 15, 1880. He played cricket for Western Australia as Otto Kelly. His batting style was right Hand Bat and his bowling style was Right Arm Off Break. His Batting and Fielding Statistics for 1906/7 - 1907/08 was : M 3; I 6; NO 1; Runs 75; HS 23; Ave 15.00; 100 0; 50 0; Ct 1; St 0.

1947

1. Jack B. Kelly, son of John B. Kelly the great oarsman won the Single Sculls at the Royal Regatta at Henley, England. He had succeeded in winning the only major single scull trophy that had eluded his father when he was undefeated in 126 races in 1919-1920. See 1949, and 1960.

2. J. J. Kelly, published *O'Connell Calling. The Liberators Place in the World.* in Tralee (The Kerryman).

3. Sir Thomas Kelly LL.D, Provost (Mayor) of Glasgow, and Lord Lieutenant for the County of the City of Glasgow died. He was born in Carluke, Lanarkshire in 1862. His father was William Kelly who was born in Ireland and his mother was Anne Cameron. He was educated in Braidwood, Carluke and after that he became a Chartered Accountant and was elected a member of the Town Council of Glasgow 1912-1932. Thomas held numerous prestigious public offices, including Magistrate, City Treasurer, Chairman of the Tramways and Finance Committees. During World War I, he was a member of the Military Tribunal, and on the Committee who received and maintained the Belgian refugees. He was President of the Institute of Accountants and Actuaries of Glasgow. He was knighted in 1931, and was awarded an LL.D., by Glasgow University. He died at his home at 17 Cleveland Road, Kelvinside, Glasgow. His wife had predeceased him in 1929. They had two sons and two daughters.

4. John Kelly and Company of Northern Ireland had a turnover of £1,000,000 pounds.

5. Dr Joseph Peter Kelly (1860 - 1947) died on July 29, 1947, aged eighty seven, at a hospital in **Cheltenham, Victoria, Australia.** He was unmarried. Joe was **a son of William John Kelly, a soldier, and his Wife Jane Brooke, of Sandymount, Dublin.** Joseph was a graduate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, and was a student of E. D. Mapother, M.D., late President of the R.C.S.I., J. Stannus Hughes, M.D., F.R.C.S.I, Professor of Surgery at R.C.S.I., a consultant at Jervis St. Hospital, and William Stokes, Professor of Surgery at R.C.S.I., and a surgeon at the Richmond Hospital, who wrote a good reference for Kelly, from his office at 5 Merrion Square, on August 21, 1883. Kelly went to Australia, and soon enlisted with the Bushman's contingent, and served in the Boer War. On returning from the war he practiced in Dookie. On the outbreak of World War I, he joined the "Anzacs" and served in Gallipoli.

Following this he served at the front line in France before his commanding officer discovered he was too old for front line service. He then removed to the Australian General Hospital at Wimeureux, near Boulogne. After the war he returned to Australia he worked for an insurance company before retiring to a suburb close to Port Peter Bay. He was survived by an elderly sister in Ireland. [Australian Medical Journal]

6. British Empire Servicemen who died in 1947.

Trooper A. E. Kelly, SG/51008, age 22, Royal Canadian Armed Corps, died on October 2, 1947.

Bombardier Desmond Patrick James Kelly, 872830, age 24, 1 Heavy Regiment**, Royal Artillery, died** on Saturday **August 2, 1947** and is buried in Section Q. Grave1523**, Woolwich (Plumstead) Cemetery, London.** He was **son of Thomas and Margaret Ann Kelly.**

Corporal Francis Joseph Kelly, 4005704, Royal Air Force, died on Sunday **May 25, 1947** and is buried in St. Patrick's Plot Grave Y.K. 64 (Screen Wall, Panel 3) **Glasnevin Cemetery, Dublin.**

Wing Commander G. H. Kelly, A1306, age 51, Royal Australian Air Force, died on November 3, 1947.

Marine Henry Evan Kelly, PO/21393, Royal Marines, died on Sunday **November 23, 1947.** He was **son of Patrick and Alice Kelly and husband of Cissie Kelly, Frinsbury, Rochester, Kent.** He is buried in Frinsbury (All Saints) Churchyard, Kent. Section 2, Row 2, Grave 14.

Chief Petty Officer Henry Relf Kelly, C/JX 129606, age 35, H.M.S. Pembroke, Royal Navy, died on April 22, 1947. He was **son of Henry Amery Kelly and Kate Kelly and husband of Norah Kelly, Maidstone.** Charing (Kent County) Crematorium, Kent.

Sergeant John Kelly, 10579233, Royal Army Medical Corps, died on Saturday **March 22, 1947** and is commemorated on Panel 18. Column 1 on **Brookwood Memorial, Surrey, England.** [Brookwood Memorial is situated within Brookwood Military Cemetery. Brookwood is 30 miles from London (M 3 to Bagshot and then A322)].

Private J. Kelly, 4469906, age 30, Durham Light Infantry, died on September 25, 1947.

Craftsman John Henry Kelly, VX110447, age 27, A.I.F. 2/123 Bde. Wksps., Australian Corps of Elec. and Mech., Royal Australian Engineers, died on Sunday **June 14, 1947. He was son of Patrick H. Kelly and Edith May Kelly, of West Brunswick. He is buried in M. Grave 764, Fawkner Memorial Park Cemetery, Victoria.**

Warrant Officer J. M. Kelly, 1980310, M.Q.M.S., 199 Rly. Workshop Squadron, **Royal Engineers, died** on Saturday **October 25, 1947** and is buried in grave 11. A. 16, **Ramleh War Cemetery, Israel.**

Private M. Kelly, 19043636, age 21, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, died on September 6, 1947.

Corporal Peter Kelly, 1503278, age 29, 42 Squadron, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, died on Friday **June 13, 1947** and is buried in Sec. 1. R.C. Grave 2263, **Manchester Southern Cemetery, Lancashire, England. He was son of Martin and Bridget Kelly, and husband of Mary Alice Kelly, Moss Side, Manchester.**

Rifleman R. M. Kelly, 3260384, age 54, Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), died on November 14, 1947.

Telegraphist Thomas Kelly, D/JX 7865, Royal Navy, died on Wednesday, October 1, 1947. He was **son of Thomas and Bridget Kelly, Glasgow.** He is buried in Glasgow (St. Kentigern's) Roman Catholic Cemetery, Sec. 13, Grave 995..

Private Thomas Vincent Kelly, QX 7755, age 38, A.I.F. 2/12 Bn., Australian Infantry, died on Thursday **January 30, 1947. Son of Patrick and Kate Kelly. He is buried** in Portion 7 A. Sec. 24, Allotment 8, **Brisbane General Cemetery.**

Leading Stoker Mechanic Wilfred Gerard Kelly, D/KX 97495, H.M.S. Raleigh, Royal Navy, died on

Sunday, August 3, 1947 and **is buried in Pendeen** (St. John the Baptist) Church Cemetery**, Cornwall, Row 39, Grave 15.**

7. Rev. James Kelly Parish Priest of Boyounagh (Glenamaddy), Co. Galway died on March 17, 1947 and is buried in the Church grounds in Glenamaddy. He was ordained on June 24, 1894. He had been P.P. in Boyounagh from 1939 to 1947. Prior to that he was P.P. in Spiddal, Co. Galway. [*History of Boyounagh* by Patrick Knight 1975]

1948

1. President Sean T. O'Kelly signed a bill, changing the name of the country, from Eire to the Republic of Ireland.

2. B O'Kelly, Eire, competed in the **Olympic Games**, London, in Association Football (Soccer). The Irish were defeated in the Preliminary round by the Netherlands.
Due to a split in Irish Athletics, resulting in two organizations being formed, the AAU, which represented the 26 counties, and the N.A.C.A.I. which represented the whole island, a number of N.A.C.A.I. athletes were forced to withdraw, from competing in the Olympic Games. They included, Joseph Kelly, Athletics, 100 meters and 400 meters; J. J. Kelly, Athletics, 800 m./ 1,500; and M O'Kelly, Cycling.

3. **Bishop Frances Clement Kelley (1870-1948), second bishop of Oklahoma, USA, died** in 1948. He was born on November 24, 1870 in Vernon River, Prince Edward Island, Canada, in 1870. He was the eldest son and second eldest child of John Kelly (c1836-1892) and his wife Mary Ann Murphy (c1837-1920). He had an older sister Catherine Mary (1867-1935) who later married a man called Hughes. The younger siblings were Joseph Augustine (1873-1932), Lucy Gertrude (1876-1949) who married a man called Clarkin, Arthur Ambrose (1878-?) and Ursula Ann "Cecilia" (1880-1943) who married a man called Foley. Frank Kelly as he was called in the family, did not add the extra e to the Kelly until he went to the U.S.A.

Both Frank's parents came from large families, and were the products of emigrant Irish families who had brought their Catholic religion with them to the New World. John Kelly was the eighth child of the twelve children of Patrick Kelly who came from Co. Kilkenny, probably from Inistioge, and his wife Catherine Cavanagh whom he had married in Ireland in the 1820s. Mary Ann was the sixth child of another family of twelve children of Wexford born Andrew Murphy and his wife Jane MacDonald. Their new home was on Prince Edward Island which covered 2000 square miles of lush farm land in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The island was called after Edward fourth son of George III of England. Prince Edward lived a quiet life with his common-law wife and had a large family by her. When his older brothers and their progeny began to die and it appeared that he might inherit the crown he put his common-law wife aside and married a princess from Saxe-Coberg. They had one child Victoria who became Queen. Edward had followed the family trend and died before his time resulting in his daughter inheriting the crown as a teenager.

Frank's grandfather Patrick and his wife Patrick and his wife Catherine and their son Walter emigrated to Prince Edward Island via Nova Scotia. Here they leased 100 acres of land and by 1841 five more children had arrived including Frank's father John. Five more children were to follow. Patrick Kelly was very industrious and soon he had in his holding thirty acres of arable land which was three times that of his neighbours. Over the next two decades he increased his holding. One parcel of land which he owned outright of 108 acres (rare in those times) and he also leased a father 122 acres. He was now working 160 arable acres due to the help of his sons. They produced wheat, oats and cattle on their holding. Patrick was one of the few farmers in the area to have threshing machine. This illiterate immigrant had come far in his lifetime. He died in 1874 and the property passed to his son Gregory, who was Frank's godfather.

Frank's maternal grandfather, Andrew Murphy was born in Co. Wexford, in Ireland and settled in the island in 1834 where he married Jennie MacDonald, a native whose ancestors were staunchly Catholic MacDonalds of the Highlands in Scotland. Andrew was an industrious farmer and soon had a fine holding. He also had a great love of learning which sprung from the fact that he had been a seminarian in Ireland for a short time before he emigrated to Canada.

John Kelly, Frank's father who was born on the island around 1836, helped on the farm and met and married Mary Ann Murphy a neighbour's child in 1865 in the parish church in Vernon River. They settled in Summerville, an interior farming community. The land in this area only "pretty fair" in quality with relatively low yields. Another difficulty was that the markets were in the coastal towns and this meant that the goods had to be hauled twenty mile on the Georgetown Road to Charlottetown or twelve miles east to Georgetown. The work was very hard for a meagre return and soon John Kelly turned to commerce as a

supplement to his farming income. He built stores and exchanged general merchandise for the products of the land. The business grew. He purchased a pace in Georgetown. Soon it became apparent the Charlottetown was to become a more major centre as it had become a major hub for business to the interior and exterior of the island. The Kellys moved there from Summerville in 1875. John purchased a large building in Dorchester Street, deep in the downtown section of the town and close to the wharf, an area where the Kelly name would figure until the end of the century as an export import warehouse and distributing centre for shippers. A second store was opened in the centre of the town on the north side of Queen's Square. He purchased a third building in the residential area. Their final home was in Pleasant Street. Frank attended St. Patrick's Hall, a boy's grammar school for the cathedral parish run by the Christian Brothers and later at Laval, St. Dunstan's College, Charlottetown, and Nicolet seminary and was ordained on August 23, 1893.
Following ordination he went to the USA, where he did parish work in the Detroit diocese, and was pastor of Lapeer, Michigan, 1893-1907. He served as chaplain in the Spanish-American civil war. He represented the bishops of Mexico, during the World War I Peace Conference, in Paris. He also initiated unofficial negotiations between the Vatican and the Italian government to resolve the Roman Question, which was to result in the Concordat between the two states and thus end the Popes self confinement to the Vatican. Two years after the war Kelley was sent to England by the Vatican to settle post war differences over German and American missions.

He founded a seminary in Texas for exiled Mexican seminarians and founded the Catholic Church Extension Society in 1905, and was its president until 1924. He successfully resisted agitation from the Klu Klux Klan. He founded the *Extension Magazine* in 1906, and he was the editor. He was honoured by the pope in 1915, by being made a monsignor. In 1924, he was appointed bishop of Oklahoma City. He wrote a number of books, among them *The Last Battle of the Gods, The Forgotten God and The Bishop Jots it Down.*

During his years in Oklahoma, the church prospered with the growth of new institutions and the expansion of the Catholic school system. Kelley instituted "street preaching" which began on the lawn of the courthouse in Oklahoma City.

Bishop Kelley School in Tulsa, Oklahoma is called after him and they use as their crest the crest of Hy-Mannian Kellys and the school's motto is "Turris Fortis Mihi Deus" (God is a tower of Strength to me).

4. The **Kelley mine** was started in Butte Montana. It was the first block caving mine in the Butte district. It was **called after Cornelius J. Kelley** to commemorate the major role played by him in the advancement of the Annaconda Mining Company.

5. His Honour Sir Stanley Anthony Hill Kelly (1869-1948), died in London. He was born in 1869 and was son of S. W. Kelly, J. P., The Elms, near Cardiff. He was called to the Bar in 1893 and joined the South Wales and Chester circuit. In 1903 he became Legal Adviser to the Governor of the Seychelles. He returned to Britain in 1910 and became a county court judge. He lived at 18 Norfolk Crescent, London W.2.

6. G. A. Kelly, who played his club rugby at Bedford, represented England against Wales, Ireland and Scotland, in 1947. In 1948 he won a further international "cap," against Wales.

7. General Election held in Ireland. Fianna Fail lost ground. An Inter Party Government was formed, by Fine Gael, Labour, and some small parties.
M. Kelly, (Clan na Poblachta), was defeated in Meath. This was the first time since the foundation of the state that no Kelly sat in Dail Eireann.

8. Brig.-General Philip James Vandeleur Kelly, C.M.G., D.S.O., died, December 31st. He was son of **Brigade Surgeon Lt.-Col. Pierce Kelly, F.R.C.S.I**., J.P., Inspector General H.M. Prisons, Burma and late of Andaman Isles, of Erinagh House, Castle Connell, Co. Limerick. His mother was Ellinor Charlotte Kelly nee Beatty, formerly of Borodale, Co.. Wexford. He served in South Africa, 1901-2, and was awarded the Queen's medal with 4 clasps. He was in Sudan 1908 and 1910, (two medal two clasps). He took part in World War I, (despatches, C.M.G., D.S.O. He commanded the Darfur Campaign in 1916, (despatches twice), and was appointed First Military Governor of Darfur. He joined the Australian Mounted Division in Palestine, in 1917 and he subsequently commanded the 5th. and 13th. Cavalry Brigades, 1917-18, and the 5th. Cavalry Brigade Territorial Army 1925-29. In 1929 he retired. He never married.

9. Dr. Canice Kelly, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Kelly, 50 Frankfort Avenue, Rathgar, Dublin, became

engaged to Miriam Curran.

10. Rev. Peter Kelly a native of Kilbeggan, County Westmeath, was ordained priest for the diocese of Perth, Australia. [He later served in North Beach; Claremount; Kalgoorlie; Cloverdale Kewdale. He later retired to Naas.]

11. Gene Kelly played in the film *The Three Muscateers.*

12. Jim "Spider" Kelly, professional featherweight boxer, retired from the ring. Born in Derry, on February 25, 1912, he became a professional boxer in 1928 and became Irish champion in 1935 by stopping Frank M'Alorum, and Northern Ireland Champion in 1937 by beating Dan McAllister. He defeated Billy Caplan in 1938 in the King's Hall in Belfast, for the vacant British Empire and British Championships. Jim lost his titles seven months later when he was defeated by Johnny Cusack an Englishman. During his professional career of twenty years he fought 150 times, winning 105, drawing 12 and losing 33 bouts. When he retired he taught his son Billy who also became known as "Spider" Kelly. [See 1961].

13. Clan na Poblachta (Party of the Republic) was founded in 1948 by Sean McBride, Senior Council and former head of the I.R.A., with Nial Hartnett, Jack McQuillan and **Michael Kelly.** It won ten seats in the 1948 General Election and was part of the inter-party government from 1948 to 1951.

1949

1. Sir David Kelly. appointed British Ambassador to the Soviet Union. [See 1959]

2. Sir Stanley Anthony Hill Kelly, **County Court Judge in England died.**
He was son of S. W. Kelly of the Elms, nr. Cardiff, Wales. He became a Barrister at the King's Inn's in 1893. In 1903 he was appointed legal adviser to the government of the Seychelles. He was a county court judge from 1910 to 1926, and was appointed judge of Dorking and Redhill county court.

3. Jack B. Kelly, won the Single Sculls at Henley Royal Regatta. [See 1947 and 1960].

4. J. W. Kelly, represented New Zealand against Australia at rugby football on three occasions. He played his club rugby for Auckland.

5. Gene Kelly took part in the film**s *The Pirate*** and ***on the Town.***

1950

1. Bishop Francis Martin Kelly, bishop of Winona, died. He was born in Houston, Minnesota in 1886, and studied at St. Thomas's College, and St. Paul's seminary, St. Paul, Catholic University and the North American College and Propaganda College in Rome, where he was ordained in 1912. He taught at St. Mary's (vice-rector 1918-26) and St. Theresa Colleges in Winona, Minnesota. He was appointed bishops secretary in 1914, and served as chancellor of the diocese of Winona from 1919-22. In 1926 he was made titular bishop of Milasa and auxiliary of Winona. He was made bishop of Winona in 1928. In 1949, he resigned and was made titular bishop of Nasai.

2. M. D. Kelly, from the **Westport** Area, failed to hold on to his seat in the Co. Council Election in Mayo, in 1950.

3. Sir Gerard Festus Kelly, K. C. V. O., Past President of the Royal Academy, of 117 Gloucester Place, Portman Sq., London, W.1., was awarded an **honorary LL.D.,** by Dublin University.

4. Rev. Herbert Hamilton Kelly (1860-1950), S. S. M., Member of the Society of Sacred Mission, died on October 31. He was born in 1860, in Manchester, England and was son of Rev. James Davenport Kelly (see 1912). He was educated at Manchester Grammar School, and the Royal Military Academy Woolwitch and Queen's College Oxford, where he obtained an M. A., in maths. and history. Ordained deacon in 1883 and priest of the Church of England in 1884. He held a number of curacies before being appointed Warden of the Theological College of Mission in 1891, a position he held until 1910. He was a professor at the Theological College, Ikebukuro, Tokyo, from 1913 to 1919. He published a number of books on religious

matters. He died at the House of Sacred Mission, Kelham, Newark-on-Trent, Nottinghamshire.

5. Lieut.- Colonel Basil James Roche-Kelly (1877-1950), of Rockstown Castle and Islandmore, Croom, Co. Limerick, died unmarried on November 19, 1950. He was the eldest son of John Roche-Kelly, D.L., J.P., (died in 1898), of Rockstown and Islandmore. Basil was born in 1877. He was J.P., and High Sheriff in 1900. He was Major and hon. Lt.-Col RARO. In 1945 he transferred his two estates to his nephew Major Derrick Morley.

6. Rev. John F. Kelly (1867-1950), P.P. Kildysart, Co. Clare, died. He was born c.1867 in the parish of Kilmurray-Ibrikane (Mullagh), Co. Clare, and attended St. Flannan's College Ennis and Maynooth College. He was ordained priest on June 23, 1901 at Maynooth for the diocese of Killaloe by Archbishop William Walsh of Dublin. He was on loan to the diocese of Glasgow from 1901 to 1906 serving at St. Alphonsus's Glasgow. Returning to Clare in 1906 he was appointed curate at Kilballyowen until 1907 and in Broadford from 1907 to 1909. He was curate at Kildysart from 1909 to 1921, Kilmihill 1921 to 1924 and at Tulla from 1924 to 1934. He was then made Parish Priest of Kilfiddane in 1934 and remained there until 1944 when he was made P.P. Of Kildysart where he remained until his death. He died on January 18, 1950 and was buried in St Michael's Churchyard, Killydysart.

7. Robert Alsop Kelly (1881-1950), C.M.G.(1935),died on July 11, 1950. He was born on August 3, 1881 and was the son of Patrick Kelly and his wife Mary Alsop, both deceased. In 1915 he married Mary Christabel McClean Walt and they had one son and one daughter. He was educated at George Herriot School, Edinburgh. He graduated as an accountant and became Deputy Treasurer, Northern Rhodesia Government (1911-1929) and Treasurer of the Gold Coast Colony (1929-36) and then retired. In 1940 he was persuaded to become Treasurer etc Grenada and in 1943 he became **Treasurer of Bermuda** and was a member of the **Executive Council of Bermuda** (1943-46) when he retired for the second time.

In his earlier life he **served in South Africa (Queen's Medal 5 clasps**) and was a **Lieut. In the N.R. Rifles** 1917-18. He was awarded the **Jubilee Medal 1935 and Coronation Medal 1937**. His main recreation was golf and his clubs were Royal Empire and Royal Scots. (Edinburgh).

8. Edward J. Kelly (1876-1950), Civil Engineer, politician, mayor of Chicago, died on October 20, 1950. Edward was born on May 1, 1876 to Irish immigrant Stephen Kelly and his wife Helen Lang who was of German decent. Edward was the oldest of nine children and sold newspapers at the age of nine to help support the family. At the age of twelve he left school and worked at several jobs and came into contact with the Colombian Exposition of 1893. The Exposition inspired him to become an engineer. He went to night school studying mathematics and engineering courses while holding down a day job working for the city's waterworks and sewerage systems. After graduation he was by 1908 assistant engineer in the sanitary district and by 1920 he was chief engineer. This position acted as a springboard for involvement with some of the largest building projects in Chicago. He got involved in the local Democratic party. When an assassin's bullet which had been intended for the President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt, struck and killed Chicago Mayor Anton J. Cermak, Patrick Nash, a local leader of the Democratic party, persuaded the city council to have Kelly finish out Cermak's term. The event was fortuitous. Kelly became an effective and popular mayor, restoring Chicago's financial health and winning three terms in 1935, 1939 and 1943. He supported public housing, improved the fire department and persisted in establishing policies of non description. Together with Patrick Nash, Kelly held a firm grip on 40,000 jobs in Chicago, which made the "Kelly-Nash machine" a dominant force throughout the 1930s and vulnerable to accusations of corruption. Kelly was nevertheless persistent in silencing his critics until 1947, when he was defeated by Martin J. Kennelly. Kelly retired from politics, but lived another three years to establish an engineering consulting firm and to raise $6 million for a new facility at Chicago's Mercy Hospital. Kelly died in Chicago at the age of seventy four on October 20, 1950.

Kelly played an important role in the election of President Roosevelt for a third term in 1940. One of the Massachusetts delegates at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago was Joe Kennedy Junior, son of the American Ambassador in London. Like his candidate Farley, he was unalterably opposed to a third term for Roosevelt. The Massachusetts delegation went to the convention pledged to vote for Farley. Another candidate was John Garner, twice elected Vice-President but unwilling to run with Roosevelt again. There were a few other candidates including Senator Millard Tydings, Senator Burton Wheeler.

In order to gain an unprecedented third term, a spurious "draft Roosevelt" movement was formed by his aids. Harry Hopkins, Roosevelt's aid at the White House with the assistance of the Senate operator, Jimmy Byrnes of South Carolina had the backing of Mayor Kelly of Chicago and Mayor Hague of New Jersey,

who created the appearance of overwhelming support for Roosevelt. Their aim was to get a unanimous vote for him.

Every conceivable pressure was brought to bear on the anti-Roosevelt forces. At the caucus of the Massachusetts delegation, chairman William H. Burke announced that he had switched from Farley to Roosevelt. Earlier loyalty to FBD had brought Burke the much sought after position as Boston's customs collector.

The New Dealers went into overdrive on the other opponents of FBD. They rounded on Joe Kennedy and reminded him of the many honours his father had received from the President and gave strong hints that his political career would indeed be very short if he did not support FBD. They failed on Kennedy and then rang his father in London to try to twist his sons arm. The Ambassador declined.

Mayor Kelly decided to take a strong hand in the affair. He sent in hired demonstrators on to the convention floor grabbing standards opposed to Roosevelt and bearing aloft banners reading "Roosevelt and Humanity". As this activity was going on the convention floor, the onetime controller of the sewers was hard at work. He was down in the bowels of the building where the public address amplification system was located, shouting into the microphone "The Party wants Roosevelt", "The World wants Roosevelt", and "Everybody wants Roosevelt". The final result was Roosevelt 946½ votes, Farley 72½ and Garner 61 and Tydings 9½.

[See 1933 (5), 1944 (8).]

9. **George Kelly, a Liverpool petty criminal, nicknamed "the little Caesar of Lime Street", was hanged** in Walton Prison, Liverpool for the murder of Leonard Thomas, age 44, manager of the Cameo Cinema in Wavertree, Liverpool and his assistant, John Catteral, age 30 , who were killed in a bungled burglary in March 1949. He maintained he was innocent. Appeals for clemency were rejected by the Home Secretary, James Tuter Ede. [See 2003]

1951

1. Rev Canon John Norman Davidson Kelly, appointed Vice-Chancellor, of Oxford University. He was **an Anglican clergyman** who **wrote a history of the popes.** He debunked the fable of the alleged female Pope Joan.

2. Dr. Diarmuid O'Kelly M.D, B.Sc., D.C.P., assistant Professor of Pathology at UCD was appointed Pathologist to the Meath Hospital.

3. General Election held in Ireland. Dr. Noel Browne, Minister of Health resigned over the Mother and Child scheme. John A. Costello, the Taoiseach (Prime Minister), called a general election. Fianna Fail returned to power.

Michael A. O'Kelly, was defeated in Roscommon. He was a former member of the I.R.A. He was the first General Secretary of Clan na Poblachta. The part established by Sean Mac Bride, former Chief of Staff of the I.R.A. [Later he was to become the only man in history to win both the Nobel Prize and the Lenin Prize.

4. Joe Kelly, Dublin garage proprietor, and motor racer, was the **first Irishman**, **to compete in Formula 1** motor car racing. In 1950, Kelly took part in the British Grand Prix at Silverstone racing track. He was driving a 1.5 S/C Alta G.P. 4. Driving an unsponsored non works car he was no competition for the works cars driven by professionals, and so finished well down the field.

In 1951 he made his second appearance in Formula 1, driving the same car at Silverstone. Though still in the also ran category, he improved his position. In the 1950s Kelly and Des Titterington drove for the works Jaguar sports car team.

Joe as well as having a garage, had a sideline a business bringing back to their former glory old large houses. One of those that he restored had once belonged to the great Irish tenor Count John McCormack. [Joe Kelly the first Irishman to compete in a Formula 1, race, was a trail blazer for future Irish men who competed later. Some such as John Watson and Eddie Irvine had lots of success on the track.]

5. Dr Henry H. D. Kelly, of Oswals St., Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester, published an article in the British Medical Journal, on the drug Chloromycetin. He graduated from the National University of Ireland, in 1945, with 2nd Class Honours and joined the Royal Army Medical Corp. He was later Medical Registrar in Bury General Hospital.

1952

1. Admiral Sir William Archibald Kelly (1873-1952), G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., (British), died on September 14th. He was born in 1873, and was son of Colonel H. H. Kelly, of the Royal Marine Artillery. He had a brother who was an Admiral as well as two uncles who were Rear Admirals. In addition he had a brother who was a general. He entered the Britannia as a cadet in 1886, and two years later he went to sea in the battleship Temeraire. He was promoted sub-lieutenant in 1892. In 1896 he joined the Cruiser, a sailing ship for training ordinary seamen. In 1899 he joined another training ship the Calliope. In 1903 he was appointed first and navigating lieutenant of the Hyacinth, which was the flagship of Rear-Admiral Atkinson-Willes, Commander-in-chief in the East Indies. They were involved in the campaign and received the General Africa Medal with Somaliland 1902-04 clasps. While serving on the Hyacinth he was promoted commander in 1904. During his last months on the Hyacinth she flew the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir Edmund Poe. He later married Poe's daughter Nora in 1907.

Service on the battleships Russell and Nile was followed by an appointment to the Naval Intelligence Department. In 1910 he returned to the sea in command of the light cruiser Barham, but was back on terra firma again in a year later as naval attaché in Paris. He served three years in this post and was promoted captain. He was awarded the M.V.O., in 1913. In March 1914 he was given the command of the Gloucester.

On August 5th. the Gloucester spotted the German battle cruiser Goeben at Messina. On the following day the Goeben steamed out of harbour. She was shadowed by the Gloucester**.** The 4,800 ton Gloucester with two six inch as well as ten four inch guns would have been no match for the 22,640 ton Goeben carrying ten eleven inch as well as twelve 5.9 inch guns. All that day and night as well as the following day the Gloucester continued shadowing. Kelly only relinquished his pursuit after direct orders from the Commander-in-Chief. The Goeben fled to the shelter of the Dardanelles where its arrival was one of the causes of Turkey entering the war against the Allies. Kelly was awarded the C.B. The citation read, "the combination of audacity with restraint, unswerving attention to the principal object , namely holding on to the Goeben without tempting her too much, and strict conformity to orders, constitute a naval episode which may justly be regarded as a model".

Kelly after this commanded the Gloucester in the Mediterranean and later in the East Indies. In December 1914, the Gloucester joined the 2nd. Light Cruiser Squadron. In January 1916, he was recalled for service in the Intelligence Division at the Admiralty. He returned to command the Gloucester in March 1916. A few months later he was appointed Naval Liaison Officer in Paris between the Admiralty and the French Ministry of Marine. In August 1917 he became commodore of the 8th. Light Cruiser Squadron in the Adriatic. The German submarines were causing havoc on the Allies shipping. Kelly was in command of British, Italian, French and American light forces. They were helped by the British air force that was based in Brindisi. He organized a mobile barrage to block the German U boats from exiting from the Austrian ports.

After returning to England in April, Kelly was selected to go to Greece as head of a British Naval Mission which had been requested by Venizelos. Kelly was given the rank of vice-admiral of the Royal Hellenic Navy. He served there until October 1921. He was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral of the British Royal Navy, and commanded the battleship Empress of India. He was promoted vice-admiral in 1927, and was appointed to relieve Admiral Sir Aubrey Smith as British naval representative at the League of Nations, at Geneva, where he served until April 1929. He now commanded the H.M.S. Revenge as Vice-Admiral. In December 1930, he was appointed commander-in chief in China, and served there until 1933. He was promoted to the rank of admiral. In May 1933 an armistice was signed between China and Japan on board Admiral Sir Howard Kelly's flagship the H.M.S. Kent. Kelly retired in 1939 after 50 years in the navy. At the age of 67 he was recalled to duty and was sent to Ankara as personal representative of Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, Commander of the Mediterranean Fleet. Kelly stayed there until July 1944, where he was a type of institution, being one of the few who had access to the reclusive Field-Marshal Fevzi Chakmak, former chief of the Turkish General Staff.

Sir Howard's wife Nora predeceased him in 1951. They had one son and one daughter.

2. Melvin Dean Kelley of the U.S.A., won a gold medal as a member of the U.S**. Basketball** team in the **Olympic Games** in Helsinki 1952**.**
John B. Kelly Jnr., U.S.A., competed in the **single sculls** rowing at the same games but did not win a medal..

3. Blanche M. Kelly, published *The Voice of the Irish,* in New York.

4. *Ireland's Spiritual Empire. St.. Patrick as a World Figure* by **J. J. O'Kelly** was published in Dublin.

5. Bishop Ambrose Kelly (1900-1952), C.S.S.P., of the Diocese of Freetown and Bo, Sierra Leone, died, on February, 12th., after a one week illness**. He** was born in Newhaven, Sussex, England, in 1900. He was son of Patrick and Mary Kelly (nee Booth). He was educated at Blackrock College, Dublin (1913-18). He entered the Holy Ghost Novitiate, and was professed in 1919. He was ordained priest, in All Hallows College, Dublin, in June 1928. In 1937, he was appointed Vicar Apostolic, for Sierra Leone. He was ordained Bishop of Freetown and Bo, at Blackrock College, in May 1950.

6. Rev. James Kelly, a native of Carrick on Suir, died on November 21 at Allegheny, where he had been Pastor from 1929. He was born September 18, 1875 and was ordained in 1905 for the diocese of Pittsburgh, Pen., after his studies at Carlow College from 1900 to 1905. He was assistant in 4 parishes in Pittsburgh before becoming Pastor of Beaver County 1919-1929.

7. Kelly's 'Shiny Ore Mine', Dartmoor, Devon, finally closed, after being worked for one hundred and fifty years.
The story of the mine began in 1797, when the landowner, George Wills, leased for 21 years to John Pinsent certain mine of 'black lead or some other substance'. The black lead was in reality micaceous hematite, an oxide of iron. The iron was first exported as 'Devonshire Sand' or 'Pounce' and was used to dry hand written documents in the 18th and early 19th centuries, prior to the invention of blotting paper.
The hematite was later found to have excellent rust resisting properties and was incorporated in the manufacture of anti-corrosive paint. The workings of the Kelly Mine increased with the expanding use of steel in the industrial revolution, finding use in warships for the Admiralty. The paint colour 'Battleship Grey' takes its name from this paint.
The next record of the mine is in 1877 when the **Kelly Iron Company** leased it. Captain W. H. Hoskings was in charge of operations. With 2 or 3 men employed. In 1887 thirty tons of ore was mined. In 1913, there were 9 men employed there.
In 1915 the first turbine was installed and this was replaced by a Turgo Impulse Wheel in 1920**. The mine finally closed** in 1952 when the ground collapsed due to mining too close to the surface.
Kelly was probably the last mine in Britain to use candles for underground lighting as well as drilling by hand. Although a small mine, its contribution to Britain's industrial heritage was immense. [See 1984]

1953
1. Sir (George) Danziel Kelly (1891-1953), President of the Australian Wool Board, died on February 18th. He was son of George Colman Kelly of Mont alto, Victoria, Australia. In 1918 he married Beryl McAdam. They had no children. He was educated at Edinburgh Academy, Scotland, Melbourne Church of England Grammar School, Trinity College, Melbourne University where he graduated LL.B., in 1914. He was rejected for active service for World War I. He was articled to T. C. Alston, of Hedderwick, Fookes and Alston. He managed Barwidgee, Calamut, Victoria, for family partnership, 1915-20. He completed articles in 1920, and became a Barrister and Solicitor of Supreme Court of Victoria. With other partners he bought and took over the management of Calmut North, Victoria, from 1924-34. From 1930 to 1935, he was Vice-Chairman of Australian Wool growers Council, and chairman 1935-39. He was Chairman of the Australian Wool Board 1936-43. He was Member of the Graziers Federal Council of Australia 1923-37 and was President in 1929 and again in 1933. He held several directorships in Insurance Companies as well as a directorship in the Herald and Weekly Times. He lived at 59 Marne St., South Yarra, Melbourne.
Sir Drizzle's ancestor left Woodmount (Tonnage), Co. Roscommon, near Ballinasloe, Co. Galway, near the end of the 18th century, under a cloud, after being accused of embezzlement.

2. James F. Kelly (King Emerald) published *Poetic Tales of Eire and Other Verse***.**

3. Sean T. O'Ceallaigh, President of Ireland was presented with the **Freedom of Dublin,** on May 4th.

4. Eoghan O'Ceallaigh's *Place names of Co. Kilkenny.* Their Original Irish and their present English forms were published in Kilkenny by the *People* Newspaper.

5. Joan O'Kelly married Pat Campbell, on July 29. They met in preparations and rehearsal for a Rathmines and Rathgar Music Society production.

6. Edward Kelly who was born on October 5, 1893 in **Co. Tyrone**. In 1920 he joined the **Royal Irish**

Constabulary. On the disbandment of that force he joined the **Garda** on June 12, 1922. He retired from that force on October 14, 1953.

7. Walter C. Kelly, (1873- c1953), vaudeville comedian, was born in 1873, in Mineville, N.Y., before the family moved to Philadelphia, where they were later to become known as the "Philadelphia Kellys". Walter went on to reigned on the stage and screen, during the early 1900s, as a brazen stage persona, known as "The Virginia Judge." His character was based on the celebrated courtroom proceedings of Judge Dudley Brown. The character, created by Kelly, was powerful, but racist, and endured for 30 years. Donning a baggy suit and Panama hat, "The Virginia Judge" dispensed justice to the array of period personalities, in the dated style, of such shows, as Amos 'n' Andy. Whether it was the pleas of a poor black, a Southern gentleman, or an Irish labourer, Kelly's delivery was flawless in both narrative and dialect. Acclaimed for his portrayal of this bombastic southern magistrate, Kelly's contemporaries described him as the "storyteller to the world, prince of raconteurs ..... A humorist of the first order."

In 1935 Kelly took part in a movie called *The Virginia Judge*. In this film he repeated the characterization he had honed over the years in this Paramount production. When not busy dispensing pearls of bucolic wisdom in the courtroom, Judge Davis (played by Kelly) of Tidewater Virginia, tries to straighten out his hot headed stepson Jim Preston (played by Robert Cummings). The story reaches a dramatic climax when Jim is arrested for shooting his best friend Bob in a row over a girl. The Judge solves all the problems in record time. Paramount had hopes of building Walter Kelly as a replacement for the late great Will Rogers.

In the same year Kelly also starred in another film called *McFadden's Flats* based on Gus Hill's play of the same name. Kelly played the role of Dan McFadden with his heavy Irish brogue. McFadden a small-town bricklayer spend much of his time fighting with his friendly enemy, Scottish barber Jock McTavish but despite the feud, Dan's daughter Molly and Jock's son Sandy fall in love. The story has the tight fisted Jock helping Dan out of his financial woes while Molly who was educated in posh school grows ashamed of her parents.

In 1936 Kelly played in *Laughing Irish Eyes.* In this movie Phil Regan plays the role of Danny O'Keefe, a pugnacious Irish blacksmith who becomes famous in the US as a prize-fighter. Fight manager Pat Kelly, played by Walter Kelly, uses his daughter Peggy to keep Danny under control. The two fall in love.

In 1953, he published his Autobiography *Of Me I Sing.* This wonderful account of Kellys experiences on the stage and is filled with tales of life and dialect-humour on the now vanished vaudeville stage.

1954

1. Seamus O'Ceallaigh (1879 -1954), medical doctor, Irish scholar and historian, was born in the Falls Road in Belfast. His father was Mickey Eoghan Kelly who had a pub in Belfast. His mother was Bradley from Ballinascreen better known as Draperstown, Co. Derry. The Kelly ancestors had been hereditary Seanachies (story tellers in the Ballinaskreen area. His family descended from the O'Kellys of Derry and some of Seamus's ancestors were famous harp makers. As a youth Seamus spent a lot of his vacations in Ballinaskreen with his relatives. He soaked in the history and folklore that was told to him by the old folk in the district and became fluent in Irish. He was educated at St. Malachy's College and Clongowes Wood College, Co. Kildare and the Royal University at Dublin, where he obtained a degree in Irish and French in 1902. One of his teachers was the great Irish scholar Rev. Edmond Hogan S.J. As a student O'Ceallaigh assisted Hogan in his monumental work *Onomasticon Goedelicum* a dictionary of the place names of Ireland found in Old and Middle Irish Manuscripts.

Seamus re-entered the University to study medicine. He graduated in 1909, from Cecilia Street, Medical School, University College Dublin which had been established in 1908 replacing the Royal University.

In 1911 he married Mary Farren from Magherafelt, whose father owned a shirt factory.

He trained as an Obstetrician and Gynaecologist obtaining a Masters degree in Obstetrics and he spent a period studying in Vienna. He was for a time Assistant Master at the Coombe Lying In Hospital. He did not have a hospital appointment. He practiced in 55 Rathgar Road, Dublin. And also at 2 Fitzwilliam Square.

His love of the Irish language and culture remained undimmed after he started to practice medicine. Seamus was a friend of Padraic Pearse who in 1916 made him privy to imformation on the forthcoming rising in Easter 1916. Seamus was medical officer to Padraic Pearce's school, St. Enda's in Rathfarnam.. Eoin Mac Néill held a meeting at O Ceallaigh's house at 55 Rathgar Road, Dublin on Good Friday 1916 with Thomas McDonagh, Joseph Mary Plunkett and Arthur Griffith and others, in an attempt to call off the impending rising. The attempt failed.

During the Easter rising he treated the wounded in the General Post. He lost many of his friends during the uprising and the subsequent hanging of the leaders.
He wrote many articles on history and genealogy and translated many of the classics into Irish. His major work was *Gleanings from Ulster History.* In 1920 Lorcán O Muirí published *Ceolta Oméith*. In it he acknowledged the assistance of Séamus O Ceallaigh, who put at his disposal a manuscript collected by him in Omeath c.1900. He assisted Enrí O Muiríosa with the publication of Dhá *Chéad de Cheoltaibh Uladh* (1934). It was O Ceallaigh who gave the song the verdant Braes of Screen to Herbert Hughes (*Irish Country Songs,* 1909) and Slieve Gallen Braes to Carl Hardebeck (*Seoda Ceoil*, 1910).
He was father of the scientist Professor Cormac Ó'Ceallaigh of the Dublin Institute of Advanced Studies. [See 1996 (20)]

2. George R. "Machine Gun" Kelly (-1954), died. His real name was George Kelly Barnes, but in his professional life he dropped the Barnes part of his name. During prohibition, the hay day of American gangsters, Al Capone's opposite number in the southern states was "Machine Gun" Kelly. Kelly ran his many speakeasies and prostitution rackets, with an iron fist which took the form of a machine gun. His use of this weapon earned for him the dubious distinction of being on the FBI'S most wanted list. Not content with the bootlegging he turned to robbing banks with the aid of his machine gun. A bridge too far for Kelly, in his life of crime, was his last venture.
He kidnapped Charles Urschel, a millionaire oil man and demanded a ransom of $200,000**.** This was his undoing. The FBI who had been in hot pursuit for some time finally caught up with him on Sept. 26, 1933 .He begged his captors not to shoot him. He was sentenced to life imprisonment. He served his imprisonment on the island of Alcatraz near San Francisco and later at Leavenworth Penitentiary, Kansas where he died in 1954.

3. General Election held in Ireland in 1954. The following Kellys contested the election.
E. Kelly, (F.F.), was elected, in Cavan-Monaghan
M. A. Kelly (Clan na Poblachta), was defeated in Dublin North East.

Seamus Kelly of Lansdowne Rugby Club, was capped for Ireland against Scotland. Ireland won by 6 points to nil (two unconverted tries). This match took place on February 27.

4. Grace Kelly won an **Academy Award** for the Best Actress, in the film ***The Country Girl,*** on March 30**.**.

5. In 1949 **Barbara Kelly**, radio actress and film star, who was then 25 years of age, accompanied **her husband Bernard Braden** to England. Bernard had been sent there to investigate the film industry for a group of Canadian businessmen. They had been married for 8 years and left behind their children Christopher age six, his sister Kelly age four and Kim (Karma) only three months old under the care of Bernard's mother at her big house in Vancouver. Barbara had been a household name on the airwaves in Canada. During the war she did fourteen broadcasts a week from Toronto as a "Soldiers Wife" a feature that told how women were coping with wartime problems. After the war she helped Bernie manage his own radio company, auditioning newcomers and helping him with the scripts. After they arrived in London they were auditioned by the B.B.C. They were soon heard on the air in *Starlight Hour* and *Bedtime with Braden*. They starred in *Kaleidoscope* **,** *We Beg to Differ, Evenings at Home and a feature called Barbara with Bradan.* She was probably best known for her role on the panel in *What's My Line.*
Barbara has also appeared in films such as A Tale of *Five Cities, Castles in the Air, Glad Tidings* and *Love in Pawn*

6. John Kelly, professional bantam weight boxer, retired from the ring after suffering a third round knockout by Robert Cohen of French Algeria, thus bringing to a close a promising career as a prize fighter. Kelly was born in Belfast on January 17, 1932. As an amateur he won a European championship silver medal. He was European bantamweight professional champion 1953-54. During his professional career he fought 31 times and won 28 and lost 3 contests. He won the prestigious Geoffrey Simpson Award for the best young fighter of the year in 1953. He won the European title on October 3, 1953 when beating Peter Keenan a Scotsman on points at the King's Hall, Belfast. While lining up for a crack at the world title with the Australian World Champion, Jimmy Caruthers, he lost to Robert Cohen.

7. In the **British Medical Directory** of 1954 the following Kelly are mentioned :
Agnes Leper Kelly, MB (Dub**.)** 1925, Napier Rd., Gillingham, England

Agnes Marie Theresa, MB (Belfast), Carmel Hill, Downpatrick, Co. Down.
Alice Maude Kelly, M.B., (N.U.I) 1936, 28 St. Patrick's Hill, Cork.
Aloysius Dominick Kelly, LRCSI, 1950, Inniscarn, Money..., Co. Derry.
Andrew David Kelly, M.B. (Belf.), 32 Blackburn Rd., Preston, Lancs.
Andrew Derek Kelly, **M.B.E**., MB, BS (Durham) 1931, Chairman of the Ministry of the Nat. Boards; Member and Ex-Chairman Sunderland Div. B.M.A
Anne Jane Kelly, MB, 1923, N.U.I., Drumkeerin, Co. Leitrim, Medical Officer Kiltyclogher, Dispensary District.
Anthony Richard Kevin Kelly, M.B., Melbourne, 1933, FRCS Eng. 1938; FRACS, Hon. Surgeon to Out-Patients, St. Vincent's Hospital, Melbourne, Australia**.**
Archibald Kelly, MB, ChB, Glasgow, 1932; DPM Leeds, 1936; West Riding Mental Hospital, Wadsley, Sheffield.
Arthur Vincent de Paul Kelly, MB., Belfast 1951; 10 Botanic Avenue, Belfast.
Arthur William Kelly, MRCS Eng., LRCP 1942; MB, BS London 1947; DRCOG 1948; Station Rd., Port St., Isle of Man; Lieut. Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.
Augustine Joseph Kelly, L.A.H. Dublin 1951; 21 Belgrove Road, Clonskeath, Dublin.
Bell Cameron Kelly (Mrs), MB Edinburgh. 1925; The Lodge, Lee Terrace, Blackheath, London**.**
Bernard Gerard Kelly, LRCP & S., Edin., 1936 (*Queen's Univ., Belfast*), Mayfield, 237 St. Anne's Road, Liverpool
Bernard Joseph Kelly MB, NUI, 1951, Ballymacool, Letterkenny **,** Co. Donegal.
Brendan Peter Kelly, MB, NUI, Roselea Hospital, Co. Tyrone**.**
Brendan Valentine Kelly, MB, NUI, 1952, Ahascragh, Ballinasloe.
Bridget Margaret Mary Kelly, MB, NUI 1942, DCH 1945, DPH 1950, Public Health Office, Dungarvin, Co. Waterford
Bridget Patricia Kelly, MB, NUI, Our Lady of Lourdes Hospital, Drogheda..
Bruce Curtis Kelly, LRCP Lond. 1896, MB, CM Edin. 1894; retired; Mill Farm, Bridgewater, Somerset
Canice A. J. Kelly, LRCP&SI 1918; Frankforth Avenue, Rathgar, Dublin.
Carlisle Kelly, MC; MB Dub. 1904; MD 1912; DPH 1920; Stroude, Freshwater, Isle of Man. **Retired Major**.
Catherine Kelly (née Nolan), MB NUI 1940; DRCOG 1950; St. Brendan's Avenue, Dublin.
Charles Alphonsus Ligouri Kelly, MB. NUI 1922; "Sans Sonet" Burling Rd., Liverpool

Christopher Peter Kelly, MB NUI 1924; 2 Ivy St., East End Park**.**
Colm Kelly, MB Belf. 1939; D.M.R. Edin., Assistant Radiologist, Royal Infirmary, Edin., Coleraine Rd., Portstewart, Co. Derry.
Cornelius Ignatius Kelly, MB NUI, 1942; Portumna, Co. Galway.
Daniel Kelly, Lieut.-Col., MB NUI 1923; Late I.M.S.
Daniel Howard Kelly, MB, NUI, 1924; 2 Cloney Tce., London-Derry.
Daniel Lane Kelly, LRCP&SI, ?1931, DPM 1936; St. Dympna's, Carlow.
Denis Desmond Kelly, MB, NUI, 1949; Scarsdale, Ripley, Derbyshire; assist. Med. Off. Broadmoor Inst. Crowthorne.
Denis Lane Kelly, LRCP&SI, 1920; **Lieut.-Col**. A.M.C., St. Rita's, Stillorgan Rd., Ballsbridge, Dublin.
Dorothy Kelly (née Smith), MB, ChB, N.Z., Roscahill, Co. Galway
Eleanor Heald, MD, Edin., 1925; MB, ChB 1920; Hon. Anaesth.; 174 Kingston Rd., Merton Park, London SW 19.
Eugene Francis Kelly, MB, NUI, 1918; "Rosedale", 83 Alderbrook Rd., Manor park, London E 12.
Francis Kelly, MB, NUI, 1951; 127 Vernon Ave., Clontarf
Francis Edward Borgia Kelly, MB, NUI, 1939; Ivy Lodge, 2 Westcotes Drive, Leicester..
Geoffrey Edward Patrick Kelly, MB, Dub. 1939; General Practice; Hon. Anaesth.
George Carmichael Kelly, BSc. 1923; MB; 1926; MD Aberdeen, 1930; DPH Lond. 1931; 27 Tyndall's Park Road, Bristol; Senior Admin. Med. Off. S. West Regional Hospital Bd.
George Edward Kelly, MB BS Lond., 1949; DRCOG 1952; "Westmead", Brampton, Hunts.
Gerard Joseph Kelly, LRCP&SI, 1934; St. Audrey's Hospital, Melton; **Temp. Major** (Psychiatrist) R.A.M.C.
Gertrude Isobel Lamb Kelly, MB, Dub., 1952; 22 Blairhall Ave., Glasgow S. 1.
Gervase Brennon Kelly, MB, NUI, 1922; 2 Furlong Rd., Bolton-on Dearne, Rotherham.
Gordon Carlos Kelly, MB 1926, MRCPS, Ontario, 1926; MD Toronto 1928; **Orthopaedic Surgeon** Hamilton General Hospital. 422 Medical Arts Building, Hamilton, Ontario.

Gordon Davidson Kelly, MB, BS, Durham, 1934; DRCOG 1947; Heech House, Market Bosworth, Nuneaton, Warwickshire.
Colonel Harry Beatty Kelly D.S.O.,, M. B., BCh, BAO, Dublin 1902, retired. Late of R.A.M.C.
Helena Kelly (Mrs.), MB, NUI, 1919; Scarsdale, Ripley, Derbyshire.
Henry Hugh Derek Kelly, MB (2nd Hons.), NUI, 1945; 6 Oswald Rd., Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester 21.
Herbert Brian Kelly, MB BS, 1943; MRCP 1945; MD Lond. 1948; Lecturer in Medicine St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School; Little Orchard, Charing, Kent.
Robert Derek Brown Kelly, MA MD Camb. 1944; MB 1931; DLO Eng. 1933; FRCP&S Glas. 1937; **ENT Surgeon**; 11 Sandyford Place, Glasgow.
Hugh Kelly, LRCP&S Glas. 1929; 432 Shields Rd., Glasgow S 1.
Hugh Alphonsus Kelly, MB, BCh, BAO, N.U.**I., 1915**, 18 Herbert Park, Dublin, LM (Rotunda); DA Eng. 1939, Senior Anaesthetist at the Mater Hospital, Dublin; Vice-President International Anaesthetic Research Society. Fellow of the International College of Anaesthetists.
Hugh Brendan Kelly, BSc. 1942; MB, NUI, 1944, 74 Lower Drumcondra Road, Dublin.
James Kelly, MB Belf. 1952; 145 Cavehill Rd., Belfast.
James Cecil Kelly, D.S.C.; BA Dub. 1909; MD, BCh., BAO, 1913; LM Rotunda 1911; retired Surgeon Captain in the Royal Navy.
James Hamilton Kelly, LRCP&S Edin. 1942; MRACP, 1950; DPH Sydney, 1946; 1Studley St., Kew E. 4, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.
James Joseph Kelly, MB Glas. 1934; 13 High St., Stourbridge, Worcs. (Dudley Sexton and Kelly).
James Patrick Kelly, MB Belf. 1934; DPH 1936; DCH 1948; 14 York Ave., Bamford, Rochdale. **Late Squadron Leader in R.A.F. Medical Service.**
James Patrick Kelly, LRCP&SI, 1944; Baie Verte, White Bay, Newfoundland, Canada.
Janet Dick Kelly, (retired), MB Glas. 1920; "Alturlie", Umkomans, Natal, South Africa.
Janet Graham Kelly (**née Weir**), MB Belf. 1938; Donaghadee, Co. Down.
Jeremiah Francis Kelly, MB NUI, 1926; Woodlands, Ormesby, Gt. Yarmouth. (Rochford and Kelly).
Joan Kelly, MB Lond. 1952; 58 Haven Green Court, London W. 5.
John Kelly, MB NUI 1925; FRCS Eng., 1931; 28 Patrick's Hill, Cork.
John Kelly, MB NUI, 1940; M.O.H. Isles of Scilly; Fernleigh, St. Mary's, Isle of Scilly.
John Aloysius Kelly, MB, NUI, 1952; Harbour St., Tullamore, Co. Offaly.
John Anthony Kelly, MB, Belf. 1941; "Ardgivina", Donaghmore, Co. Tyrone. (Kelly and Sharpe).
John Clark Carruthers Kelly, MB Glas. 1943; FRFPS Glas. 1950; Senior Registrar Medicine, Victoria Infirmary, Glasgow; 142 Queen's Drive, Glasgow.
John Desmond Kelly, L.A.H. Dub. 1946; 7 Parkway, Liverpool.
John Gregory Kelly, L.A.H. Dub., 1952; Flesk Bungalow, Flesk Rd., Killarney, Co. Kerry.
John Horace Kelly, MD Melbourne, 1923; MB, BS, 1921; MRCP Lond., 1924; FRACP 1939; Consultant Dermatologist, Royal Melbourne Hospital and Children's Hospital, Melbourne.
John Lanigan Kelly, MB Glas., 1945; 440 Kilmarnock Rd., Glasgow.
John Michael Kelly, MB NUI, 145; 181 Chester Rd., Sunderland.
John Patrick Kelly, MCh NUI, 1946; MB NUI 1943; FRCS Ed., 1947;Sen. Orthopaedic Registrar, Lancaster Infirmary; 9 Lilly Grove, Scotford, Lancaster.
John Vincent Kelly, MB, NUI, 1921; DPM, Dub. 1927; Resident Medical Superintendent, Mental Hospital, Castlebar, Co. Mayo.
Joseph Thomas Kelly, LRCP & SI, 1945; Medical Officer Carlow District Hospital.
Josephine Kelly (née McGovern), MB, NUI 1925; 49 Hartington Rd., Sefton Park, Liverpool.
Julius Israel Kelly, MB, Victoria, 1922; D.L.O. 1949 (University of Manchester); ENT Surgeon, ROY. NAT. Throat Nose and Ear Hospital, Grey's Inns, London; 37 Valance Gardens, Hove, Sussex.
Katherine Mitchell Kelly, MB, St., Andrews, 1946; Norton, Hardwick, Stockton-on-Tees, Co. Durham.
Kevin Kelly, MB, London, 1953; Yellow House, Fisher's Green, Stevenage, Herts.
Laurence Murray Kelly, M.B.E., MB, Lond. 1936; MRCS Lond., LRCP, Lond., 1934; Surgeon P & O. S.N. Co.; C/O Grindley Bank, 54 Parliament St., London S W 1.
Laurence Thomas Kelly, MB, Dub. 1940; Dip. Amer. Col. of Radiology, 1949; Physician and assistant Radiologist, St. Joseph's Hosp., Yonkers; 2315 University Avenue, Bronx 63, New York.
Margaret Teresa Kelly, MB, NUI, 1950; Eraville, Roxborough Rd., Limerick.
Mary Eithne Kelly, MB, NUI, 1949; The Beeches, Bohola, Co. Mayo.
Matthew Clement Kelly, MB, Belf., 1935; DCH, Birmingham, 1937; Div. Med. Off. Co. Armagh; 31 Hill St., Newry, Co. Down.

Michael John Kelly, MB, NUI, ? 1943; Carlton House, Charleville, Co. Cork
Michael John Kelly, LRCP & SI, 1923; DPH, NUI, 1928; Hingham Lane, Nuneaton, Warwickshire.
Michael Joseph Kelly, LRCP & S, LRFPS, 1940; Buckland, Church Hill, Cowes, Isle of Wight.
Michael Joseph Kelly, LAH, Dub., 1950; 16 Upper William St., Limerick.
Mona Mary Frances Kelly, MB, Dub. 1943; 333 Cregagh Rd., Belfast.
Nuala Maeve Kelly, MB, Liver., 1953; 49 Harrington Rd., Sefton Park, Liverpool. [**See Josephine Kelly above]**
Oswald Robert Michael Kelly, MB Lond., 1911; FRCS Eng. 1921; **Chev. De La d'Honneur; Croix de Guerre;** F.R.S.M.; late Captain R.A.M.C. S R; late Medical Superintend. Whips Cross Hospital.
Patrick Kelly, LRCP & SI, 1920; "Tullallan", Crosby Rd., Liverpool.
Patrick Anthony Kelly, MB, NUI, 1950; 3 Carrington Park, ?.
Patrick Joseph Kelly, MB, NUI (Gal.), 1926; 681 Loughborough, Leicester; retired Lieut.-Col.; late Superintendent Government Hospital, Octacmund, South India.
Patrick Joseph Kelly, LRCP & SI, ; DPM 1939 ; Mental Hospital, Limerick; Assistant Res. Med. Off.; Late House Surgeon, Central Hospital, Galway; late Assist. Med. Off., Mental Hospital, Ballinasloe.
Patrick Joseph Kelly, MB, NUI, 1939; Park Glas, Bodorgan, Anglesey ; late Ho. Surg. Willesden Gen. Hosp., London; **Squadron Leader R.A.F.V.R.**
Patrick Joseph Senan Kelly, LRCP & SI, 1945 ; Clonina, 229 London Rd., Waterlooville, Portsmouth, Hants. (Kelly and Norman).
Patrick Michael Kelly, MA, MB., Cambridge, 1937; FRCS Eng., 1940; **Consultant Urologist;** 147 Harley St., London; Res. 14 Foxley Court, Christchurch Pk., Sutton, Surrey.
Peter Kelly, MB, Sheffield, 1949 ; 13 Warely Ave., Scunthorpe.
Peter Kelly, MB, NUI, 1954 ; Mooretown, Kildare.
Peter Wallis Lyle Kelly, LRCP Lond, 1949; MB, BS, 1950; 3 Philbeach Gardens, Earl's Court, London. Late Surg. Lieut. R.N.V.R.
Reginald Edward Kelly, MRCS Eng, LRCP Lond., 1941; MB, BS, 1946; MRCP 1947; **MD, Lond. 1948; FRCP** 1959; 60 Montague Square, London W. 1.; **Consultant Neurologist.** Late Surg. Lieut. RNVR**.**
Robert Kelly, MB, Glas. 1948; DA Eng. 1956; Oxhill Rd., Dunbarton.
Robert Kelly, MB, Glas., 1943; 44 Woodstock Rd., Lanark.
Robert Mitchell Kelly, MB, St. Andrew's, 1952; Burcot House, Blundston-St. Andrew, Swindon, Wilts.
Ronald William Grant Kelly, MB, Sydney, 1929; **FRCS Edin**., 1934; Medical Super. Base Hospital, Bendyr; Hon. Surgeon St. Joseph's Hospital.
Sarah Kelly, LRCP & SI, 1946; Bonniconlon, Ballina, Co. Mayo.
Simon Kelly, MRCS Eng, & LRCP Lon. 1919; **MRCP Lond. 1929**; DPH 1921, MB, Vict., 1923; DPH 1923; Hon. Physician, March Hospital Consumption.
Thomas Kelly, MB, NUI, 1921; Woodville, Loughglynn, Co. Roscommon.
Thomas Kelly, MB, NUI (Gal.), 1943; 77 Sutton Rd., Erdington, Birmingham.
Thomas Kelly, MB, NUI (UCD), 1945; DRCOG, 1949; Belderrig, Ballina, Co. Mayo.
Thomas Davis Kelly, MB, Adelaide, 1934; FRCS Eng, 1949; FRACS, 1946; Hon. Assistant Surgeon, Adelaide Hospital.
Thomas James Kelly, **C.B.E., M.C**., **Retired Air Vice-Marshal**, MB, BCh., BAO, 1913; LM Coombe; **Order of St. Stanislaus (with sword), Russia; Médaille Hos ?Hoon, d'assistance Pub. (French); Order of Legion of Merit (USA); Arnold Gold Medal 1914**. Late P.M.O. Bomber Command, R.A.F., 1941-42; North Africa 1943; Mediterranean. And Middle East 1944-46 & R.A.F. Tech. Training Command ; R.A.M.C. 1914-18 (mentioned in despatches)..
Thomas Joseph Brooke Kelly, LRCP & SI, 1905 (Catholic University, Dublin); **FRCSI 1909**; 201 Macqarie St., Sydney, N.S.W.
Thomas Leary Kelly, MB, Dub. 1941; MB, Dub. 1941; Late Major R.A.M.C.; 5 Elm Ave., Eastcote, Ruislip, Middlesex ; (Dale, Chambers, Pinder and Kelly).
Thomas Leo Kelly, MB, Durham, 1934; 109 Ravensworth, Dunston, Gateshead.
Thomas Montgomery Kelly, MB, Belfast, 1939 ; Ardfoyle, Victoria Park, Londonderry.
Thomas Paul McBurney Kelly, MB, Belf. 1948; Late House Surgeon, Belfast City Hospital; Holestone, Doagh, Co. Antrim.
Thomas Thelwell Kelly, MRCS Eng., LRCP, Lond., 1902 (Guys); Ropsley, Grantham.
Veronica Mary Kelly, MB, NUI, 1942; Portumna, Co. Galway.
Victoria Kathleen Kelly, MB, Edin., 1950; The Lairig, Whitehouse Rd., Baraton, Midlothian,
Wilfred Kelly, LRCP & S Edin., 1931; 28 Waterloo Gardens, Antrim Road, Belfast.
William Kelly, T.D., MB, Aberdeen, 1925; 14 Cross St., Basinstoke, Hants. (Kelly and Smeaton).

William Kelly, MB, NUI (UCD), 1926; 57 Cardigan Rd., Leeds 6.
William Kelly, MB, Belf.,1927 ; Stone House, Ribchester, nr Preston, Lancs.
William Kelly, MB, NUI, 1933 ; 435 Manchester Rd., London, E. 14.
William Norman More Fennel Kelly, MB, Belf., 1939 ; 6 New Rd., Donaghadee, Co. Down**.**
William Patrick Kinsley Kelly, LRCP & S Edin., 1936 ; Mill Hill Rd., Cowes, Isle of Wight.
William Pierce Kelly, MB, Camb., 1948 ; 3 Carlton House, Weston-super-Mare, Somerset.
William Walter Aiden Kelly, MB, NUI (UCD), 1915 ; 92 Mickegate, York (Kelly, Dench, Atterige,, McKenna, Barry and Walsh) ; Late Assistant Med. Off. Lambeth Infirmary; Senior House Surgeon, Mater Hospital; Extern Assistant, Coombe Hospital, Dublin.
Richard Kelly-Wiseman, MB, Oxon., 1949 ; 26 Bramham Gardens, London S W 5.
Walter William Brenton Kelly-Wiseman, MRCS Eng., LRCP Lond., 1936 ; 16 Vicarage Gardens, London W 8.
(to be continued)

8. John Eoghan Kelly died in Washington D.C on June18, 1954. Eoghan was born on May 4, 1896 to electrical engineer and Irish Nationist **John Forrest Kelly and his wife social worker Helen Tischer.** John was a mining consultant engineer in Mexico and Central America in the 1920's. He wrote an academic history, "Pedro de Alverado, Conquistador (Princeton Academic Press, 1932. He also co-authored an adventure documentary, "The Incurable Filibuster: Adventure of Colonel Dean Ivan Lamb (Farrar Rinehart, 1934). As a reserve army officer, G-2, he reported on Communist revolutionaries.

In the late 1930's he was a lobbyist in Wasington on behalf of General Franco's forces in Spain and was imprisoned by the Roosevelt Administration for his activies. He was found guilty in 1943of being a Fascist agent. His incarceration was the result of a witch hunt by Ralph Ingersoll's socialist tabloid, PM, FBI agent provocateur John Roy Callson and Walter Winchell's "Jergens Journal" radio show, Winchell pressured his friend J. Edgar Hoover to procecute Kelly under the a tecnhnicality of the Foreign Agents Registration Act He was a US Army Reserve captain and a regular speaker at Christain Front meetings.

After World War 11 he lobbied for a private sector steel mill in New England and wrote short stories. [Michael E. Chapman, Boston College Via Internet]

1955
1. Jim "Spider" Kelly, former boxing champion, sold Newspapers on the streets of **Belfast.** [See 1948 (12)].

2. Francis Kelly (1890-1955) of Johnstown, Athlone soon after his family moved from Moss Hill, Strokestown to Johnstown. He was the fourth son of James Kelly of Johnstown House, Athlone. He enlisted in the **5th Dragoon Guards** at Linenhall Barracks, Dublin, in 1890. He went with his regiment and was involved in action in the area of the Himalayas. For his action in the field he was awarded the **India Medal**. At the outbreak of the **Boer War** his regiment was transferred to South Africa. He was **involved in the siege of Ladysmith**. Here his regiment was cut off from the outside world for 128 days. During this time many hardships and deprivations were endured by the soldiers entrapped by the enemy.
For his bravery he was awarded the **Queen's South African medal**. Several other medals were to follow. He retired from the British Army in 1911 and returned home. Soon afterwards he was appointed **clerk to the River Suck Drainage Board.** He subsequently was appointed **Paymaster in the Congested District Board**. From there he moved to the **Land Commission**, where he continued to work until his **retirement in 1953**. He had married Mary McGusty in 1913 and she died in 1915. They had a son Cecil John, who looked after his uncle Cecil Fletcher and his aunt Mabel McGusty, who was sister of his mother and his uncle Cecil Fletcher Kelly who was brother of his father. They live at Ballinlough, Co. Roscommon. [See 1897 (4), 1956 (8)].

3. In 1951**, Liam Kelly from Pomeroy** was expelled from the Irish Republican Army (I.R.A.), because of his belligerence. The I.RA., was not involved in violence at that time. Kelly founded Saor Uladh (Free Ulster) which attacked what they considered as British targets in the Northern Ireland. They captured Pomeroy and held it for a few hours, to commemorate the 1916 Rising. He made a seditious speech and was sent to jail. While in jail Sean McBride, leader of Clan na Poblachta Party, which was one of the parties that formed a Coalition Government, in Dublin, succeeded in having Kelly made a senator, in the

Upper House of parliament in Dublin. Kelly, standing as a abstensionist candidate had defeated a moderate Nationalist candidate for the Stormont Government in Northern Ireland. Kelly was released from prison in 1954 and soon afterwards the I.R.A., resumed fighting and Saor Uladh was subsumed into the I.R.A.

4. Register of the Alumni of Trinity College, Dublin of 1955 (Kellys).

Acheson William Blake-Kelly (1922), Dundermot, Ballymoe, Co. Roscommon.
Agnes Leeper Kelly (Miss) (1922) M.B., 263 Napier Road, Gillingham, Kent.
Albert Norman Kelly, Rev., (1943) B.A., 14 Upper Crescent, Belfast (1950); 823 Lisburn Road, Belfast (1955).
Alexandra May Kelly, Mrs (née Shanks) (1922) B.A., c/o Director of Public Works, Kuala Lumpar, Malaya (1950); Garramore, Newtownpark Ave., Blackrock, Co. Dublin (1955).
Augustine Patrick Kelly, (1919) M.C., B.A., c/o J. I. Carton Kelly, Cloncarrig, Weybridge, Surrey.
Austin Ernest Kelly, (1938) M.A., 183 St. James's St., Dublin and Bishop Foy School, Waterford (1950) ; Prospect, Tempeleogue, Co. Dublin (1955).
Aylmer Noble Grattan Aylmer Kelly, (1927) M.A., 15 Oaklands Park, Ballsbridge, Dublin.
Carlisle Kelly, Major, (1904), M.C., M.D., R.A.M.C. (retd.), Stroud, Freshwater, Isle of Wight.
Charles Magowan Kelly, (1942) B.A., 5 Holm Terrace, Dromore, Co. Down.
Claude Thomas Kelly Noel, (1948) B.A., 7 Harcourt Terrace, Dublin.
Denis Bernard Kelly, (1914) LL.B., Barrister-at-Law. c/o Miss M. Kelly, Park Road, Killarney, Co. Kerry.
Denis Leary Kelly, (1948) B.A., 24 Farnam Park, Bangor, Co. Down.
Edgar George Roche-Kelly, (1941) D.P.A., Cahercon, Roebuck Road, Clonskea, Dublin.
Emma Kathleen Kelly, Mrs, (née Robinson), (1935) B.A., Maryborough, Leix.
Geoffrey Edward Patrick Kelly (1838) M.B., 25 Gay Street, Bath, Somerset.
Georgina Kelly, (Mrs Langdon), (1951) B.A., Wilson College, Bombay, India.
Gerard Festus Kelly, Sir, LL.D, (1950 h.c), P.R.A., 117 Gloucester Place, Portman Square, London, W.I.
Gertrude Eva Kelly, Miss, (1912) M.A., Ardeen, Windsor Hill, Newry, Co. Down.
Gustavus Noel Blake Kelly, (1928), B.A., Dundermot, Ballymoe, Co. Roscommon (1950); Moygaddy, Maynooth, Co. Kildare (1955).
Harry Beatty Kelly, Colonel (1899) D.S.O. M.B., late R.A.M.C., Woodlands, Harmans Cross, Swanage, Dorset.
Harry Kane O'Kelly, Lt.-Col., (1911) D.S.O., The Lodge, Shootersway Lane, Berkhamsted, Herts.
Ian Williamson Kelly, (1952) B.A., 18 Rostrevor Rd., Rathgar, Dublin.
James Kelly, Rev. Canon, (1909) M.A., The Rectory, Dungiven, Co. Derry.
James Cecil Kelly, Surgeon Captain, (1909) D.S.C., M.D., R.N. (retd.), Little Orchard, Charring, Kent.
James Ganly Marks Kelly, Rev., (1939) M.A., C.F., The Rectory, Clanabogan, Omagh, Co. Tyrone (1950); c/o Northern Bank, Omagh, Co. Tyrone (1955).
James Ignatius Carton Kelly, (1908) M. Dent. Sc., 19 Wimpole St., London W.I and Cloncarrig, Weybridge, Surrey.
James Robert Kelly, Rev., (1903) B.A.
Joan Hazel Kelly (Mrs Nunn), (1944) M.B., Willowbrook, Millstreet, Co. Cork (1950); 6 Hervey Close, Finchley, London, N.3 (1955).
John O'Brien Kelly, (1929) LL.B., Deputy Registrar for the Supreme Court in Kenya (1950); P.O. Mombassa, Kenya (1955).
John William Kelly, (1908) C.I.E., B.A., Cooleen, Clonallen, Warrenpoint, Co. Down.
John William Basil Kelly, (1942) LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, 129 North Road, Belfast.
Lawrence John O'Brien Kelly (1894) M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Clonmacken House, Limerick.
Lawrence Thomas Kelly, (1940) M.B., 114 West 238 Street, New York 63 (1950); 2315 University Avenue, New York 68, U.S.A. (1955).
Loftus William Edmund Aylmer-Kelly, Rev. (1934) M.A., St. Edmund's Vicarage, Roundhay, Leeds, Yorks.
Mary Brielan Kelly, Miss, (1941) M.B., c/o Dr. T. Kelly, c/o National Bank, 180 Strand, London W.C.
Michael Francis Joseph Kelly, (1899) M.A., Fedamore House, Kilmallock, Co. Limerick.
Mona Mary Francis Kelly, (Mrs Campbell), (1941) M.B., 129 North Road, Belfast (1950); 342 Newtownards Road, Belfast (1955).
Muriel Henrietta Kelly, (Mrs Reay), (1937) B.A. Burnbreas, Moffatt, Dumfriesshire.
Olive Constance Kelly, Miss, (1913) M.A., Ardeen, Windsor Hill, Newry, Co. Down.
Olive Ruth Kelly, (Née Gywnn), (1937) B.A., M.R.C.V.S., Prospect, Tempeleogue, Co. Dublin.

Patrick Albert Kelly, Rev. Canon; (1887) M.A., 2 Park Mount, Lisburn, Co. Antrim.
Richard James Kelly, (1949) B.Comm., Lisclogher, Athboy, Co. Meath.
Robert Patrick Kelly, (1926) B.A.I., M.A., Senior Executive Engineer, P.W.D., c/o Director of Public Works, Kuala Lumpar, Malaya (1950); Ganamore, Newtownpark Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin (1955).
Robert Thomas Alfred Kelly, (1938) B.A., Bridgetown, Castlederg, Co. Tyrone.
Rosemary Kelly, Miss, (1951) D.S.S., Neston Road, Thornton Hough, Cheshire.
Terence Barton Kelly, (1942) B.A., M.R.I.A.I., Beechmount, Nutley Lane, Dublin (1950**);** 8 Waltham Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin (1955).
Thomas Kelly, Rev. Canon, (1904), M.A., 44 Hopefield Avenue, Portrush, Co. Antrim.
Thomas James Kelly, Air Vice-Marshal, (1913) C.B.E., Ord. of St. Stanislaus, Cdr. L.M., M.C., Méd. D'Honn., M.A., M.D., Q.H.S., c/o Glyn, Mills & Co., Whitehall, London, S.W.1.
Thomas Leary Kelly (1939) M.B., 5 Elm Avenue, Eastcote, Ruislip, Middlesex.
Una Maude Kelly, Mrs., (Née Irvine), (1932) M.B., c/o Grindlay & Co., 54 Parliament St., London, S.W. 1.
Vincent Alphonsus Kelly, (1950) B.A.I., 116 Castle Avenue, Clontarf, Dublin.
Walter Lionel Gerard O'Kelly, (1942) B.A.I., 50 Villarea Park, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.
William Kelly, Rev., (1912) B.A., Pelynt Vicarage, Looe, Cornwall (1950); The Vicarage, Willow, Romsey, Hants (1955).
William Harcourt Kelly, (1937) B.A., 92 The Stiles Road, Clontarf, Dublin.
William Ralston Kelly, (1952) B.A., Hawslea, Briardale Road, Williston, Wirral, Cheshire.

5. A Provisional List of Kelly Alumni of T.CD. Who were members of the Fighting Services, 1939-1945.

Geoffrey Edward Patrick Kelly, Squadron-Leader; M.B. (1938), R.A.F. (Medical Branch) 1940.
Harry Beatty Kelly, Colonel; M.B. (1899), R.A.M.C. 1914; A.D.M.S. Southern Area 1939; Home Guard 1941.
James Ganly Marks, Rev., (1939) B.A., Chaplain, R.A.F. 1942. C.M.F.
Mary Brielan Kelly, (1941) M.B., R.A.M.C.
Patrick William Kelly, Lt., Entered in 1939; R. Inniskilling Fus. 1940; killed in action in Burma, April 13, 1942.
Robert Patrick Kelly, Captain, (1926) B.A.I.; Straits Settlements Volunteer Force 1927.
Robert Thomas Alfred Kelly ; B.A. (1938) ; R.A. 1940 ; Gunner ; 315/102 H.A.A. Regt. ; M. E. F.
Thomas James Kelly ; M.B. (1913) ; R.A.M.C. 1914 ; M.C. 1917 ; Order of St. Stanislaus 1918 ; R.A.F. (Medical Branch) 1921 ; P.M.O. Bomber Command 1941 ; **Air Vice-Marshal 1944 ;** C.B.E. ; Legion of Merit.
Thomas Leary Kelly ; M.B. (1939) ; R.A.M.C. 1942 ; Captain.
Walter Lionel Gerard O'Kelly ; B.A.I. (1942) ; R.E. 1944 ; Lieutenant.

6. List of Kelly Alumni of T.C.D., in 1955, who died since the Register of 1937.

Bryan Albert Kelly (1911) LL.B., died 1936.
David Herbert Kelly, Rev., (1919) B.A., died on May 1941.
Harry Beatty Kelly, Colonel, (1899) D.S.O., M.B.. R.A.M.C. (retd.), died December 20, 1953.
James Kelly, Rev. Canon (1909) M.A., died 1950.
James Robert Kelly, Rev. (1903) B.A., died (no date given).
Lawrence John O'Brien Kelly, (1894), M.A., Barrister-at-Law, died October 26, 1950.
Loftus William Edmund Aylmer-Kelly, Rev. (1934) M.A., died on October 21, 1952.
Patrick Albert Kelly, Rev. Canon (1887) M.A., died (no date given).
Spencer Litton Hall Kelly, (1880) LL.D., died July 30, 1940.
Thomas Kelly, Rev. Canon, (1904), M.A., died in January 1951**.**
Thomas William Gordon Kelly, Lt.-Col., (1885), M.D., died February 10, 1945.
William Davenport Crawley Kelly, Colonel (1899) D.S.O., M.B., R.A.M.C. (retd.), died on December 18, 1951.

7. Canon Edmund Kelly, M.C., P.P., V.F., parish priest of Killenaule and Moyglass, Co. Tipperary, died on October 11, 1955. He was born in Newtown, New Inn, Co. Tipperary in June 1874 and was ordained in Maynooth in 1900. He was sent as a temporary missionary to South Africa in 1900. He was

recalled to his home diocese in 1911 and served as curate in Mullaghahone until 1915. He became a **military chaplain** in 1915 and served in World War 1. **In 1917** he was awarded the **Military Cross** "for undaunting assistance to the injured and dying in East Ypres. He was appointed curate of Tipperary in 1922 and remained there until 1934, when he was made parish priest in Killenaule and Moyglass.

8. Isabella Mitchell Kelly was the daughter of Alexander Kelly.[1] She married Sir Alexander Fleck, 1st and last Baron Fleck, son of Robert Fleck and Agnes Hendry Duncan, on 11 July 1917.[1] She died in 1955.[1]
Alexander Kelly lived at Campbelltown, Argyll, Scotland.[1]

1956

1. President Sean T. O'Kelly unveiled, in Wexford, Ireland, a statue to Commodore John Barry (whose mother was a Kelly). Barry who born in Co.. Wexford, was founder of American Navy.

2. Sir (William) Raymond Kelly, (1898-1956), Chief Justice of the **Commonwealth Court** of Arbitration and Conciliation died. He was born in Calcutta, India, December 2, 1898. He was son of William A. St.. L. Kelly I.C.S., and his wife Ethel Johnston . He was educated at St.. Xavier's College, Calcutta, the Christian Brother's College, Adelaide, Australia, and University of Adelaide, where he graduated LL.B. He was elected **Mayor of Yorktown, 1924-26**. In 1928 he married Judith Nesbit, and they had two sons. In 1930 he was President of the of Industrial Court of South Australia and Chairman of the Board of Industry of S. A. in 1931 he was appointed Royal Commissioner on Waterfront S. A. He was appointed Justice of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court in 1941. He lived at 468 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne.

3. John B. Kelly Jnr., son of treble Olympic Gold Medallist, John B. Kelly, won a Bronze Medal in the Single Sculls rowing at the **Olympic Games, in Melbourne.**

4. Bishop Edward Joseph Kelly, (1890-1956). died, in Boise City, Idaho, April 1956. He was born in The Dallas, Oregon, in Feb. 1890. He was educated Columbia University, Oregon, St.. Patrick's Seminary, California, and the North American College, Rome, where he was ordained in 1917. He did pastoral work in Oregon and became secretary to the bishop of Baker City in 1919. He was appointed chancellor of that diocese, a position he held until 1928, when he was appointed bishop of Boise City, Idaho.

5. *An Island Settlement at Beginish Co.. Kerry* by **Michael O'Kelly**, with a note on the Runic Inscription by Seamus Kavanagh, was published this year. Dublin P.R.I.A.

6. David F. Kelly, sued the Belfast Telegraph, for breach of contract. Kelly an accountant, had been brought from England to work for the paper in the accounts department, on the understanding that when the chief accountants position became available that it would be offered to him. This promise was not fulfilled. Kelly was awarded £5,000.

7. Leroy Victor Kelly, (1880-1956), journalist and author, died in Vancouver, B.C. He was born in 1880. He was involved at homesteading for a number of years in Alberta, he moved to Calgary, where he became a journalist for the *Herald***,** a position he held for five years. He then became marine correspondent for the Vancouver *Daily Province.* He wrote a book called the *Range Men.*

8. Cecil (Fletcher) Kelly (1874-1956), of Cashlieve, Castlerea, Co. Roscommon and formerly of Johnstown House, Athlone, died at Knock, Co. Mayo. He was born in 1874 and was fifth son of James Kelly, J.P., Civil Engineer. He graduated as an engineer and started to work for the Midland and Great Western Railway Company. Later he became assistant to the Chief Land Inspector, in the Congested District Board, whose aim was to improve the lot of the tenant farmer.
He is credited with pioneering the purchase of large by the Board and dividing it amongst the small uneconomic small farmers in the West of Ireland. Later he became one of the four Senior Inspectors and covered Counties Roscommon, Mayo, Donegal and Galway. He retired in 1943 and died at Knock, Co. Mayo, in 1956. [See 1897 (4), 1916 (6), and 1955 (2)]

9. Grace Kelly played in her last film, ***The Swan, in 1956.***

10. Paul Kelly, American Actor, died on November 6, 1956 in Los Angeles, California. He was born on August 9, 1899 in New York and was a child star and later supporting actor from 1908 to 1956. He served two years in prison in the 1920's for manslaughter.

1957

1. **Professor Patrick Joseph Kelly**, appointed Consultant **Orthopaedic Surgeon** to the **Mayo Clinic, USA**.

2. **Sean Ua Ceallaigh (pseudo. Sceilg) died** in 1957. Her was born in Valencia Island, Co. Kerry, which at that time was largely Irish speaking. As a boy he did not show much interest in Irish. He moved to Dublin as a youth where he perfected his Irish and he was encouraged to write by Tadhg Ua Donnchadha. He wrote several books in Irish, mainly before 1916. His many works include **Amugha I mBaiblean**, which is a collection of comic essays about a trip to London which was published in 1900 in the Irish newspaper the *Claidheamh Soluis*. In 1904 he published *Saothar ár Sean I gCéin* (the work of our ancestors abroad). *Beatha Lorcáin Naomha Uí Thuathail* was also published in 1905. In that same year he published *Feithe Fodhla , Brian Bóroimhe* in 1906 for the Gaelic League which he joined and was its President from 1919 to 1923. In 1908 he published *Scéaluidhe Éireann* and *Leabhar na Laoitheadh* and Eachtra an Amadáin Mhóir both appeared in 1912. In 1915 Beatha Bhreandáin was published. After the Rising in 1916 he became actively involved in politics and was elected MP, to the British parliament, in 1918 for Sinn Fein, in that party's landslide victory over the Irish Parliamentary Party. He like the other successful candidates, did not take their seats in Westminster. He was elected to Dail Eireann in 1919 for Louth-Meath and was Chairman of the Dail, 1919-21. He was speaker of the Dail, 1925-30, and President of Sinn Fein 1926-30. In 1931 he published *Liúdaidhe Óg na Leargadh Móire.*

3. Cornelius F. Kelley (1875-1957) the Copper King, died in his New York home. The term Copper king was first used in biblical times to describe King Solomon who carried out considerable copper mining and smelting near the present Israeli city of Elat. The term Copper King then went into abeyance until the end of the nineteenth century, when an Irish born miner called Marcus Daly and the son of an Irishman called William Clarke made Butte, Montana the copper capital of the world. These two men, Daly an Irish Catholic and Clarke the son of a Scots-Irish Presbyterian Elder were bitter enemies during their lifetime. Con Kelley belonged to the to the twentieth century and was the first and the last person to earn the title of Copper King in that century.

The Kelley story begins when **Jeremiah Kelley's** family emigrated from Ireland when he was four years old. Their first home was in Fall River, Massachusetts. From there they moved to Shenandoah Valley in Virginia, where Jeremiah attended Georgetown High School. The gold discoveries in California was in the news. Kelley joined a vessel that was bound for San Francisco, as a cabin boy. After sailing around the horn they reached their destination. Jeremiah first started work as a miner in the Grass Valley region in California. While in the Grass Valley he met John W. Mackay and James G. Fair who were to become the silver kings. Kelley went to Nevada where he became one of the pioneers in the Mineral Hill camp in Eureka County. Here Kelley became manager of a mine.

Kelley married in San Francisco and he returned to Mineral Hill with his bride. She had travelled from Fall River, Mass., crossing the Isthmus of Panama on her way to San Francisco to meet her brother Dennis who introduced her to Jeremiah Kelly. Mineral Hill was very remote so there was no Catholic church there. A visiting priest came once a year and said Mass in Kelleys home. Mackay who had been friendly with Kelley in Grass Hill, sent word about the fortunes that were been made in silver, in Virginia City. Kelley went there and made a fortune in mining stocks, but lost it all within a year. Kelley met Marcus Daly who was working in the Comstock Lode, and they became great friends.

In 1875 Kelley moved to San Francisco with his family. After his financial disaster in the mining stocks he decided to return to prospecting. He heard about the silver that was being found in Butte and decided to try his luck there. The journey was made on horseback. Here he met his friend Marcus Daly who was manager of the Alice silver mine. Daly had been head hunted by the Walker brothers who had purchased the Alice mine.

Kelley's first job in Butte was operating manager of the Lexington silver mine. It also produced some gold. There were only two smelters in Butte so Kelley built a third one at Bell. Kelley then became manager of the Bell silver mine.

Kelley was a man of great courage as shown when he picked himself up and started all over again after the

mining stock share disaster. He showed his courage once more in quelling a riot that took place in the Bell mine in June 1885. The firm of William Wallace & Son who were brass and copper founders in Naugatuck Valley in Connecticut, which had financed the Bell property went bust. As a result the Bell workers pay checks were not honoured by the bank. The workers became very angry and marched back to James King's office in the mine. He was the President of the company. The angry miners soon became a mob and yelled "lets kill him". The situation looked very dangerous. Just then out stepped Kelley from his office. He drew a pistol and dispersed the mob.
When Kelley had settled in Butte in 1883, he sent to San Francisco for his family. Cornelius Francis Kelley was eight years old. He was born in Mineral Hill, Nevada, when his father was mineral superintendent. This boy was the future motive force in the expansion of The Anaconda Company. He was the future Copper King who was destined to be the subject of mining legend.
Kelley took his family to the Superintendents house in house at the Bell mine. There they were to remain for a few years before moving to Corra Terrace about a mile from Main and Daly Street in Walkerville.
In 1875 the son of an Irish emigrant called Michael Hickey staked a claim on the allowed 1,500 feet by 600 feet area in Butte. He had read in the *New York Tribune* an article by Horace Greeley who had said that "Grant will encircle Lee's forces and crush them like a giant Annaconda." Hickey called his mine Annaconda.. Hickey had made a number of claims in the Butte area and in doing the assessment work on them he found himself financially overstretched. Marcus Daly sold his share in the Alice mine for $30,000 in 1880. He purchased the Annaconda mine as part of a syndicate that included Hearst the father of the future newspaper magnate.
This purchase was to play a big part in the future life of Cornelius F. Kelly who was only six years of age at the time.
Con as he was known attended grade school at Walkerville. Marcus Daly was a frequent visitor to the Kelley household. Here Daly and Jeremiah often exchanged stories of the old mining days. Con heard these stories and loved them. After Grade School Con entered Butte High School. He grew to be a man of six foot. After his graduation he got a job in the Annaconda mine. He showed great aptitude for the work and rose to be an instrument man a job akin to a surveyor. He had a secret ambition to be a lawyer. Daly who was very impressed by Cons progress in the mines offered to send him to Columbia School of Mines and to pay all expenses. Kelley declined. He entered the Law College of the University of Michigan in 1895 and graduated in I898 at the age of twenty three. While at College he worked every summer in the Engineering Department of the Annaconda mine. On one occasion he was the victim of a rock fall in a mine and as a result he sustained a fracture of a leg, and shoulder and three ribs. During his convalescence he was given a job at a desk. His principal job here was to make a large scale map of the connection between the Syndicate on the Hill and the Annaconda group. Kelly worked night and day under a powerful light. The reflection of the powerful light on the white paper resulted in him getting retinitis which later caused serious eye problems that were to plague him for the rest of his life. The moneys he earned in the mines paid his fees in College. The Kelleys had moved to a larger house 800 Main Street.
After graduation Kelley was elected to the State Legislature.
TO BE COMPLETED

4. Rev. John Bernard Kelly (-1957), Catholic clergyman and writer, died in New York City. He was born in New York City in 1888 and was educated at Cathedral College and at St. Joseph's seminary. He was ordained in 1913. He spent for years as a pastor and was then appointed spiritual director of the Catholic Big Brothers and then of the Catholic Writers Guild, and was thirty three years associated with it. From this association arose the Golden Book Award. He wrote a biography of Cardinal Patrick Hayes and also two volumes of poetry.

5. General Election held in Ireland in 1957.. The country was ruled once more by a coalition government made up of Fine Gael, Labour and smaller parties.
P. O'Ceallaigh, (Sinn Fein), defeated in Galway East.
D. Kelly, (Clan na Talmhan), defeated in Mayo South.
E. Kelly, (F.F.), defeated in Cavan-Monaghan.

6. The Fethard-on-Sea, boycott. (see 1999 [18]).

7. Kilkenny won the All Ireland Hurling Championship, with **the captain of the Kilkenny team being Michael Kelly.** A side show was a film called Rooney depicting Michael Gregson as Rooney a dustbin

man drafted into the Kilkenny team who won the match for his county. The music for the film was composed by Philip Greene, an Englishman.

8. De Forest Kelly, Kirk Douglas and Burt Lancaster took part in the classic cowboy film ***Gunfight at the OK Corral.***

9. The ***Green Boxeen*** **a comedy** in three acts was published by published **by** Patrick (**Paddy) Kelly, a Primary School Teacher in Enniscrone**. The publishers were James Duffy and Co. Dublin. This comedy won 1st Prize in the Radio Eireann Drama Competition and the 1st Prize in the Sheridan Centenary Play Competition organized by the Book Association of Ireland. This play was performed in many rural venues in Ireland.

10.
Kelley, Augustine Bernard (1883-1957) — also known as Augustine B. Kelley — of Greensburg, Westmoreland County, Pa. Born in New Baltimore, Somerset County, Pa., July 9, 1883. Son of Abraham Francis Kelley and Mary Elizabeth (Kegg) Kelley; married, June 24, 1913, to Ella Marie Bates. Democrat. Owner and operator of coal mines; U.S. Representative from Pennsylvania, 1941-57 (28th District 1941-45, 27th District 1945-53, 21st District 1953-57); died in office 1957. Member, Ancient Order of Hibernians. Died in Bethesda, Montgomery County, Md., November 20, 1957. Interment at Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.

1958
1. *Salute to the Gardai 1922-58,* A story of Struggle and achievement of the Irish Police Force by **Captain Denis O'Kelly** was published.

2. John David Kelly (1861-1958), Canadian Artist, died at Toronto. , December, 28, this year. He was born at Gore's Landing, Rice Lake, Canada West, in 1861. Kelly was trained at the old Ontario School of Art, in Toronto. After graduation he worked for a year with the Grip Publishing Company. His next position was with the Stone Lithographing Company, where he worked as a commercial artist. He remained with this company for over seventy years. His illustrations of the companies calendars with Canadian historic scenes, made him very famous.

3. Lettermore New Church was constructed. The **Architect** was **Simon Kelly** from Galway**.**

4. On January 3, 1958 Major General Joe W. Kelly, Director of Legislative Liaison of the U.S. Air Force was requested to give details of the reports of five selected sightings of UFO's. They were Oxnard AFB, CA 23 March case, Edwards AFB incident of May 3, PAN Am (Mathew's sighting) of March 9, July 23, 1956 report of emergency landing of C-131-D after colliding with an unknown object over Pixley, CA and Griffis AFB (American Airlines incident) of April 8, 1956.

NICAP, in an attempt to end censorship by the Air Force, asked Kelly for reports and requested that pilots not be "muzzled" concerning UFO reports. Kelly went before Congress since he was Legislative Liaison to Congress. Kelly sent a high level policy letter to Representative Lee Metcalfe (MT) re Keyhoe's request for pilot freedom to speak and for release of UFO reports by the Air Force.

The Air Force has officially admitted keeping UFO sightings reports from the public by classifying them "For Official Use Only." The statement made in November by Major General Joe W. Kelly, director of Legislative Liaison, in an official Air Force letter to NICAP.

General Kelly also admitted that Air Force claims that NICAP had been given all UFO imformation in US Air Force were untrue. He said flatly that the Air Force had never intended to give the Committee any of the sighting reports requested.

Previously on September 12, 1957, General Kelly had written to Rep. Peter Feelinghuesen, New Jersey, that NICAP's Director "had been given all the imformation in the hands of the US Air Force." On September 11 this same statement was sent from Ageneral Kelly's office to Vice Admiral John M. Hoskins, US Navy, Ret., Director of Declassification Policy in the Defence Department.

The Air Force admissions, now made public for the first time, were signed by General Kelly on November 15, 1957. The spokesman's letter was in answer to a NICAP Board communication to General Thomas D. White, Air Force Chief of Staff.

Point out the A. F. claim that NICAP had been given all UFO information, Board members requested that General White follow through and deliver all sighting information involved. Those signing the request were

: Fournet, Maney, Hillenskoetter, Edwards, Baller Le Van and Dr. Earl Douglas.

In official Air Force letters to Congressmen, Maj. Gen. Kelly is now on record as having made at least four contradictory statements on withholding UFO reports. General Kelly has stated : That UFO reports are a matter of public record, except for names of witnesses and any secret radar and aircraft items involved (Statement to Se. Francis Case, SD).

In the November 15 letter to NICAP, General Kelly also said :

"Classification assigned to specific UFO sightings is not a classification involving security of the United States. Rather it is an 'official use only' classification to protect the names of the individuals who have requested anonymity.'

It is evident from a comparison of the above official statements that UFO sighting cases can be released by simply removing the names of the witnesses and classified items - as was done in 1952-53 when 41 classified UFO reports were declassified for the present NICAP Director.

It is equally evident that the 'official use only' label is not to protect the witnesses but to keep detailed factual UFO reports from the American Press and the American people. [I.N.]

3. John Bernard Kelly (1889- 1958), Olympic rowing champion, Democratic Party leader, was the youngest of ten children of an Irish emigrant, John Henry Kelly, who was born near Westport, Co. Mayo, and who had emigrated to at an early age, to New York, where he worked as a labourer. John Henry married Mary Costelloe who was also an immigrant. The older children were born in New York. Later the family moved to Philadelphia, where John B. was born. John, after finishing school, in 1902 he worked for his brother Patrick's construction company, as a labourer. After a row with Patrick he set up a bricklaying business of his own with the assistance of a loan from his brother Walter. In 1909 he started rowing, as a relaxation from his day job. Initially he rowed in with three others but soon moved to single skulls and sometimes as half of a doubles crew. He was soon winning events and joined the Vespa Rowing Club. In 1919 he obtained a loan from his brothers Walter and Charles and he started a new business manufacturing bricks which was very successful. " Kelly for Bricks" was a popular catchword at the time. An all round sportsman who played American football, basketball and boxing During World War I, while serving with the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe, he took part in a number of boxing competitions.

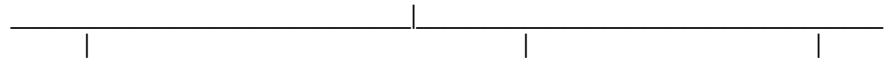
As an oarsman, he won 126 consecutive major races, between 1919 and 1920. Among his victories was winning the single sculls, at the Olympic Games, in 1920, as well as the double sculls at the same games, rowing with his first cousin, Paul Costelloe. They repeated their victory at the Olympic Games in 1924 in Paris. During this year he also got married Margaret Major, a lady of German decent.

In 1920 he was prevented from competing at the prestigious Diamond Sculls at Henley Regatta. A story soon took wing, that Kelly was banned from the games, because he was not a gentleman. The reason given that he was not a gentleman was that he had worked with his hands, as a builder. Gentlemen were not supposed to do any manual work. A few months later, Kelly won the single sculls at the Olympic Games, beating Jack Beresford, the Henley champion in the process, he was supposed to have signed his green rowing cap, and sent it to King George of England. Kelly is reputed to have enjoyed the story and helped to keep it alive. The true story was that he was prevented from competing in Henley because his club the Vespa Club of Philadelphia had been banned some time before and the ban had not been rescinded. Kelly and Beresford were very good friends.

John B later became involved in politics. From 1934 to 1941 he was Chairman of the Democratic Part in Philadelphia. He ran for the office of Mayor of Philadelphia in 1935 but was defeated because of his Irish-Catholic background. The same problems beset him when he ran for the Senate in 1936. Undaunted by these failures he stayed in politics and in 1940 he introduced Franklin Delano Roosevelt as the third term presidential candidate at the Democratic Nation Convention. He became more conservative in later life and supported Senator Joseph McCarthy in his anti-Communist crusade. As a result hid influence waned. He founded the John B. Kelly Award for the promotion of athletics.

When Kelly died in Philadelphia on November 25, 1958, his humour lived after him. He said that he was not leaving his neck ties to his son "Kell" since would already have taken possession of them ![See 1920 (1), 1924 (3)]

1. Máine Mór Kelly (fl 1691), Hy-Many
2. Mr Kelly,
3. Mr Kelly
4. Sean Laider (John) Kelly (1750-1810), Carenclea, Westport=Mary O'Malley.



5. Bernard Kelly (Drumurla) (Cathal) Coll Kelly (-1865) (Carenclea) Michéal
=Honor McLaughlin =Mary O'Connor (Cuilmore)

6. John Henry Kelly (1857-) = Mary Costello

7.Walter C., (1873-c1953) Vaudeville Actor | **Patrick Builder** | **Grace Actress** | **5 Others** | **George Ed. (1887-1974)** | **John Bernard (1889-1958) Actor, later writer =Mary Major**

8. Margaret | **John Brendan (1927-1985) =Mary G. Freeman** | **Grace (1929-1982) Prince Rainier** | **Lizanne**

9. Ann | **Susan** | **Maura** | **Elizabeth** | **John B.** | **Margaret**

8. Grace Kelly =Prince Rainier of Monaco

9. Caroline | **Albert** | **Stephanie**

5. Cathal (Coll) Kelly (-1865) =Mary O'Connor (Married 1838)
Carenclea

6. Henry Kelly (1840-1933) = Elizabeth Sheridan (Married 1860)

7. Thomas Kelly (1860-) = Ellen Healy (1863-) (Married 1894)

8. Patrick Joseph (1895-1985) =Kathleen Reilly (1901-) | **Marie =Peter Sammon** | **Edward =Mary Gavin** | **Eileen James Gannon** | **John = Sally Snee**

9. Paddy J. =G. Mulcrow | **Ann =B. Geary** | **Maura** =P. Hughes | **Breta** = B.O'Reilly | **Simon** =A.O'Malley | **Harry =A. Kennedy** | **Kay** =M. Downes | **Eileen** =J. McGreal | **Fr. Vincent**

10. Dr. Simon | **Conor** | **Sarah** | **Catrion**

5. Michéal Kelly = Mary Geraghty (They came to Cuilmor c 1848)

6. Martín Kelly = Mary Chambers

7. Patrick Kelly =Mary Biggins
(1873-1946) (1885-1965)

| | |
8. Hugh Bridget Martin J. (1920-)
=G. Stephen =Brendan =Elizabeth Van Dyne (1925-)
_____|_____
| | | | | |
9. Mary T. Martin J. Patrick E. Elizabeth Margaret Francis

1959

1. **Sean T. O'Kelly, retired, as President of Ireland**, having completed the two terms in office, allowed by the constitution. He went to live in Count Wicklow, where he wrote his biography in Irish.

2. Joanna Kelley, appointed **Governor of Holloway Women's Prison**, London.

3. Eoin O'Kelly published *The Old Private Banks and Bankers of Munster.*

4. Sir David (Victor) Kelly (1891-1959), former British Ambassador to Moscow, and writer, died on Good Friday, in Dublin. He was the son of David Frederick Kelly of Trinity College Dublin, and Clare College, Cambridge. His father's people came from the north of Ireland, and were of landowning Protestant ascendancy stock. His family emigrated to Australia and David was born in Adelaide. After his father's death, David was brought to London by his mother where he first attended Colet Court School before transferring to St. Paul's School. He was very influenced by the Headmaster Frederick Walker who was later mentioned in Kelly's autobiography *The Ruling Few* (published in 1952). Walker's son R. J. Walker married the widowed Mrs Kelly and his stepfather had a big influence on the young David Kelly and this lead to him receiving a history scholarship to Magdalen College, Oxford in 1911. He graduated with a I st. Class Honours Degree in history in 1914 and was nominated for the Foreign Office.

He joined the army (the Leicestershire Regiment and served in France 1915-19. He was Brigade Intelligence Officer, 110th. Infantry Brigade. He was awarded the **Military Cross** in 1917.

He entered the British Diplomatic Service in 1919 and served for two years in Buenos Aires. Before leaving Argentina he married Isobel Mills (she died in 1927). His next posting was to Lisbon followed by a period in Mexico. His next appointment was Brussels where he Married Marie Noelle, daughter of the Comte de Jourda de Vaux. Later that year he transferred to Stockholm and this was followed by a spell at the Foreign Office as Head of the American Department. In 1934 he was appointed Minister in Cairo under Lord Killearn. He continued his connection with Egyptian affairs as Head of the Egyptian Department in London from 1938 to 1919. In 1939 he was promoted and became Minister in Berne, 1940-42, a neutral Switzerland was the home of espionage. He was involved with the abortive peace sounding of Prince Hohenlohe. No doubt his experience in the World War I was helpful. His next posting was as Ambassador to Argentina another, neutral country but with considerable, German sympathy. Here he spent the years 1942-46. In 1946 he was appointed Ambassador to Turkey where he remained until 1949. In that year he was appointed Ambassador to the U.S.S.R. The cold war made this a very important posting, and he retired from here in 1951 having reached retirement age. He was made a Knight of Malta in 1954. He made a European lecture tour and was in great demand on Television. He was also a much sought after Committee man. He was President of the British Atlantic Committee; Chairman of the British Council in 1955 and was Director of the National Bank. He also was a prolific writer and published *Thirty Nine Months,* 1930; *The Ruling Few,* 1952; *Beyond the Iron Curtain,* 1954; *The Hungry Sheep,* 1955.

In 1920 he married Isabella Mills. She died in 1927. In 1929 he married Marie-Noel, daughter of Comte de Jourda de Vaux, from Brussels. She also was a prolific writer. They retired to Tara House, Inch County Wexford (also known as Hyde Park House). He became a Catholic which his ancestor had to desert to hold on to their land. The wheel had made a full circle.

He is buried in Castletown Cemetery, near his home Tara House (formerly known as Hyde House). The tombstone has the Maltese Cross on its upper part.

The inscription reads :

SIR DAVID VICTOR KELLY
G.C.M.G., M.C.,
KNIGHT OF MALTA
H.B.M. AMBASSADOR
Born in Adelaide, Australia
14.9.1891.
Died at Tara House

on Good Friday
27. 3. 1959

5. A bye election was held in Clare, in June, as a result of Eamon de Valera, being elected President of Ireland to succeed Sean T. O'Kelly. **Sean O'Ceallaigh, (F.F.), Secretary Clare Comhairle Cheanntair, was elected.** He received 18,174, with Frank Gordon (Fine Gael) receiving 8770 votes and Seamus South (Sinn Fein) receiving 5464 votes. At the convention held prior to the bye election Sean O'Ceallaigh received 147 votes which was more than the combined votes of the other three candidates.

6. Michael Kellymore (1872-1959), died and was buried in Bullaun cemetery. Michael **was one of fourteen children of John Kelly of Bellayarha North,** Bullaun Parish, Loughrea, Co. Galway. John Kelly (1826-1921) had sailed extensively in his young days. He was in America and had returned before the Civil War took place in that country. Several of his kin took part in that bloody campaign. John's brother Patrick Kelly decided to immigrate to Australia. His wife of only twenty died in childbirth. Patrick sailed to New Zealand's North Island, where his descendants live to this day.

Towards the end of the 19th century the British Sappers were doing an Ordinance Survey map of the Bullaun area. Michael Kelly as he was then known, as was fascinated by the methods used by the Sappers. Kelly was a man of great physical strength and armed with an excellent education, learned at the feet of Tom Moore, one of the great school masters of his day who practiced his craft in Bullaun School. The Officer in charge saw that Michael Kelly would make an excellent sapper, and was recruited into the service. He was sent to England to learn the various techniques used. He proved an excellent student, and was soon employed surveying England with the Royal Engineers. He met and married Elizabeth Patterson.

After the foundation of the Irish Free State in 1922 Michael Kelly was seconded to the infant Ordinance Survey Department in the Phoenix Park in Dublin. He had a great interest in antiquities and studied the subject in great depth. He spent much time in the National Museum and was a personal friend of Adolf Maher the Director of the Museum at that time. The new state decided to commemorate the Eucharistic Congress by publishing two books in 1932, showing the great treasures that were held in the National Museum. Michael Kellymore as he was now called played a very significant role in this work of photographing the treasures such as the Ardagh Chalice and the many others. He was also involved in the publication of the Book of Fenagh which had been translated from Irish into English by Denis Henry Kelly M.R.I.A.

When he retired from the Civil Service he moved to Galway where he was active in the Galway Archaeological and Historic Society.

It is appropriate that when this man of many parts passed away that his final resting place should be in the ancient Kingdom of Hy-Many and only a stone throw from one of Ireland most historic structures namely the Turoe stone.

7. In 1959, the Clewbay, one of John Kelly's coal boats was broken up for scrap. The S.S. Clewbay was renamed the SS Ballygilbert in 1952.

John Kelly Ltd., Coal Merchants Belfast had a fleet of 46 coasting steamers that sailed between various Irish and British ports.

During the Second World War the British Ministry of Shipping (later the Ministry of War Transport) requisitioned coasting and short haul sea liners, those operating around Britain and the near continent and they continued to operate on the government account until the end of the war. The Clewbay was requisitioned on November 25, 1939 and remained under the control of the ministry until November 1945. [Cathair na Mart, Journal. 2008]

1960

1. Al (Allen) Kelly of the U.S.A., won a **gold medal** as a member of the winning basketball team at the **Olympic Games** held in Rome. Ten members of this team went on to play professionally in the National Basketball Association. The standard was so high that John Havlicek who was to later to become a star with Boston Celtic was unable to make the team. The Americans won every match by at least 24 points.

John B. Kelly Jnr., took part in his third Olympic Games in the Single Sculls. Kelly had competed in the Olympics in 1952 and in 1956. He thus joined a small group of people who had competed in three Olympic games. He won bronze in 1956, in Melbourne.

2. John Bernard Kelly (-1960), was the son of an Irish emigrant from near Newport, Co. Mayo, who

immigrated to New York where he worked as a labourer. He attended night school there and married an Irish emigrant called Mary Costello. The older members of the family were born in New York, before the family moved to Philadelphia. John Bernard who was known as Jack, started work as a block-layer for one of his older brothers in the construction industry, but after a falling out with his brother, with the assistance of a loan from another brother, he started manufacturing building blocks. This proved a successful venture. Philadelphia in the beginning of the 20th Century was still the capital of the American cast system, surpassing even Boston in this regard. Immigrant Catholic Irish were at the bottom of the pile. They were looked down on by the WASPS (white Anglo-Saxon Protestants. Jack Kelly was to change this to some extent.

He joined the American forces in World War I, and was a boxing champion. After the war he returned to rowing with the Vespa Club in Philadelphia and was undefeated in 129 races in 1919 and 1920. He won the Gold Medal in the single sculls in the Olympic Games in 1920 in Antwerp. He won a second Gold Medal in the same games with his first cousin Paul Costello in the double sculls. Four years later he won his third Gold Medal and later got involved in the administration of rowing. He entered politics but war thwarted in his bid to become Mayor of Philadelphia by his Irish background.

Today Kelly is best remembered for being the father of Grace Kelly, Academy award winning Film Star and later becoming Princess of Monaco. He is also remembered for being excluded from rowing in Henley in 1920. The story that went the rounds that Kelly was not allowed to compete because he was not a gentleman as he had worked as a block layer. The race was won by Jack Beresford, an Englishman. Some months later John B. Kelly beat Beresford easily in the Olympic Games. He was supposed to have signed his green cap which he always wore when rowing and sent it to King George of England. This story was believed to have been encouraged by Kelly. The true story which is less widely known is that Kelly's club in The Vespa Club in Philadelphia was banned some years before for some infringement of the rules and therefore Kelly was ineligible to compete. In fact Jack Kelly and Jack Beresford were very good friends.

Kellys Bricks prospered. He got involved in politics and was friendly with Franklin D. Roosevelt and was a great advocate for his New Deal. During the recovery phase in American history Kellys Brickworks received several large contracts from the Federal Government which made Kelly a very wealthy man. Kelly was persuaded to run for the position of Mayor of Philadelphia but was defeated by the WASPS, who did not want to see the son of an Irish immigrant rise above his station. After his defeat he became disillusioned and left the political scene. The marriage of his daughter Grace to Prince Rainier of Monaco in 1956 received coast to coast publicity in the USA. The Americans had their own Princess. The Kellys of Philadelphia had arrived.

3. Henry Kelly (1887-1960), VC., MC with bar,. Born in Manchester, on July 10, 1887, Charles Kelly who was a native of Sandyford, County Dublin and his wife Jane McGarry who was born in Manchester. Henry was educated in St. Patrick's R.C. School and St. Francis Xavier Brother's College. His father died in 1904, and as the eldest of ten children Henry had to go to work as a sorter in the Post Office. He joined the Territorial Force. On the outbreak of World War I, he joined the army. He initially joined the Manchester Royal Engineers, and after a short time he transferred to the Manchester Regiment. He received his first stripe within a week and was promoted sergeant-major two months later. On the 12th May 1915 he gained a commission as 2nd Lieutenant, in the 10th Battalion , Duke of Wellington's Regiment. He took part in the battle of the Somme, and was promoted Lieutenant on 11th September 1916. He was awarded the Victoria Cross "for most conspicuous bravery in attack on 3rd October 1916 at Flers Line, South of Le Sars, France. Lieutenant Kelly twice rallied his company under the heaviest fire, and finally led the three remaining men into the enemy trench, and there remained bombing until two of them (2nd Lieutenants Harris and Stafford) had become casualties, and enemy reinforcement had arrived.

He then carried his Company Sergeant-Major who had been wounded, back seventy five yards. He returned three times to bring out three other soldiers. He took part in the battle of Ypres Salient, and was promoted Captain on 21 th September 1917. During the action at Asiago Plateau, Italy ,he was awarded the **Military Cross**. Later he gained a bar to the MC. He was promoted Major on 19th July 1919. He also received the Belgian Croix de Guerre, and the French Military Medal.

After discharge from the army he went to Ireland and became chief of staff for overseas operations of the Irish Free State Army in 1922, with the rank of major-general. In 1926 he married Eileen daughter of Denis Guerin, Glenbeigh, County Kerry. In 1936, he went to Spain to fight in the civil war as commandant-general of the International Brigade and received the Grand Laurelled Cross of San Fernando.

On the outbreak of the war in 1939, Kelly rejoined the British Army and was appointed Lieutenant in the Cheshire Regiment. He later worked in the Claims Commission at the War Office. In 1944 he was court-martialed for allegedly making fraudulent claims. It was alleged that he claimed expenses of £2 10

shillings for public transport, when he had in fact travelled in a War Office car. He was severely reprimanded, and lost his rank, and as a result, he resigned from the army, and returned to his old job in the Post Office.
After a long illness, he died in Preswick Hospital, and was buried in Southern Cemetery, Manchester in an unmarked grave, surrounded by lesser mortals, with ornate stones, telling the world who they were.
He was survived by his wife, son, and daughter. His medals are in the Duke of Wellington's Regimental Museum.

4. Seamus Kelly, won five international rugby caps for Ireland. Seamus who is a native of Wexford town, was an all round sportsman. He attended Clongowes Wood College, the nursery of many great rugby players. Seamus was on the victorious Rugby Junior Cup winning team of 1947. Two years later he was on the Senior Cup team that were beaten by Blackrock in the final. During the summer he represented his county in Gaelic Football. He knew that Wexford's glory days in football were long since passed. A county that a dominant force in the early part of the century was now but a pale shadow of the former great teams. Hurling was now King in this county. He joined Lansdowne R.F.C. and was soon on their first team. In 1954 he played against Scotland and Wales. In 1955 he played against Scotland. In 1960 he played against Wales and France. A serious injury to his ankle prevented him from adding to his international appearances. He also won sixteen inter provincial caps with Leinster, and also represented Leinster against English and French provincial sides. [See list of Kellys who represented Ireland, England, Scotland, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa in Appendix at end of Annals]

5. General Election held in Ireland. Fianna Fail won under the leadership of Sean Lemass.
Sean O'Ceallaigh, (F.F.), re-elected in Clare.
E. Kelly, (F.F.), defeated in Cavan-Monaghan**.**
P. O'Ceallaigh, (S.F.), defeated in Galway East.

6. Eric Philbrook Kelly (1884-1960), American writer, who was best known for his books for children, such as *The Trumpeter of Krackow,* for which he was awarded the John Newbury medal in 1928. Among his other books were *The Blacksmith of Vilno,* published in 1930, *The Christmas Nightingale,* published in 1932, and *In Clean Hay,* in 1937.

7. Proinsias O'Ceallaigh, founded Cantairi Óga Atha Cliath (Dublin Youth Choir).

8. Rev. William Kelly, Parish Priest of Emo, died on February 22, 1960. He was born in St. Mullins, County Carlow in 1888 and was educated at Carlow College 1907 - 1909 and was ordained for the diocese of Kildare and Leighlin in 1915. He taught in Knockbeg College and was an army chaplain 1915 -1919 and subsequently was curate at Arles; Goresbridge ; Prosperous and Killeigh before being appointed Parish Priest of Emo in 1947 where he remained until his death.

9. The Irish Folklore Commission Manuscripts contain a wealth of material about the Kellys. Michael Moore Senior aged 73 from Kilkenny, **Taughmaconnell, Co. Roscommon** was interviewed in 1960 and among his many stories was the following.
"There's a tailor in Ballyminton, down in Dysart and his grandfather went to America on a ship called the Break O'Day and they were in sight of America and a storm got up and they were blown back again to Galway. And he spent the time in the hold (of the ship up) to his waist in water, teaming (bailing out water). He never went on the sea again. **Liam a' Halla (ie. Liam O'Ceallaigh**). I never heard him called anything else. It was the Irish for William Kelly. He had two sons who were tailors. One of them lived in Brideswell and a grandson of his another tailor is living in Ballyminton, in Dysart. He was a tailor by trade and he was always called gradle of old songs and recitations. He's about sixty seven or so years old. He doesn't do much at the tailoring, I think he came in for a legacy."

Another of Moore's stories was about Barney Kelly.
"**Barney Kelly was in America** and he could tell you day and date of everything that happened to him. He could tell you every street in Chicago and every railway and railway junction in the States. He travelled every bit of the States, I think he could tell you all about every place he was in. He went out about seventy years ago (1890) and was eight or nine years in it and he was sent home out of it. He wasn't right in the head.

He worked with Patsy Jack Finneran, who had a shop and tuck mill, before he went out. When he came back he walked from Cobh and slept in haycocks and barns all along the way until he arrived back at Patsy Jacks again. After a while he left Patsy Jacks and went to work for an Uncle of mine and that's how I came to know him and hear his stories about America..

Barney worked at everything and was all over the country. He worked at dams on the Mississippi and he worked all along even to the Gulf of Mexico. He fought with the cowboys on the Prairie. He was going along one day and met these cowboys and they made him put on the gloves. He got two black eyes. They were all trained boxers, he said, and were no match for them. He went mad and that's why he was sent home. He thought he was the son of God.

He used to tell us to beware of sand baggers down certain streets in Chicago. Anything ever crossed him he would tell you day and date, when it happened. He had a wake, there was no drink. They couldn't afford it. Not half of them came back that went to America.

'Aul' Barney Kelly that I was telling you about before, he was sent home out of America. He though he was the Son Of God. He was the first I ever heard to talk of the James Brothers that were outlaws in America.

Barney had a terrible lot of old country ballads that he learned in America. He had one about a woman that neglected her children and she was sentenced for it."

10. Rev. John Kelly, C.SS.R (Redemptorist), was born on October 4, 1878, professed on September 8, 1904 and died on April 26, 1961. He is laid to rest in Esker Graveyard, Co. Galway.

11. Professor Michael J. O'Kelly of U.C.C., discovered Norse coins at Beal Ború near Killaloe in 1961. This indicated that there was commerce between the Irish and the Norse at a time when these people were supposed to be in a state of continuous war. Perhaps another explanation was that these coins were part of the booty taken when the Dal Cais (Dalcassians) plundered the Viking city of Limerick in 967.

12. Frederick H. Boland assumes the Presidency of the United Nations General Assembly. His wife an Artist is the former Miss Frances Kelly.

13. Billy "Spider" Kelly, professional featherweight boxer was born in Belfast, on April 21, 1932 and was the son of Jim "Spider" Kelly, who was a professional boxer. He turned professional in 1951 and during ten years in the ring he won 56, drew 4, and lost 23 of his 83 contests. He won the British Empire featherweight title in 1954 by beating Roy Ankrah of Ghana, and the British title in January 1955 by beating England's Sammy McCarthy, thus emulating the feat of his father who won the same title 16 years earlier.

Later that year he fought for the European title in the large Donnybrook Bus Garage which was transformed into an arena for the contest but lost the bout to Ray Farnechon in a controversial decision which led to a riot. He lost his Empire title to Hogan "Kid" Bassey of Nigeria in November 1955 and lost the British title to Charlie Hill in February 1956. He moved up to lightweight without success and retired in 1961.

14. The Medical Register of Ireland published in 1960 contained the following Kelly Names.

Agnes Leper Kelly,	**MB., Dub. 1925**	**263 Napier Road, Gillingham, Kent.**
Anthony Michael Kelly,	**MB., NUI, 1954**	**3 Cherbury Gardens, Booterstown, Co. Dublin.**
Augustine Joseph Kelly,	**L.A.H., 1951,**	**21 Belgrave Rd., Clontarf, Dublin.**
Aloysius Dominick Kelly,	**LRCP & SI, 1950**	**Inniscarn, Moneymore, Co. Derry.**
Bernard Joseph Kelly,	**MB., NUI., 1951**	**Ballymacool, Letterkenny, Co. Donegal.**
Brendan Peter Kelly,	**MB., NUI., 1946**	**1 Victoria Place, Northampton.**
Brendan Valentine Kelly,	**MB., NUI., 1952**	**Ahascragh, Ballinasloe, Co. Galway.**
Bridget Margaret Mary Kelly,	**MB., NUI., 1942**	**67 Salisbury Rd., Great Yarmouth, Norfolk.**
Bridget Patricia Kelly (née Elliot),	**MB., NUI., 1947**	**Fry Place, Athlone, Co. Westmeath.**
Bridget Patricia Kelly,	**MB., NUI., 1950**	**Our Lady of Lourdes Hospital, Drogheda, Co. Louth**
Canice Alphonsus Jos. Kelly,	**LRCP & SI, 1948**	**50 Frankforth Ave., Rathgar.**
Charles Alphonsus Ligouri Kelly,	**MB., NUI., 1922**	**49 Hartington Rd., Sefton Park, Liverpool 8.**
Christopher Peter Kelly,	**MB., NUI., 1924**	**2 Ivy St., East End Park, Leeds 9.**
Cornelius Ignatius Kelly,	**MB., NUI., 1942**	**Portumna, Co. Galway.**

Daniel Kelly,	**MB., NUI., 1927**	**Oatfield, Sixmilebridge, Co. Clare.**
Daniel Kelly,	**LAH, 1952**	**Fordham Hospital, Fordham Rd., Bronx, 58, N.Y.**
Daniel Gerard Kelly,	**MB., NUI., 1957**	**Ballinahinch, Golden, Co. Tipperary.**
Daniel Howard Kelly,	**MB., NUI., 1924**	**2 Clooney Tce., Waterside, Londonderry.**
Daniel Lane Kelly,	**LRCP & SI, 1915**	**Deen Arms, Newtownpark Ave., Blackrock, Dub.**
Denis Desmond Kelly,	**MB., NUI., 1949**	**Willowsbrook, Millstreet, Co. Cork.**
Denis Lane Kelly,	**LRCP & SI 1920**	**St. Rita's, 140 Stillorgan Rd., Ballsbridge, Dublin.**
Edward Patrick Kelly,	**MB., NUI., 1948**	**Coraclare, Emyvale, Co. Monaghan.**
Emily Josephine Kelly,	**MB., NUI., 1943**	**6 Castle Tce., Monkstown, Co. Cork.**
Eugene Francis Kelly,	**MB., NUI., 1918**	**Fairlight, Hollybush Hill, London E. 11.**
Francis Kelly,	**MB., NUI., 1951**	**127 Vernon Ave., Clontarf, Dublin.**
Francis Edward Borgia Kelly,	**MB., NUI., 1939**	**Ivy Lodge, Westcotts Drive, Leicester.**
Gerard Joseph Kelly,	**LRCP & SI., 1934**	**Dunlo Hill, Ballinasloe, Co. Galway.**
Gervase Brennan Kelly,	**MB., NUI., 1922**	**2 Furlong Rd., Bolton-Dearne, nr. Rotherham, Yorks.**
Helena Kelly (née Pomeroy),	**MB., NUI., 1919**	**651 Wallwood Rd., Leytonstone, Essex.**
Henry Hugh Derrick Kelly,	**MB., NUI., 1945**	**6 Oswald Rd., Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester 21.**
Hugh Alphonsus Kelly,	**MB., NUI., 1915**	**55 Northumberland Rd., Ballsbridge, Dublin.**
Hugh Brendan Kelly,	**MB., NUI., 1944**	**74 Lower Drumcondra Rd., Dublin.**
James Dermot Kelly,	**MB., NUI., 1953**	**18 Herbert Park, Dublin.**
James Patrick Kelly,	**LRCP & SI, 1944**	**16 St. Joseph's St., North Circular Rd., Dublin.**
Jeremiah Francis Kelly,	**MB., NUI., 1926**	**Yarmouth Rd., Ormesby, nr. Gt. Yarmouth, Norfolk.**
Joan Hazel Kelly,	**MB., NUI., 1946**	**Willowbrook, Millstreet, Co. Cork.**
John Kelly,	**MB., NUI., 1940**	**Tullamore, Co. Offaly.**
John Kelly,	**MB., NUI., 1925**	**28 St. Patrick's Hill, Cork**
John Kelly,	**MB., NUI., 1958**	**Residence, Mental Hospital, Castlebar, Co. Mayo.**
John Augustine Kelly,	**MB., NUI., 1954**	**Sweetbriar, Clonmel, Co. Tipperary.**
John Aloysius Kelly,	**MB., NUI., 1952**	**Harbour St., Tullamore, Co. Offaly.**
John Anthony Kelly,	**MB., NUI., 1926**	**Coneyborough, Celbridge, Co. Kildare.**
John Desmond Kelly,	**LAH, 1946**	**Fingal House, Dunboyne, Co. Meath.**
John Francis Joseph Kelly,	**MB., NUI., 1938**	**133 Lichfield Court, Richmond, Surrey.**
John Gregory Kelly,	**LAH, 1952**	**Flesh Bungalow, Flesh Rd., Killarney, Co. Kerry.**
John Patrick Kelly,	**MB., NUI., 1943**	**6 Castle Tce., Monkstown, Co. Cork.**
John Vincent Kelly,	**MB., NUI., 1921**	**Mental Hospital, Castlebar, Co. Mayo.**
Joseph Thomas Kelly,	**LRCP & SI, 1945**	**Calaroga, Athy Rd., Carlow.**
Lawrence Thomas Kelly,	**MB., Dub., 1940**	**114 West 238 St., Bronx, 63 New York.**
Margaret Kelly (née King),	**MB., NUI., 1944**	**3 Rostrevor Rd., Warrenpoint, Co. Down.**
Margaret Teresa Kelly,	**MB., NUI., 1950**	**16 Upper William St., Limerick.**
Mary Eithne Kelly,	**MB., NUI., 1949**	**"The Beeches", Bohola, Kiltimagh, Co. Mayo.**
Maureen Kelly (née O'Malley),	**MB., NUI., 1950**	**219 Swords Rd., Dublin.**
Michael Kelly,	**LRCP & SI, 1956**	**66 Merton Drive, Ranelagh, Dublin.**
Michael John Kelly,	**MB., NUI., 1923**	**Carlton House, Charleville, Co. Cork.**
Michael John Kelly,	**LRCP & SI, 1925**	**Brosna Cottage, Pennhos Rd., Bangor, Caernarfon.**
Michael Joseph Kelly,	**LRCP & SI, 1906**	**Cragfield, Limerick.**
Michael Vivian Kelly,	**MB., NUI., 1958**	**Church St., Belmullet, Co. Mayo.**
Patricia Colette Kelly,	**MB., NUI., 1954**	**"Tulliallan", Crosby Rd., South Waterloo, Liverpool.**
Patrick Kelly,	**LRCP & SI, 1920**	**Ballybricken, Grange, Co. Limerick.**
Patrick Kelly,	**LRCP & SI, 1939**	**Carnagh Hs., Shirebrook, nr. Mansfield, Notts.**

Patrick Kelly,	**MB., NUI., 1945**	**Homlea, Ballintemple, Cork.**
Patrick Joseph Kelly,	**MB., NUI., 1939**	**81 Howth Rd., Dublin.**
Patrick Joseph Kelly,	**LRCP & SI, 1933**	**District Mental Hospital, Limerick.**
Patrick Joseph Senan Kelly,	**LRCP & SI, 1945**	**Broomhill House, Kilrush, Co. Clare.**
Peter Kelly,	**MB., NUI., 1951**	**Mooretown, Co. Kildare.**
Sarah Kelly,	**LRCP & SI, 1946**	**Bonniconlon, Ballina, Co. Mayo.**
Thomas Kelly,	**MB., NUI., 1916**	**Church St., Belmullet, Co. Mayo. [See 1971]**
Thomas Kelly,	**MB., NUI., 1921**	**Woodville, Loughglynn, Co. Roscommon.**
Thomas Kelly,	**MB., NUI., 1943**	**Kilarive, Kiltulla, Athenry, Co. Galway.**
Thomas Kelly,	**MB., NUI., 1945**	**Pearse St., Belmullet, Co, Mayo.**
Thomas James Kelly, MC,	**MB., Dub., 1913**	**Glyn Mills and Co., Kirkland House, Whitehall, London.**
Veronica Mary Kelly,	**MB., NUI., 1942**	**Portumna, Co. Galway.**
Vincent Kelly,	**LRCP & SI, 1947**	**Ardnagale, Downpatrick, Co. Down.**
William Kelly,	**MB., NUI., 1926**	**Merton Villa, 57 Cardigan Rd., Leeds 6**
William Walter Aidan Kelly,	**MB., NUI., 1915**	**92 Michelgate, York.**

15. Jack Kelly (1905-1960), musician, was born C. 1905 in Mississippi, USA and died c. 1960 in Memphis, Tennessee. Kellys first jug band was formed in 1925, and included Frank Stokes, Dan Sane and Will Batts. They with juggist D. M. Higgs recorded as the South Memphis Jug Band in 1933. They recorded again in 1939. Their sound was characterised by Kelly's vibrant singing, the broad bluesy tones of Batts fiddle and the complex interplay of twin guitars. Kellys re-recorded "Highway No. 61Blues". After the band broke up in 1934, Kelly worked either solo or with Stokes or with ad hoc bands. In 1953 he recorded for Sun Records, playing piano with Walter "Shakey" Horton and Joe Hill Louis. A 78rpm record was scheduled, but never released; part of one side was issued many years later. [I.N.]

1961

1. National Television service commences in Ireland this year. Large numbers of Kellys and O'Kellys were to appear on it over the years**.**

2. Anne Mary Weld-Blundell was born on 3 August 1933. She is the daughter of John Joseph Humphrey Weld and Alice Mary Weld-Blundell. She married Thomas Frederick de Pentheny-O'Kelly, son of Colonel Edgar John de Pentheny-O'Kelly, on 20 February 1960.

Her married name became de Pentheny-O'Kelly.

Child of Anne Mary Weld-Blundell and Thomas Frederick de Pentheny-O'Kelly

- Maureen Louise de Pentheny-O'Kelly b. 20 Mar 1961

Colonel Edgar Hohn de Pentheny-O'Kelly lived at Hambbledon House, Childe Okeford, Dorset, England.

1962

1. Bryan Kelly, born Oxford in 1934, was appointed **Professor of Composition** (music), **at the Royal College of Music London**.

2. Dame Elizabeth H. Kelly, D.B.E., C.B.E., O.B.E., M.B.E., J.P., died on March 30, 1962. She was the younger daughter of Lt.- Col. Henry Holdsworth Kelly, and his wife Elizabeth Colum who was originally from Co. Fermanagh. Elizabeth was involved in social work, and was on a large number of Committees, many of which she chaired. She was presented with coronation medals in 1937 and 1953. She had two brothers who were admirals and a brother who was a general. [See Family Tree of Four Admirals and a General].

3. Canon Patrick J. Kelly (1881 - 1962), a native of Toornone, Rathmore, Co. Kerry, died on February 18. He was educated at Carlow College, 1900 -1906 and was ordained for the diocese of Salford

in 1906. He served Oldham 1906 - 11; Manchester 1911 - 1921; Salford 1921 - 22; Parish Priest Stackstead 1922 - 26; Bury 1926 - 37; Rochdale 1927 -62. He was Canon Theologian and later Provost

4. The Register of the **Alumni of Trinity College, Dublin of the graduates who were still alive** was published in 1962. I t contained the names of the following **Kellys and O'Kellys.**

Miss Agnes Leeper Kelly, 1922 MB., 263 Napier Rd., Gillingham, Kent
Mrs.. Aileen Elizabeth Kelly (nee Benson) 1953 (MB.,), 180 Lisburn Road, Belfast.
Rev Albert Norman Kelly, 1943, (BA.), Billy Rectory, Bushmills, Co. Antrim.
Mrs.. Alexandra Kelly (nee Shanks), 1922, BA., 27 Pembroke Park, Dublin 4.
Miss Ann Mary Kelly, 1957 BA., 57 Cardigan Rd., Leeds.
Oisin (Austin Ernest) Kelly,., Prospect, Tempeleogue, Co. Dublin.
Aylmer Noble Grattan Aylmer-Kelly, **1927, MA**., 15 Oaklands Park, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4.
Major Carlisle Kelly, M.C., M.D., R.A.M.C, 1904, 116 Bexwell Rd., Downham Market, Norfolk.
Mrs.. Caroline Adair Kelly (nee Johnston), **1959, B.A**., Hazelbank, Cullybackey, Co. Antrim.
Charles Magowan Kelly, B.A., **1942**, 5 Holm Terrace, Dromore, Co. Down.
Claude Thomas Noel Kelly, M.A., 1948, Downlands, Claverton Down, Bath.
Denis Bernard Kelly, LL. B., 1914, Barrister-at-Law, C/O Miss M. Kelly, Park Rd., Killarney.
Denis Leary Kelly, M.B., 1948, 180 Lisburn Road, Belfast.
Edgar George Roche-Kelly, **1941, D.P.A**.., Cahercon, Roebuck Rd., Dublin 14.
Mrs. Elizabeth Mabel Jane Kelly (nee Leary), B.A., 1940, 8 Willbrook Rd., Dublin 14.
Francis John Kelly, B.A. 1957, 36 Orby Drive, Belfast 5.
Geoffrey Edward Patrick Kelly, M.B. 1938, Woodway Road, Teighnmouth, Devon.
Miss Georgina Kelly, B.A. 1951, (later Mrs. Langdon, wife of Rev. John Langdon, 145 Cavehill Road, Belfast 15.
Sir Gerard Festus Kelly, K.C.V.O., **LL.D. (1950 h.c.),** P.P.R.A.., 117 Gloucester Place, Portman Square, London W.1.
Miss Gertrude Eva Kelly, M.A. 1912, Cooleen, Warrenpoint, Co. Down.
Gustavus Noel Blake Kelly, B.A. 1928, 45 Leeson Park, Dublin 6.
Lt-Col. Harry Kane O'Kelly, D.S.O., 1911, Old Court, Bray, Co. Wicklow.
Ian Williamson Kelly, B.A. 1952, 18 Rostrevor Rd., Dublin 6.
Rev. James Ganley Marks Kelly, M.A. **1939**, c/o Northern Bank, Omagh.
James Ignatius Carton Kelly, M. Dent. Sc. 1908, Clongarrig, Weybridge, Surrey.
Miss Joan Hazel Kelly, M.B. 1944, (Later Mrs.. Nunn, 6 Hervey Close, Finchley, London N.3.)
John O'Brien Kelly, LL.B. 1929, Box 1512 Nairobi, Kenya.
John William Kelly, C.I.E., B.A. 1908, Cooleen, Warrenpoint, Co. Down.
John William Basil Kelly, LL.B. 1942, Q.C., 3 Chlorine Gardens, Belfast 9.
Miss Kathleen Dorothea Courtenay Kelly, B.A. 1954, 116 Bexwell Rd., Downham Market, Norfolk. [see Carlisle Kelly].
Laurence Thomas Kelly, M.B., 1940, 215 University Avenue, New York 68, U.S.A.
Miss Mary Brielan Kelly, M.B. 1941, 228 Abbey Lane, Sheffield 8.
Michael Francis Joseph Kelly, M.A. 1899, Fedamore House, Kilmallock, Co. Limerick.
Michael Gerard Cecil Kelly, M.B. 1957, 140 Upper Drumcondra Road, Dublin 9.
Miss Mona Mary Frances Kelly, M.B. 1941, (Later Mrs.. Campbell, 333 Cregagh Road, Belfast 6.
Miss Muriel Henrietta Kelly, M.A. 1937, (Mrs.. Reay, 17 Okeover Manor, North Side, Clapham Common, London S.W.4.
Miss Olive Constance Kelly, M.A. 1913.
Mrs.. Olive Ruth Kelly (nee Gwynn) **B.A. 1937, M.R.C.V.S**., Prospect, Tempeleogue, Co. Dublin, [see Oisin K.]
Richard James Kelly, B.Comm 1949, c/o Chagnon & McGillivary, 501 Piggott Building, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada and Lisclogher, Athboy, Co. Meath.
Robert Patrick Kelly, B.A.I., M.A. 1926, Colonial Office, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith St., London S.W.1
Robert Thomas Kelly, B.A. 1956, 27 Pembroke Park, Dublin 4.
Robert Thomas Alfred Kelly, B.A. 1938.
Miss Rosemary Kelly, D.S.S. 1951, Neston Rd., Thornton Hough, Cheshire.
Terence Barton Kelly, B.A. 1942, Queenby, Woodlands, Gerrards Cross, Bucks.
Air Vice-Marshal Thomas James Kelly, C.B.E., M.C., Order of St. Stanislaus, Cdr**.** L.M**.,** Med

d'Honn., M.A., M.D. C/o Glyn Mills Co., Whitehall, London S.W.1.
Thomas Leary Kelly, M.B. 1939, 5 Elm Avenue, Eastcoate, Ruislip, Middlesex.
Mrs.. Una Maude Kelly (nee Irvine), M.B. 1932, 621 Loughborough Rd., Birstall, Leics.
Victor Nicholas Kelly, B.A. 1959, Oriel, Grove Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin
Vincent Alphonsus Kelly, B.A.I. 1950, 9 Tilehurst Road, Reading.
Walter Lionel Gerard O'Kelly, B.A.I. 1942, 50 Villarea Park, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.
Rev. William Kelly M.A. 1912, St. Colan Vicarage, St. Columg, Cornwall.
William Harcourt Kelly, B.A. 1937, 92 The Stiles Rd., Dublin 3.
Rev. William Ralston Kelly, M.A. 1952, 75 Styvechale Avenue, Coventry.
Professor William Ronald Kelly, M.A. M.V.S. 1954, Veterinary College, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4.

5. Work begins on **Liberty Hall, Dublin's first sky scraper.** It was **designed by Desmond R. O'Kelly (1923-)**, Architect.

6. Frank Joseph Kelley, American Government Official was born in **Detroit, Michigan** on December 31, 1924. He was **Democratic attorney general for Michigan in 1962.**

1963
1. Prince Rainier and **Princess Grace (Kelly)**, of Monaco spent a **holiday in Ireland.**

2. Francis M. J. P. O'Kelly de Galway, died in Belgium**.**

3. John F. Kennedy, President of the U.S.A., visited Ireland. He was greeted by very large crowds all over the country. He addressed the combined houses of the Oireachtas. He presented the Dail with the original colours of **the Fighting 69th Regiment**. **'The fighting Irish**' had distinguished themselves from their birth in the American Civil War up until then.
The Irish Brigade the 69th fought at Antietam under General Meagher 'Meagher of the Sword', Frederickburg where the Irish were decimated. The commander of the enemy was very impressed by the bravery of the Irish. Meagher resigned as a protest for his depleted ranks and at Gettysburg **Colonel Patrick Kelly** was in charge. Galway born Kelly showed the enemy how men can fight. The famous battle of the wheat field, within a battle resulted in Kelly gaining a significant success against superior numbers. In the following year 1864 when Kelly was killed in battle, his men who included war hardened men cried unashamedly.
The Fighting 69th fought in World War I. An attempt was made in France to get the 'Irish' to wear British uniforms but they forcefully declined.
The 69th fought in World War II., and took part in most of the theatres of war in the Pacific. They were to the fore in several fierce engagements including the 'Sake' night on Makin Atoll. Under the command of **Colonel Gerard Kelly** the regiment calling out the tradition war cry 'Faugh an Beallach' 'Leave the Way'. They overcame the Japanese resistance. They were also involved in the taking of Okinawa. The Irish took the Airfield and renamed it Conroy Field after one of their officers who had been killed in the fighting in Makin.

4. Joseph M(ary) **Kelly**, graduated from the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, having being awarded the Fitzsimons Gold Medal in Surgery, the Lyons Memorial Medal in Surgery and the Lyons Memorial Medal in Medicine. He also won medals in Obstetrics and Pathology. He is son of Dr Thomas Kelly and his wife Bridget A. Kelly, Belmullet, Co. Mayo. Born on September 24, 1938 and was educated at Belmullet National School, where he was taught by Michael Gallagher whom Kelly consider the best teacher he ever encountered, and later at Garbally College, Ballinasloe. After a period of illness he obtained a scholarship to the Royal College of Surgeons where he entered in 1957. He represented the college in tennis, Gaelic football, soccer and rugby.

5. The Connacht Tribune published an article on the O'Kellys of Hy-Many on January 5, 1963, under the title The O'Kellys of Hy-Maine. The author's name was not given.

The O'Kellys of Hy-Maine was one of the most illustrious families in Ireland and while not providing any of the great leaders of history, has still written their name largely in the history of the country.

Today the surname is second to the Murphys in numerical strength. There are approximately 50,000 Kellys or O'Kellys in the country-not all of Hy-Maine; five other septs of the name are distributed throughout Ireland, but by far the greatest was that of Galway.

Hy-Maine according to an ancient manuscript, took the most of East Galway and part of South Roscommon and its boundaries are given as follows: From Cloontuskert Abbey (near Lanesboro in Co. Roscommon) through Randoon on the Shannon, to Athlone along the Shannon to Grian (a river flowing between Clare and Galway), through the Sliabh Eachtgha Mountains to Kilocuries, thence to Seefin between Craughwell and Loughrea, on to Athenry and Uman (a townland in Killerin Parish, Barony of Clare), embracing the Parish of Tuam, through Ballymoe and thence to Fairymount in the Parish of Kilgefin, County of Roscommon, and completing itself at Cloontuskert again.

This great family traces its decent from Ceallach Chief of Hymany and fourteenth in line from Maine Mór. This Ceallach, who died in A. D. 874, endowed the Church of Clonmacnoise with as much land as a team of horses could plough in 260 days. His son Aedh, was not Chief of the Hy-Maine, an honour held by three O Cruffons in succession until Ceallach's grandson, Murchada, succeeded to the title. He is the first who could have taken the surname O'Kelly and his death is recorded in A.D. 960. His brother Geimheamach who succeeded him, was slain in the Battle of Ceis Corann in 971. He was succeeded by Murcadh, for an as an ancient manuscript states that "Teige Mór, son of Murchada, in the Battle of Brian (Clontarf) fell, as a wolf-dog pursuing the Danes." He is usually called Teige Catha Bhriain" and from him the McTigues are descended.

Teige was succeeded by Conor who was slain by the men of Teffia in 1030. Next came his son Conor followed by "Teige the Silent." Teige's son Diarmaid then became Lord of Hy-Maine and was succeeded by Conor Moenmuighe, known as "Conor of the Battle" who built O'Kelly's Church at Clonmacnoise in 1167. He built twelve churches in his territory of Moenmuighe and is said to have presented 365 chalices to the Church. An old poem says he reigned for forty years.

The Annals of the Four Masters record his death in battle when Conor Moenmoy O'Conor, son of King Roderick, triumphed over him. Among the dead were Conor O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Maine, and his son Teige Tailltenn, and his brother Diarmaid.

LAST KING

There is some confusion regarding the next chieftain who also was named Teige, probably a brother of Conor, and who was king of Hy Maine until 1203. O'Farrell's "Linea Antigua" says "he was the last of the name to be styled King of Hy-Maine, that title being abrogated by the English invasion and from his

downwards the chief of the family was only called O'Kelly and Lord of Hy-Maine.

Donal Mór O'Kelly, son of Teige Tailtean, succeeded in 1203 and his death is recorded in 1224. The Annals also record that his brother Murchadh had been slain by Conor Moenmoy O'Connor in 1186.

Donal married Duveola, daughter of Donal Mór O'Brien, King of Munster. His third son founded the family of Conmaicne Eoghain in the Barony of Clonmacnowen in East Galway from which sprang the sept of the Owens, McKeowns and Johnsons. From his youngest son Diarmaid, is descended the sept of Mac Eochaidh or Keoghs of Moy Finn who were possessed of the entire parish of Taughmaconnell in East Galway.

Conor, son of Donal, ruled until 1245 and his death is recorded in 1268. His brother, Thomas, Bishop of Clonfert, died in 1263. Conor was married three times, firstly to the daughter of Heynes by whom he had two sons, Donal, ancestor of the O'Kellys of Ballagallda and Murcadh. By his second wife , Duveola O'Loughlin of the Burren, he had Donal Muimhneach ("Munsterman" because he was fostered by the O'Loughlins). His third wife was Eadaoin, daughter of McNamara of Co. Clare.

Donal who succeeded to the title abdicated in favour of his brother Murchadh. Next came Donncadh Muimhneach who in 1307 according to the Annals of Clonmacnoise, "killed all the English in Roscommon where Philip Montyre, John Montyre, and Mathew Drew and seventy other persons were taken and killed."

Donal died that same year and the Annals call him "a very bountiful man and a common housekeeper for all Ireland in general." His son Teige, also died in 1307, probably from wounds received in the battle with the English. Conor succeeded and was slain at Fassa Coille in 1318 being succeeded by his brother Gilbert, who died in 1322.

PERIOD OF STRIFE

A great period of strife now came upon the O'Kellys for "Turloc O'Connor, King of Connacht, granted the principality, name, and chief rule of the O'Kellys to Teige, son of Teige of the Battle (of Athenry in 1316)

and banished William (Boy), son of Donchadh Muimneach, whom all followed in pursuit. He returned upon them and killed Donchadh and took Teige prisoner, he being hurt previously from which hurt Teige died," and so in 1340, William Boy O'Kelly, though only the eighth son of Donnchadh Muimneach, became Lord of Hy-Many.

In 1343 the Berminghams and the de Burgos invaded his territory and slew his son Conall Cearbhach and eleven other sons of the chieftains. He must have ejected these intruders for in 1351 he invited " all the Irish poets, brehons, bards, harpers, gamesters, and jesters to his castle at Galey near Knockcroghery which he had just completed for a Christmas holiday and entertained them so well "as everyone was well pleased and extolled William for his bounty."

In the year 1353 he founded and endowed Kilconnell Abbey and having handed over the Chieftaincy to his son Maelseachlainn in 1375, died penitently in 1381.

Maelseachlainn also had trouble with the O'Connors and in 1375 Rory O'Connor, described as King of Connacht , defeated him in battle. Two years later the O'Kellys, in alliance with MacWilliam Burke were again defeated by O'Connor, and this time in Roscommon. The Annals record that Maelseachlainn

died in A.D. 1401 and that Conor Anabaid, his son assumed the Lordship of Hy-Many. Maelseachlainn (Malachy) and his wife Finola are buried in the choir of the Abbey of Knockmoy where their monument is still seen. [This is not correct. Monument was removed and not returned. J.M.K.].

HAD PEACE.

In later years he had peace in his territory for he took Finola, as his second wife, daughter of his old enemy, Turloc O'Connor and she outlived him by two years. By her he had Donnchadh (fourth son), ancestor of the O'Kellys of Mullaghmore and Gallagh and William ancestor of the O'Kellys of Aughrim and Callow. Conor Anabaid died in 1403 and was buried in the Abbey of St. John the Baptist at Randoon. He was succeeded by his brother Brian, whose mother was a de Burgo, who turn was succeeded by Teige Mór (son

of Finola O'Connor) who died in 1410 and was succeeded by his brother Donnchadh who ruled for fourteen years and was slain by an arrow shot by one of the sons of his brother, William, who rebelled against him.

From Donnchadh's death in 1424 until 1467 a great contention existed between the sons of William (ancestor of the house of Aughrim) and the sons of Donnchadh (ancestor of the house of Gallagh and Mullaghmore).

Hugh, who was ancestor of the house of Athleague, ruled until 1467 and was buried in Athlone. He married first the daughter of McDermott of Moylurg by whom he had William of Athleague and Donnchadh of Lecan. He married secondly, Bennumhan ny Connor by whom he had Maelseachlainn of Feadha in the Barony of Athlone and became Chief of Hy-Many in 1487 and Edmond, according to O'Farrell, was the 37th chieftain. The Annals of the Four Masters records that in 1467 William, son of Hugh, became chieftain and his death took place in 1467, when his son Hugh took over only to be slain by the descendants of Donnchadh in 1469. He is noted by the Annals as "the most eminent man in Ireland for hospitality."

LOST POWER

Internal strife weakened the O'Kellys, until O'Connor called in Garrett, Earl of Kildare and Lord Deputy, to help subdue them in 1499. Garrett captured their castle at Athleague and drove the rivals across the Suck. In 1501, however, Malachy O'Kelly with the aid of the MacWilliam Burkes, crushed his rivals and assumed the chieftaincy.

From that onward they lost power to the de Burgos and there is no further mention of them as Lords of Hy-Many though the various branches of the family continued wealthy until the time of Cromwell when many of them were dispossessed.

Ten of the O'Kellys were attainted in 1642, but they seem to be mainly of the Leinster Kellys while the Act of Settlement provided that Colonel John Kelly of Scrine (Castlekelly) should be restored to his estates. While Colonel Charles of Scrine received the "Royal Gratitude" from Charles the Second on his restoration.

In 1686John Kelly of Clonlyon, brother of Colonel Charles was Sheriff of Galway. In King James's Army history, Kelly held the rank of officer in Luttrell's Horse, in Dongan's Dragoons, in the O'Neill's Dragoons and in the infantry regiment of Lords Bellew, Boffin, Clanrickard, Slane and Galway as well as the regiments of Sir Maurice Eustace, Colonel O'Gara, Sir Michael Creagh and Howard Oxburg. A

Lieutenant Kelly was killed at the Siege of Derry and Major Kelly's bravery was conspicuous at the Battle of Aughrim.

ATTAINTED

Twenty-one of the name were attainted in 1691 and at the Court of Claims in 1700, Timothy Kelly, John Kelly, William Kelly, Francis Kelly, Margaret Kelly, Denis Kelly, Hugh Kelly, Bryan Kelly and Mary Kelly (alias Donnellan) all had their claims for their paternal estates in Roscommon and Galway forfeited through rebellion, disallowed. It is recorded that Edmund Kelly; John son of Daniel Kelly; Hugh Kelly, a minor; Bryan Kelly were allowed claims in the same counties.

During the Williamite War, a Colonel Charles Kelly was captured near Boyle and the horse of Captain Denis Kelly was shot from under him at Aughrim.

Lieut. Col. John Kelly, captured on Boffin was pardoned and restored his estates to which he retired and here Col. Charles Kelly wrote the authoritive "Excidium Macariae," a history of the war.

In 1722, Captain Denis, his son, under suspicion of plotting to restore the Stuarts, was imprisoned in the Tower of London but he was later released. His son Thomas died in 1704, and when Captain Denis died in 1740, the male line of Castlekelly became extinct.

The O'Kellys of Gallagh is one of the few in Ireland who can claim to be "Chief of the Name." He is styled 'The O'Kelly.'

FAMOUS O'KELLYS

Other famous people of the O'Kelly who owned "Eclipse," one of England's most famous horses; while James O'Kelly, a noted war correspondent, was a Nationalist M.P. with Parnell. Seamus O'Kelly (1881-1918) whose plays, stories and poems were popular in the early part of the century, hailed from Loughrea.

In America Eugene Kelly, a wealthy banker and philanthropist and a strong upholder of Irish freedom, and Michael Kelly a noted baseball player both died in 1894. Colonel Patrick Kelly was commander of the Confederates Irish Brigade at the Battle of Gettysburg in the American Civil War.

In the Rebellion of 1798 John Kelly "The Boy from Killane," was one of Wexford's most resolute leaders while the Rev. David Kelly of Ballycroy rendered good service to the insurgents in Co. Mayo.

The poems of Eva Kelly, "Eva of the Nation," that patriotic Galway girl, helped to bring about the rebellion of 1848, while in the Rising of 1867 we notice Edward Kelly who was one of Peter Crowley's companions in that last running fight when the heroic Crowley was killed. Edward was afterwards sentenced to death but was transported instead.

It was Colonel Thomas J. Kelly, A Mountbellew man who planned and executed the rescue of James Stephens, the Fenian head from Richmond. Later he was arrested in Manchester and for their part in his own rescue Allen, Larkin and O'Brien died on the scaffold. Later Colonel Kelly became Deputy Central Organiser of the Central Republic.

John Tarpey Kelly, born in 1864, was a patriotic poet and ballad writer and a contributor to many national papers. Rev. John Kelly was born in England in 1850, wrote many hymns and translated others from German. John Kelly a London barrister who died in 1751, was a well-known playwright; while another John Kelly of Westmeath , died in 1875, was a popular poet and ballad writer; yet a third John Kelly of Belfast wrote many excellent songs. Peter Kelly, a Dublin barrister, who died in 1863 wrote many books and tragic plays on Irish subjects; Rev. Thomas Kelly, a Dublin Protestant clergyman, son of Thomas Kelly of the Court of Common Pleas, wrote a series of psalms and hymns.

Charles Walter Kelly, born in Dublin, c. 1830 was a poet as was Eleanor J. Kelly of London, died c. 1900.Hugh Kelly, born in Dublin, was a famous journalist, essayist, and dramatist in London where he died in 1777. The Rev. William J. Kelly, S.J., was well known Dublin dramatist, writer and poet of the latter part

of the 19th century and there are many lesser known writers of the name.

In Australia the Kelly gang, of Irish descent, achieved a melancholy fame.
Princess Grace, wife of Prince Rainier of Monaco, and former President of Ireland, Mr. Sean T. O'Kelly are two notable living members of this great clan.

O'KELLY CASTLES IN COUNTY GALWAY

Few families in Ireland built as many castles as the O'Kellys. While all traces of some have vanished the majority still stand in majestic ruin to remind us of their great builders.

The following are the castles whose names may, in some cases, not be recognised: Aughrim, Lisdalone, Coolowe (Barony of Killian) and the five castles of Screen or Castle Kelly, Knockcroghery, Kiltullagh, Fiddane, and Cloneoran in the Barony of Tiaquin, together with Tiaquin Castle itself. Clonlyon, Gallagh, Gallen, Monivea, Garbally, Mullaghmore in Mountbellew, Caladh, Fohenagh, Moylough, Clonbrock, Clogher, Attyknockan, Corrymore, Belaforan, Bellagallda, Ballinamore, Deynan, Tuath Cleirigh, Castlegar, Moat, Killvan, Beallagh, Beagh, Ballinasloe (but not Dunlo Castle, Ballinasloe), Annaghbeg, Clonkeen, Tristan, Claddagh and Lavally (these two near Dunmore), Clooncuill (near Tuam),Bearnadearg and Clonieran.

[I am grateful to Michael F. Kelly "Kelly Oysters", of Tyrone, Kilcolgan, Co. Galway who had the above on his file and allowed me to copy same].

6. Jocelyn Mary Kelly was born before 1944. She is the daughter of Arthur George Kelly.[1] She married Michael James Ward, son of James Palmer Ward and Yvonne Lockington Flood, on 10 September 1959.[1]
From 10 September 1959, her married name became Ward.[1]
Children of Jocelyn Mary Kelly and Michael James Ward

- Jeremy Charles Arthur James Ward b. 4 Dec 1960, d. 1983[1]
- Alexandra Rowena Ward b. 27 Jun 1963[1]

Jocelyn Mary Kelly was born before 1944. She is the daughter of Arthur George Kelly.[1] She married Michael James Ward, son of James Palmer Ward and Yvonne Lockington Flood, on 10 September 1959.[1]
From 10 September 1959, her married name became Ward.[1]
Children of Jocelyn Mary Kelly and Michael James Ward

- Jeremy Charles Arthur James Ward b. 4 Dec 1960, d. 1983[1]
- Alexandra Rowena Ward b. 27 Jun 1963[1]

Arthur George Kelly was born before 1928.
Arthur George Kelly lived at Athlone, Ireland.[1]
Child of Arthur George Kelly.

7.
Joseph James Kelly (1897-1963). Mayor of Buffalo, was born in Buffalo on July 5, 1897, the son of James W. Kelly, a local Democratic politician, and life-time West Side resident. His father was the founder of the American Body Company, which manufactured automobile bodies for the Thomas and Pierce-Arrow cars. He was also one of the original advocates of a bridge across the Niagara River to Canada. In addition, he was the Democratic boss of the West Side.
Kelly attended parochial schools, Annunciation High School and St. Joseph's Collegiate Institute, graduating around 1914 or 1915.
His father was a personal friend of Mayor's J. N. Adam and Louis Fuhrmann Together with his father, they made many trips to Mayor Adam 's office. At one of these meetings, Adam asked the young Kelly: "Well, young fellow, do you want to be mayor some day?"
Kelly replied, "No, sir. I want to be a policeman."
"My father was really grand to me. He used to take me all over the city with him and introduce me to the political leaders. One of my earliest recollections is of Dad driving a horse and carriage during the celebration of Mayor Adam 's election.
"As I grew up and began to take a real interest in politics, my father explained the ins and outs,

and he certainly knew them. From him, I got my liking for politics and for meeting people."
He served with a training unit in World War I He then took a pre-legal course at Manhattan College in New York for about one year.
He then entered the University of Buffalo Law School, graduating in 1920. He was elected president of the Law School Class of 1921. The 1921 yearbook had the following statement under his picture:
"Meet Buffalo 's future mayor. Joe, when you are elected mayor, do not forget your starving classmates who elected you president in 1921."
He was admitted to the bar and joined the law firm of Locke, Babcock, Spratt and Hollister that same year, as a clerk.
In 1924, Kelly formed a partnership with Robert E. Miller, which lasted until 1931.
In 1931, District Attorney Walter C. Newcomb asked him to be an assistant district attorney. He spent the next two years as a trial lawyer.
Kelly was endorsed by the Democratic party in 1933 for City Court.
"I never asked for the job. But I thought a lot of (City Court Judge) Harry Zimmer, who was to be my running mate, and I decided to make a try for it."
One of his opponents during the primary was Judge Hillery, also one of Mr. Newcomb's assistants. One of Kelly's campaign ideas included the establishing of a cafeteria court.
"To attempt to see a court like that established is my major hobby, besides trying to intercede with the mayor on behalf of job-seekers. I think a 'cafeteria' court is the only modern and sensible method of handling trivial traffic violators. The system seems to work in other cities.
"I'm sure it would appeal to the fair sex. I've noticed time and again how women drivers hate to appear in court!"
He also said that he thought the depression resulted in more work for the Domestic Relations court than ever before. Lack of employment played a large part in these problems.
"Because of the terrible conditions of the past few years, the judges take into consideration the fact that many people hauled before the court today would never be there in boom times.
"I don't think there are as many liquor violations as there used to be when I was in the district attorney's office. That's probably because repeal liquor is better and doesn't affect persons half as violently as the old moonshine."
Kelly won the nomination by 10,000 votes and went on to win the election to City Court.
"When I was elected I studied 'cafeteria courts' in the few cities where it had been tried and then made the recommendation to the Council. It was referred to the legislation committee, which turned it down at first.
"The chief objection seemed to be that 'cafeteria court' abolished the actual appearance in court.
"I asked for a re-hearing and this time, among other things, I explained that many good drivers get summonses and that their appearances do them more harm in time lost than they do in lessons gained."
It was subsequently passed by the Common Council
"In City Court, I was also a great believer in probation. Probation has been strongly criticized, but the public hears about the one bad case and not about the 99 good ones.
"I believe in probation because I know that our experienced probation officers have a great influence for good on the young person's mind. Many, many youngsters have been saved from the stigma of going to jail and have gone straight on probation."
Kelly was approached by some Democrats to run for mayor in 1937, but he wanted to stay on the bench.
In 1940 he was once again brought to the forefront. Democratic County Chairman Paul E. Fitzpatrick conducted a postcard poll of the 876 committeemen in the city. Although the results were never released, it was generally known that Judge's Hillery and Kelly received the most votes.
Hillery refused to run and threw his support behind Kelly. With three other candidates running, the executive committee endorsed Kelly, who was the best candidate, with fewest weaknesses.
Judge Hillery was a loyal Kelly supporter and is credited with getting union support. C. V. "Mike" Curry, a veteran newsman, drew up most of Kelly's platform.
The primaries were held on September 16, 1941. Kelly defeated former Mayor Frank Schwab, who was running as an independent, 22,983 to 12,983. William P. Fisher won the Republican nomination by defeating Schwab who was also running on the Republican ticket, and Judge Patrick J. Keeler and George Weckerle, 22,646 to 8,795 to 4,708 to 3,919.

Days before the election he stated: "It's getting so that when I see three people gathered together I want to make a speech."

LIFE AS A MAYOR

The election was held on November 5, 1941. Though a close race, Kelly defeated William Fisher 101,176 to 96,982, with 4,901 blank votes. Kelly received 7,189 votes from his endorsement by the American Labor Party, and the rest were on the Democratic line.

On December 31, 1941 Kelly took the oath of office, so the city would not be without a mayor from midnight until his inauguration the next day.

Mayor Kelly delivered his Inaugural Address before the Common Council on January 1, 1942. It was broadcast by WBEN radio

"Members of the Common Council , Fellow Citizens:

"I stand here today as the elected chief executive of one of the most vital defence centres in this entire war-torn world.

"I fully realize I face the hardest task any mayor of this cosmopolitan and industrial city ever faced.

"My fellow citizens have placed a grave responsibility upon me. I accept that responsibility.

"I was elected to lead. I shall lead.

"National defence is our first duty. Buffalo must not lag.

"We are fighting for our lives, our freedom, and our right to pursue happiness. It is going to be a long, hard fight. Buffalo is playing a major role in the devastating struggle and will play a major role in achieving a certain victory.

"It is apparent, therefore, that defence of this vital area transcends every other immediate municipal problem.

"The efforts of the Buffalo Defence Council loom large in our daily lives. The council now is under the direction of able, patriotic citizens. They have done an excellent job. At my request, they have agreed to carry on.

"I do think, however, that the efforts of the various defence units along the Niagara Frontier should be coordinated. Certainly, power and industry along the Frontier are so co-related that a coordinated defence set-up will prove far more practical than several independent operating units.

"It is my belief that such a set-up should be headed by an efficient, well paid coordinator.

"I will always be mindful of the fact that ours is a one-for-all and all-for-one effort, regardless of party, race, creed or colour.

"I also pledge I will do all I can to further cement the friendly relations as existing between industry and labour in the Buffalo area. The two groups have speeded defence in the area and have set an example that has been praised in many other sections of the country.

"So much for defence.

"I now turn to my appointments and to my campaign pledges.

"I am a firm believer in the two-party system of government, and in party responsibility.

"I was elected as a Democrat. With some exceptions I have named Democrats to office.

"I accept full responsibility for my appointments. I, in turn, am answerable for those appointments to the citizens of Buffalo

"I now turn to the Democratic platform on which I sought office. I still stand on that document in its entirety.

"It is my hope that the desired low tax rate will be achieved during the trying post-war period when it will be most appreciated.

"I pledge to work for a competent city planning group with power to plan and effect, consistent with the powers of the Council, a long-range program of city development. The power of appointment should be vested in the chief executive.

"The board, in turn, should be given power to appoint a planning director.

"The street railway company is reaping a golden harvest of tokens because of the industrial boom. A still further increase in business is in sight as a result of private car tire and gasoline restrictions. There seems to be no good financial reason why the railway company cannot put the reduced student fare into operation without court action. I can conceive of no better good-will move on the part of the company.

"I pledged I would join in the effort to enact a plan to reduce the killing and maiming of our children and adults on the city streets and to smooth out and facilitate the movement of traffic. I further pledged to cooperate in every consistent way with the recently appointed traffic engineer. I renew that pledge.

"I will act immediately on any remedial traffic legislation presented for my signature.
"I endorse the program of the State and Municipal Civil Service Commissions to put Civil Service on a merit basis. I renew that endorsement.
"I renew that pledge to join in the true fight for improvements in bus and trolley service and for the removal of used tracks.
"I will fight to obtain for Buffalo all possible funds from the Federal Government. If I learn there is money available, I will be in Washington seeking Buffalo 's share.
"I urge you to join me in establishing Buffalo as a municipality ready and willing to cooperate at all times with federal officials. I believe such cooperation will pay dividends in those post-war days when we are seeking federal funds to carry out our comprehensive plan for waterfront development and other civic improvements.
"I reiterate my promise to work (for a) program to take up the slack in industry in the post-war era. This great industrial centre is bound to be affected greatly.
"I will approve any legislation designed to dovetail the efforts of the Buffalo Defence Council with those of federal agencies, particularly legislation conceived to prevent abnormal increases in food and rent prices.
"I am neither a financial wizard, nor a figure juggler. I probably will not get as much credit for my attempt to strengthen the city's financial position as I would if I produced a low tax levy, even if that levy was to be produced through legerdemain.
"I will cheerfully leave the low tax levy to my successor or to his successor.
"If I can leave office, knowing I have done an honest job -
"If I can leave office knowing I have played a part in making the streets safe for our children -
"If I can leave knowing I have accomplished much of what I started out to do -
"If I can leave knowing that it was during my administration that Buffalo -made planes and Buffalo -made weapons played the leading role in avenging Pearl Harbour, Wake and Guam -
"If I can leave office knowing that the reign of tyranny has been brought to an end and church bells once again are tolling "Peace on earth, good will toward men" -
"Then I will be a supremely happy man."
"Simplicity" marked the ceremony in the Mayor's office that followed the speech. Kelly felt "that the seriousness of the times does not call for any frills."
Mayor Kelly submitted his second Annual Message to the Common Council on January 5, 1943, which was read by the city clerk.
"On this, the first meeting of Your Honourable Body for the New Year, 1943, I desire to give account of my stewardship as Mayor of this community.
"The thought uppermost in all of our minds, I am sure, has been the proper handling of all public business in such a manner as would reflect credit upon this city, in this our first year of war.
"At the time when I took office a year ago, it will be recalled, this present War had just started and there existed in this City a Defence Council which was composed of very able and patriotic men, citizens of all parties. ...This Defence Council was abolished and pursuant to the power vested in me by the state War Acts of 1942, I appointed a War Council headed by one of our most distinguished citizens and composed of leading representatives of all parties and activities in this City.
"I want to commend this War Council and all its various committees for the splendid work performed by them. Its task has been tremendous and the work that has been accomplished by it and its thousands of volunteers makes Buffalo stand out as one of the leading cities in this country.
"The wonderful manner in which all city departments have cooperated in the civilian-protection work has surpassed my fondest expectations and has convinced me that a Mayor who, in peace-time is the head of his government, would be shirking his responsibility if, during a period of war, he placed that responsibility upon some other individual.
"I want to express my thanks and the thanks, I know, of the people of this Community, to the many thousands of air raid wardens, auxiliary police and auxiliary firemen, and the many other volunteer agencies.
"These unsung heroes of the home front are performing an outstanding patriotic service in this fight for human rights and democracy.
"I am also assured that complete plans are being formulated by our Planning Commission for the post war reconstruction period. When victory comes we must be ready to proceed with public work in order that the evils of the transition period which we experienced after the last War shall

not again be visited upon us.
"This year witnessed an extension of the merit system to include over 90 percent of all employees of the City of Buffalo
"I would have liked to have been able to recommend...some adjustment...to meet the mounting cost of living, but you know as well as I know that the city is at the present time without funds to provide this extra compensation, even though we agree on the worthiness and merit of it.
"I felt and I feel now that the task is ours and is not one that through liberal refunding of bonds should be placed upon the next generation.
"Because of this record-breaking debt-payment, the budget which I submitted...last year carried the highest tax rate ever known to the City of Buffalo , yet the amount set aside in the budget for the operation of government was 81 cents less than during the previous year.
"By meeting the (debt) problem courageously, we have increased our debt margin $6,000,000 net, despite the loss of $1,000,000 due to a decline in the average assessed valuation.
"To you the members of the Common Council , I want to express my appreciation for your thorough-going and full cooperation in the performance of the duties imposed upon us both by the necessities of the war."
One of the war measures that was adopted during 1943 was the reduction in newsprint. Newspapers were only allowed to print a limited number of copies and were limited on the number of pages. This made for a reduced number of copies, and shorter stories in the press.
Kelly was appointed by President Roosevelt as state chairman of the National Infantile Paralysis fund drive in 1943.
Mayor Kelly delivered his third Annual Message to the Council on January 4, 1944.
"We have now passed through two years of war and a number of the problems which we anticipated did not occur; those which confronted us daily were met, I think successfully, through the earnest cooperation of your honourable body and this office.
"As was said many years ago by one of our forefathers: 'Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty,' and until the enemy has been completely routed, we must maintain our guards and not allow over-optimism to make us careless. I assure you and the people of this city that as far as lies within my power there will be no letup in the activities of either the War Council or the Buffalo Office of Civilian Protection.
"It is very difficult in these critical times to make any specific recommendations for the future guidance of our city. But I cannot stress too strongly the need for a definite plan to convert our municipality from a war-time to a peacetime basis.
"It is reported that more than 100,000 persons are employed in our airplane and kindred industries alone.
"Our city is known today as the greatest manufacturer of fighting planes in the world. This is something of a hollow boast unless we are prepared to take advantage of our present positions and make Buffalo the world centre of airplane production in time of peace.
"I earnestly recommend, therefore, that Your Honourable Body give serious thought to the possibility of obtaining Government assistance in converting our big airplane plants to peacetime uses.
"One of the major problems that confronted us last year, and still confronts us, is the maintenance of the health of the people of this community.
"The growth of the city has been accompanied with a serious increase in the number of certain communicable diseases.
"About a month ago, I exercised the power vested in me by statute and appointed an Advisory Board of Health.
"During the past few years, great numbers of Negroes have come to live and work in Buffalo At the present time our Negro population is approximately 30,000.
"In addition to appointing members of the Negro race to office, I have also appointed a committee on community relations.
"The increasing number of crimes among the youth of our city is a matter of grave concern. Buffalo has been specially favoured in that juvenile delinquency , while presenting a problem, is not as serious here as it is in other war industrial areas. In order to prevent this problem from becoming greater, I recommend...that consideration be given to the change of the present ordinances so that more policewomen may be appointed.
"The plan for the absorption of the duties of vacant positions by employees similarly engaged, and the elimination of unnecessary positions...continues to pay substantial dividends in savings to

the taxpayers. To date over 1,000 positions are unfilled, temporarily or permanently, at an annual saving of well over $1,000,000.
"I again wish to impress on you the necessity of positive action in regard to the wartime bonus for city employees.
"I am frank to state that, in my opinion, there is danger of an over emphasis of public works as a solution to possible post-war employment.
"I am happy to report that we are making substantial and satisfactory progress in our policy of debt reduction.
"Some time ago I recommended to Your Honourable Body that our airport should be sold or turned over to the United States Army. I do not, and did not feel that the city was justified in spending the great sums of our Buffalo taxpayers' money which were annually expended for maintenance of this airport
"It is therefore a great satisfaction to report that these negotiations are being successfully completed and that the city will be relieved of the great burden of snow and ice removal for the airport
"I have recently been advised by the president of the International Railway Company that the Office of Defence Transportation has requested plans to be filed which would show a ten, twenty and thirty per cent cut in service of the I. R. C. in the city of Buffalo
"Your Honourable Body will recall that a serious curtailment of service was made by the I.R.C. within the last year.
"I protested personally this cut with Mr. Joseph B. Eastman, head of the O.D.T.
"I have written again to Mr. Eastman calling his attention to our situation in a critical war area and requested that no further cuts be made by the federal government in the service rendered by the I.R.C., but that, if possible, full service be restored.
"The increasing number of traffic fatalities in this city is indeed alarming. According to the latest available figures, there has been a substantial decrease in the number of accidents but a startling increase in the number of fatalities."
On June 9, 1944 State Democratic leaders were considering Kelly as a successor to resigned Chairman James A. Farley. There was a strong movement for a person from the heavily Republican area of Western New York.
When the person was chosen after July 11, Kelly was not the one.
January 2, 1945 brought to Buffalo what was termed the worst storm in the city's history. "Winds of gale proportions gathered up steadily-falling snow to form a virtually impenetrable cloud, and disrupt all traffic and transportation."
On January 9, 1945, Mayor Kelly delivered the final Annual Message of his term.
"...In all matters pertaining to the war effort I must state that both the executive and the legislative departments have fully cooperated and demonstrated the great rule of American democracy, that in periods of emergency the People act together regardless of partisanship.
"The loyalty and patriotism of the people of this city have been demonstrated conclusively in the productivity of our factories, the labour of our inhabitants and the investments in War Bonds.
"The City of Buffalo stands out as one of the leading cities in the country in the production of war materials.
"In times of stress similar to that which we are experiencing in this most terrible of all wars, it is difficult if not impossible to forecast plans for the future development of our community.
"I have appointed and there is functioning a committee on post war activities. With the cooperation of Your Honourable Body plans are now being made which we trust will result in the employment of thousands upon the termination of this awful conflict.
"We must emphasize projects which will increase the efficiency and the effectiveness of the municipal plant and give impetus to the economic life of the community and the full development of the natural potentialities of this area. I have in mind those projects that will accelerate the movement of traffic, for example, a comprehensive and mature plan for the widening and extension of streets, modernization of facilities for the collection of ashes and garbage, the removal of snow and cleaning and lighting of our streets and public places.
"During these chaotic and trying times the Municipal Airport has been and is one governmental function almost completely in the war effort.
"I note that the efforts of this city through all its various branches and activities to prevent the passage of the St. Lawrence Seaway Development in the United States Senate, have prevailed and that so far the future of Buffalo as the greatest inland port of the world will again be

maintained. ...We must constantly and continuously bend all our efforts to prevent what we in Buffalo consider the destruction of our city.
"...The Governor of this State in his annual message to the Legislature expresses approval of the St. Lawrence Seaway , in direct contrast to the position taken by Your Honourable Body, myself and the entire business interests of the Niagara Frontier.
"The poliomyelitis epidemic which gripped the city during the summer was indeed deplorable. ...Everything is being done that can possibly be done to study the probable causes and to prevent a recurrence of this epidemic.
"The year just ended brought about a marked decrease in automobile accidents. Seventeen of these fatalities involved pedestrians over the age of 70, while an additional 11 involved pedestrians between the ages of 61 and 70.
"I am deeply disturbed by the recommendation of the Governor...that the tremendous surplus now accruing to the State from excessive revenues be frozen in its entirety into a fund for post-war construction of State roads and State buildings, including cultural institutions. This means that the tremendous surplus of $313,000,000 will not be available to the people of this State until after the war is over.
"I note, however, that the Governor in his message to the State Legislature recommends an increase in salaries to all the State employees. This I think is a highly commendable recommendation, and I demand in behalf of the people of this city that the opportunity be provided Your Honourable Body and myself to raise the salaries of the city employees of Buffalo to a level consistent with the present high living costs.
"This can be done providing a portion of the tremendous surplus is divided in some equitable manner...among the various cities in this state.
"There were five tin can collections during the year...we gathered more than 868 tons of waste tin, enabling us to ship 75 carloads to de-tinning plants for salvage.
"There were three waste paper collections, in which we gathered more than 1,600 tons of waste paper, and there was one clothing collection which netted thousands of usable garments for the relief of the impoverished and war-stricken needy in the combat areas.
"The city government participated actively in every war bond campaign. ...During the three war loan campaigns of the calendar year 1944, more than $313,000,000 was raised against a quota of approximately $265,000,000.
"At the close of the year 1944, a total of 737 city employees were in military service, of which 10 have made the supreme sacrifice.
"During the past three years I feel that we have achieved much of importance. It has been possible to provide slight salary adjustments for city employees.
"The city as a whole is in the full flush of a war time prosperity. Payrolls in industry have increased tremendously and unemployment is at a minimum. ...Buffalo has made a tremendous contribution to the war effort. However, we must be ever alert to the problems which will arise with the advent of peace. We must be prepared to do our full share in the assimilation of the service men and women of Buffalo back into the peace time economy.
"...If some of us have at times been too complacent, the bitter experiences on the battlefronts in Europe during the last few weeks should serve to make us all realize that the war is not yet over.
"May the New Year herald a World at Peace."
On May 7, 1945 Germany surrendered to the Allies.
On August 6, 1945 the first atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, Japan. Three days later the last atomic bomb was dropped, this time on Nagasaki, Japan. On August 14, Japan surrendered to the Allies, ending World War II The peace treaty was signed on September 2 aboard the battleship Missouri.
Mayor Kelly wrote what was probably the most important piece of his term, on August 11, 1945.
"PROCLAMATION
"WHEREAS the surrender of Japan has brought World War II to a victorious conclusion for America and her brave Allies, and
"WHEREAS we have once again proved ourselves great in war, and the power, not only of our arms but of a just cause, has triumphed over the forces of evil, and
"WHEREAS because of this victory we, and our Allies, are now charged with the stern responsibility of maintaining world peace, and
"WHEREAS, this is our duty, not alone to the brave men and women who have given their lives, but also to civilization as a whole,

"NOW, THEREFORE, I JOSEPH J. KELLY, Mayor of Buffalo , do hereby respectfully urge all the citizens of this city to unite in prayerful Thanksgiving for Almighty God's blessings and beseech His continued guidance.
"Joseph J. Kelly , Mayor."
Mayor Kelly made his last annual Christmas message on December 22, 1945, discussing his four years in office.
"As I wish you all a Merry Christmas, I also desire to say good-bye as your mayor for four years. My term will end in a week and I can assure you I shall relinquish my duties as your chief executive with regret. As I look back, the one thing that keeps coming to my mind is the friendly cooperation shown by Buffalonians toward my department heads and myself.
"Except for the fact that extensive repairs, which could not be made during the war, now must be made to city buildings and equipment, the incoming mayor will find the city government in excellent shape. I am sure Mr. Dowd will bring to his duties a seriousness of purpose and I ask that he receive from all Buffalonians the same cooperation I had. Our chief aim should be to build a better city.
"This is the first Christmas of peace in five years. It will be a Christmas of great rejoicing to thousands of families reunited for the first time since September, 1940. We are happy for these families, but, at the same time, we extend heartfelt sympathies to the families of those young people who did not return or who returned with injuries.
"This month has been the busiest in my administration," he stated, since he was finishing many last minute details.
His biggest accomplishment was cutting the city's bonded indebtedness by over $38 million. He was thankful that he did not receive many job seekers. There were few jobless with the war plants in operation. Two activities which kept much of his off work hours busy was the selling of bonds and civilian defence measures. He even gave demonstrations in fire fighting to volunteer fire men.
Mayor Kelly wasn't too sure what he would do when his term expired. "I'm a lawyer by profession, so I suppose I'll open a law office
"When I leave the mayor's office, it will be with genuine regret. These have been four great years. There was a lot of hard work - and long hours - especially during the war. But I enjoyed every minute of it. I'm very happy to have had the honour of serving my hometown as mayor. And I really am sorry that I have to leave the office."
Being a mayor during wartime brought about special duties. "For instance, I had to greet personally, war heroes, screen stars, visiting royalty and distinguished visitors from all parts of the world. There were hundreds of them. I can't even remember them all - there were big shots and little shots."
After his term ended he returned to private life.

PERSONAL LIFE

At the time of his inauguration, Kelly was not married. During his term he "couldn't find the time" for marriage. But on March 7, 1949 he married Laura Campbell Stephenson in Niagara Falls. They had no children. The Kelly's lived at 152 Albany Street on the city's West Side.
On July 6, 1948 former Judge Kelly formally announced the opening of a law practice with offices at 708 - 710 Morgan Building, at Niagara and Pearl Streets. With a group of investors they purchased the building and he was to serve as its general manager.
Kelly was employed by the Office of Price Stabilization in 1950, as a legal consultant. The following year, he was hired as a regular staff attorney-advisor specializing in interpretations. In 1952 he was assigned to temporary congressional liaison work.
He served as the local chairman of the Harriman-for-Governor campaign in 1954.
Because of his campaign work, Kelly was sworn in as deputy state comptroller on January 5, 1955. In that position he was in charge of municipal affairs under Comptroller Arthur Levitt. At this juncture, he moved to Albany, New York.
In 1955, Kelly sold the Morgan Building to a Rochester group headed by Robert Campagna.
On January 4, 1963, Kelly resigned his post as deputy state comptroller, citing poor health as a reason. When the Kelly's returned to Buffalo , they lived at 132 Lexington Avenue, the home of Mrs. Kelly's parents.
Judge Kelly was a member of the Knights of Columbus, Elks, Eagles, Knights of Equity, Buffalo Athletic Club , the Variety Club, Cherry Hill Country Club in Ontario, where he had a summer home, and the South Buffalo post of the American Legion. He was also a former member of the Erie County and New York State Bar Association's.

On Sunday, July 6, 1963 Joseph Kelly died in Buffalo General Hospital , after a short illness. Current Mayor, Chester Kowal , ordered all city buildings to fly their flags at half-mast on July 7, 1963 in his memory.
Kelly is buried in Holy Cross Cemetery

1964

1. Rev. Gerard Andrew Kelly S.J (-1964)., American Jesuit died, in Kansas City, Mo. August. 2, 1964. He was Professor of Moral Theology at St.. Mary's College, Kansas. Born in Denver, Colorado., Sept. 30, 1902, he entered the Society of Jesus, at Florissant, Mo., in 1920 and obtained his bachelor's and master's degrees in arts at St.. Louis University. He was ordained in 1933 and took a doctorate in theology in the Gregorian University in Rome, in 1937. For over a quarter of a century he taught theology to Jesuit scholastics at St.. Mary's College, Kansas. He had the reputation of making simple complex problems.
He received the Cardinal Spellman award for theology in 1953.
He wrote many books on Theology and religious subjects

2. James Charles Kelly, a Veterinary Student, won eleven international rugby caps as scrum half for Ireland. He played his club rugby for University College, Dublin. In 1962 he was capped for his country against France and Wales. In 1963 he played against France, England, Scotland, Wales and New Zealand and in 1964 he played against England, Scotland, Wales and France. He was 5 ft. 9 ½ ins. and weighed 11stone. 11 lb.

3.

1965

1. Seumas O'Kelly's *Weaver's Grave* was republished by Figgis, Dublin. The foreword was written by Padraic Colum. [See 1918]

2. Colonel Tom Kelly, C.M.G., died on August 10th. He had taken part in World War I and was awarded C.M.G. in 1917. He was mentioned in dispatches. He was a Colonel in the Royal Engineers at the Postal Services and in the Surveyors Dept., General Post Office.

3. General Election held in Ireland.
Sean O'Ceallaigh (F.F.), re-elected in Clare.

4. Rev. George A. Kelly, was appointed a member of the advisory board of the, National Catholic Education of the U.S.A. He was born in New York, in 1916, and was educated at the Catholic University of America, where he obtained an M.A., in 1943, and a Ph.D. in 1946. He was ordained priest in 1942. He was Parish Priest in the Archdiocese of New York, 1945-59. He was made a Monsignor by the Pope in 1964. He was chaplain to the U.S. army and air force 1960-61. He wrote several books on the Catholic Church's views on birth control as well as several other topics.

5. Rev. Michael Kelly (- 1965), died February 22, 1965. He was educated at Carlow College, 1901-05 and was ordained in 1908 for the diocese of Kildare and Leighlin. He was curate at Abbeyleix, Clane, Mountmellick, Hackettstown, Graiguenmanagh and was C.C., in Prosperous 1948-51. He retired in 1951.

6. Dr Maureen Kelly (nee Boland) (- 1965), wife of Dr Thomas Kelly, Junior, Belmullet, County Mayo, died and was buried in Glencastle Cemetery, Belmullet. Both her parents were Primary School Teachers in Glenamoy. She had a brother a priest and a sister married Stephen Glynn, a school teacher. Her parents are buried beside her in Glencastle.

7. John M. Kelly, Jnr. (1919-), was appointed **General Manager of Inter Island Surf Shop, Honolulu.**

He was **born in San Francisco to John Melville who was an artist and Katherine Kelly nee Hartland a sculptress.** He married Marion Anderson an anthropologist in 1943 and they have two daughters Colleen and Kathleen.

He was choral director at Hockaday School, Dalas from 1950 to 1951 before he became Director of Music School at Palama Settlement, Honolulu, Hawaii from 1951 to 1959. He was choral director of the First Methodist Church, Honolulu from 1951 to 1957. He founded and directed the Honolulu Community Chorus in 1953 and continued to direct them until 1960. He became Gleemen of Honolulu, conductor in 1962. His writings include *Folk Songs Hawaii Sings*.

8. Thomas Kelly born 1878, died in **Buffalo, N.Y**. In 1965. He married Caroline Schoenleber about 1899. [K.F.G.F. 11/01]

6. In 1965 there was a strike by Irish farmers, which was spearheaded by Rickard Deacy who was head of the main Irish farmer's organisation. In a final throw of the dice several of the leaders including Dease camped outside the offices of the then Minister of Agriculture, the flamboyant Charlie Haughey. The sight of the farmers sleeping outside on the pavement in very inclement weather and the nightly shots of the spectacle on the television screens of the nation was a source of great embarrassment to the government. An interview with Rickard Deacy was due to be screened on the news on the television. A phone call was made to the head in the newsroom at R.T.E. To "pull" the story. The request was declined. A phone call from **Pierce Kelly head of the news department** R.T.E., was made to the newsroom. He requested that the story be withheld but the man in the newsroom said he would do so only if ordered to. The order was made. The newspapers got the story and made banner headlines of it. Pierce Kelly resigned. [Deacy's wife was the former **Countess Sheila O'Kelly**, originally from Gurtray, Portumna, Co. Galway]

1966

1. Sean T. O'Kelly (1882-1966), retired President of Ireland, died, in Dublin.

Sean T. as he was affectionately known**,** was the eldest son of Samuel O'Kelly a master shoe maker, and his wife Catherine O'Dea. He was born on August 25th. 1882. He attended school at the C.B.S., and later O'Connell's School.

He left school at the age of sixteen to work as a messenger boy in the National Library of Ireland. He spent four years there. The availability to him of so many books enabled him to get an education second to none.

On leaving the library he embarked on a career as a journalist. He wrote many articles on nationalist topics. He joined the Gaelic League and also the Celtic Literary Society. Fellow members at that time were Maude Gonne and Arthur Griffith. Sean T. became editor of the Claidheamh Soluis (The Sword of Life). This was a newspaper devoted to the revival of the Irish language. He had been elected to Dublin City Council in 1906, a seat that he was to hold until 1932.

In 1913, he was a founder member of Sinn Fein Volunteers. In 1915 he became general secretary of the Gaelic League. In the 1916 uprising he was a staff Captain under Padraic Pearse, in the General Post Office, in Dublin.

After the failure of the rising he was imprisoned and detained in Wales. He managed to escape and returned to Ireland.

He won a by election for Sinn Fein in Longford, but declined to take his seat at Westminster. Instead he assumed a pivotal role as director of elections, in Sinn Fein's preparation for the General Election of 1918. In the landslide victory of Sinn Fein candidates all over Ireland the North East excluded, O'Ceallaigh won a seat in Dublin. This enormous victory in the election gave Sinn Fein the impetus to defy the "mother of all parliaments", and instead to set up their own parliament in Dublin, called Dail Eireann. The first meeting of this assembly took place January 21st., 1919. At the second meeting of the house O'Ceallaigh was elected speaker of the house. He was sent as an ambassador, to several capitals of Europe, to try to muster support the Irish Cause.

The Anglo-Irish treaty caused a rift in Sinn Fein ranks. O'Ceallaigh sided with de Valera against those such as Collins and Arthur Griffith who supported it. During the civil war that followed Sean T. was imprisoned and was released in 1923. He and de Valera founded the Fianna Fail party in 1926. O'Ceallaigh was chosen as Tainiste (deputy Prime Minister). Due to the obligation to take an oath to the King of England, Fianna Fail did not take their seats in Dail Eireann. In 1927, they entered parliament. In the General Election of 1932, Fianna Fail became the majority party, and formed a government. de Valera was elected Taoiseach (Prime Minister), and O'Ceallaigh was chosen as Tainiste and Minister for Local Government. Despite the impoverished state of the country O'Ceallaigh managed to build large numbers of labourers cottages throughout the land. In a cabinet reshuffle in 1939, soon after the outbreak of World War

II, O'Ceallaigh was appointed Minister for Finance. Though this was a very important ministry he was less happy here than he had been in Local Government.

In 1945, Douglas Hyde, an elderly former celtic scholar, who was a Protestant, and first President of his country declined a second term of seven years. Sean T. O'Ceallaigh won the resultant election and moved to the President's residence in the Phoenix Park in Dublin. This was the former seat of the Vice regal Lodge. During his stay at Aras an Uachtarán (Residence of the President), he often missed the company of the man in the street. He is alleged to have often unbeknownst to his bodyguard gone down to pubs on the Quays to rub shoulders and share a pint of Guinness with the man in the street, the people from whom he had sprung. It could truly be said of him "that though he walked with kings he still retained the common touch."

In 1949, John A. Costello, the Taoiseach in the Coalition Government, introduced a law in Parliament, declaring Ireland a Republic, and also leaving the British Commonwealth of Nations.

In 1952, O'Ceallaigh was unopposed for his second term as President. During his term in office he made a State visit to the U.S.A. and addressed a joint session of Congress. He received many honours and distinctions from many universities and governments all over the world, including the Gold Collar of the Pian Order from Pope Pius IIX. The French government presented him with the grand cordon of the Legion of Honour and Spain presented him with The Order of Charles III. He was also honoured with Order of Merit from both Germany and Italy.

After his retirement he went to live in Wicklow and published his memoirs in Irish.

He was twice married. After the death of his first wife Mary Kate Ryan from Co. Wexford, he married her sister, Phyllis. They had no family.

On November 23rd., 1966, Sean Thomas O'Ceallaigh, a man small in stature, but big in courage and bravery, who had risen from being a messenger boy to become the President of his country, left the land he loved so much and return to his maker.

2. Maura Laverty (nee Kelly) (1907-1966), novelist, playwright and cookery book writer died in Dublin in 1966. Born in Rathangan, Co. Kildare, in 1907 and educated at the Brigidine Convent, Carlow. She went to Spain in 1926 and worked there for a time as a governess. After this she spent some time as secretary to Princess Bibesco. Her next career change found her as a foreign correspondent and journalist in Madrid. She returned to Ireland in 1928 and became a journalist and broadcaster and wrote a number of novels, a play and several cookery books. Maura did a series of programmes on cooking on Irish Television. A popular T.V. series *Tolka Row* was based on her novel *Lift Up Your Gates* which had been published in 1946.

3. Seamus G. Kelly published ***The Glorious Seven 1916-66,*** in Dublin, by the Irish News Service**..**

4. Sir Patrick Aloysius Kelly (-1966), died in London. He was born in Drumsonis, County Tyrone, and was the son, of James Kelly. He was educated at Blackrock College, Co. Dublin. He went to India where he joined the Police Force, in 1902. He married Elizabeth O'Callaghan of Dublin, in 1908. He became Superintendent of Police in 1912 and was promoted to position of Commissioner of Bombay Police in 1922, a position he held until he retired in 1933. He was knighted in 1930. He retired to London.

5. John William Kelly (44) (1885-1966), C.I.E. (1934), B.A. (1908), died, March 9th. He was born on September 28, 1885, and was the son of Tadius O'Dowd Kelly, Newry, Co.. Down. He was educated at Campbell College, Belfast, and at Trinity College, Dublin. In 1910 he was appointed to the Indian Finance Department. In 1914 he married Nina Viola Angell. He was appointed Deputy Controller of Currency in Calcutta, in 1925, and held a similar position in Bombay in 1926. He became **Controller of Currency, Calcutta**, in 1935. He served as a Lieutenant in the R.A.P.C., from 1938 to 1945. He was ex-officio Director of the Reserve Bank of India. After his retirement he went to live at Cooleen, Clonallon, Warren Point, Co. Down. [Tadius (43) was a bank manager in Newry. He was born in Bonnyconlon, near Ballina, Co. Mayo to Peter Kelly (42), a solicitor in Ballina and his wife Miss O'Dowda. See Main Hy- Many Family Tree]

6. Rev. Michael Kelly (1934 -), a native of Ballintogher, County Sligo, was appointed Chaplain to the U.S. Air Force. He was born January 13, 1934 and was educated at Carlow College 1953-59. He was ordained in 1959 for the diocese of Natchez. He was assistant pastor Jackson 1959-66.

7. George A. Kelly (1905-66), Psychologist, was born in Kansas. He studied at Edinburgh and Iowa.

Before World War I he taught at Fort Hays Kansas State College. During the war he joined the navy as an aviation psychologist. After the war he taught at Ohio State University and moved to Brandeis University in 1965. He published and was in the forefront of research into the personality. He devised the grid system of exploring an individual 'personal constructs'.

8. Nurse Jane Kelly a Jubilee Nurse in Galway City died this year. She had worked in Galway from 1926 to 1954 and was much admired for her dedication to her patients.

9. This year **Padraig O'Ceallaigh** told his story about his part as **an Irish Volunteer in the Easter Rising of 1916,** in the Capuchin Annual of this year. Much of this edition was given over to the 50th anniversary of the 1916 Rising. Kelly who was **a native of Portlaoise** had moved to Dublin at the age of seventeen to take up a position in the Civil Service. He joined the Irish Volunteers when they were founded, and was a member of "B" Company, 2nd Battalion and took part in the Howth gun running in 1914. In the 1916 Rising he was posted to Jacob's Factory Area. After the surrender he was brought to Richmond Barracks, and kept there for a few days before being sent to Knutsford gaol, near Manchester. Here he was kept in their cells for twenty three and a half hours a day and silence was strictly enforced during the half hour of exercise. When he returned home after his stay as a guest of the king in England he found that he had lost his job as a Civil Servant. He got work as a "cub" reporter for a weekly paper and became an official of the Irish Transport and General Workers Union, at Liberty Hall. Shortly after "Bloody Sunday" in November 1920, Liberty Hall was raided by the Auxiliaries. A couple of revolvers were found. The union staff were all searched and piled into a lorry and brought to Dublin Castle. They were released on the same night. [C.A.]

10. In the same edition of the Capuchin Annual, **Sean T. O'Ceallaigh,** who had recently been President of Ireland, told the story of Arthur Griffith, whose *United Irishman* had revitalised the National Spirit of Irishmen. Griffith was the first President of the Irish Free State. O'Ceallaigh had first got to know Griffith when he was doing research in the National Library and O'Ceallaigh was working there as a junior assistant. Later they became friends but after Independence and the partition in which they took different sides they never spoke again.

Sir Anthony Leonard Austin, 6th Bt.[1] Alive

M, #127363, b. 30 September 1930

Sir Anthony Leonard Austin, 6th Bt., b. 30 Sep 1930|p12737.htm#i127363|Sir William Ronald Fraser Austin, 4th Bt.; b. 20 Jul 1900\nd. 1989|p12738.htm#i127372|Dorothy Mary Bidwell; died. 10 Jul 1957|p12742.htm#i127418|Sir William M. B. Austin, 2nd Bt.; born. 27 Nov 1871\nd. 13 Nov 1940|p12738.htm#i127373|Violet I. Fraser; b. b 1881\nd. 18 Jul 1962|p12741.htm#i127410|L. A. Bidwell||p12742.htm#i127419||||

Last Edited=30 Oct 2004

Sir Anthony Leonard Austin, 6th Bt. was born on 30 September 1930.[1] He is the son of Sir William Ronald Fraser Austin, 4th Bt. and Dorothy Mary Bidwell.[2] He married, firstly, Mary Annette Kelly, daughter of Richard Kelly, on 26 June 1956.[1] He and Mary Annette Kelly were divorced in 1966.[1] He married, secondly, Aileen Morrison Hall Stewart, daughter of William Hall Stewart, in 1967.[1]

Sir Anthony Leonard Austin, 6th Bt. was educated at Downside School, Bath, Somerset, England.[1] He succeeded to the title of *6th Baronet Austin of Red Hill, Castleford, West Riding of Yorks [U.K., 1894]* on 3 August 1995.[1] He lived in 2003 at Stanbury Manor, Morwenstow, Bude, Cornwall, England.[1]

Children of Sir Anthony Leonard Austin, 6th Bt. and Mary

Caroline Dorothy Austin b. 31 Mar 1957[1] Peter John Austin b. 29 Jul 1958[1] Nicholas Michael James Austin b. 1 Jun 1960[1]

11. Mary Annette Kelly is the daughter of Richard Kelly.[1] She married Sir Anthony Leonard Austin, 6th Bt., son of Sir William Ronald Fraser Austin, 4th Bt. and Dorothy Mary Bidwell, on 26 June 1956.[1] She and Sir Anthony Leonard Austin, 6th Bt. were divorced in 1966.[1]
From 26 June 1956, her married name became Austin

Richard Kelly[1]

M, #127365
Last Edited=23 Aug 2004

Richard Kelly lived at Greenogue, Kisallaghan, County Dublin, Ireland.[1]

Child of Richard Kelly

- Mary Annette Kelly+ [1]

1967

1. Count (Jack) Sean Dominick O'Kelly of Gurtray Co. Galway died, July 6th. He was born in Gurtray, Co.. Galway, in 1887 and was the son of Count John O'Kelly and his wife Mary O'Byrne, who was daughter of Count John O'Byrne of Corville, Co.. Tipperary, Allardstown, Co. Meath, and St.. Gery, in Languedock, France. Jack was educated by the Jesuits at Stoneyhurst, England and at Clongowes Wood College, Co. Kildare, where he was a member of the Rugby Football team. He spent eleven years in Canada. In 1906, this young man who had been brought up with a silver spoon in his mouth was working as a labourer in Manitoba, Canada. Jack worked twelve hours a day tending cattle and horses. Jack had asked his employer to keep his wages until he was leaving. When the time came for Jack to move, McKinnon, his employer claimed he had been paying him all the time. This was an expensive lesson for the raw Irishman. He moved after about two years, he moved to Quebec. He moved after a while to a construction company in northern Ontario. He was much happier here as he had friendly work mates on the construction of a new rail line. In 1912, his two brothers Ambrose and Joe joined him in Canada. On the outbreak of "Great War his two brothers joined up and Jack was on his own once more in Canada. In 1917, his father was seventy, so Jack decided to return home to help him run the farm. The return journey was dangerous as Passenger liners were considered fair game by the Germans. He soon met, dated and married Charlotte Daly of Dalysgrove, near Ahascragh, Co.. Galway, in 1918. On the foundation of the Irish Free State, a lot of their land was compulsorily purchased by the state to distribute to landless farm labourers. This resulted in Jack having to make a living from a much reduced holding. The arrival of Fianna Fail in power in 1932, and the consequent refusal by the De Valera government to pay land annuities to the British Government resulted in the Economic War. This was an extremely difficult time for farmers both big and small. The traditional market for their products was closed to them and cattle were "going for nothing at all." When Michael Donnellan formed the Clan na Talamhan Party. Jack joined the party. He was elected a member of the County Council in 1938. He contested the General Election in 1943 for the Farmers Party. He failed to be elected against the heavy weight big parties. In 1965, he suffered from a stroke. A more serious second stroke in 1966, severely incapacitated him. He died in 1967 and is buried close to his home in the family plot in the adjacent medieval cemetery.
He was survived by his son Count Eoin Peter and his daughters, Countess Maureen and Countess Sheila, who married the former leader of the Irish Farmers Organization, Rickard Deacy.
His brother Donal wrote a biography about him called *My Brother Jack 1887-1967.*
(See 1927 [3]).

2. John M. Kelly's *Fundamental Rights in the Irish Law and Constitution* was published in Dublin Figgis.

3. Air Vice-Marshal Thomas James Kelly (1890-1967), C.B.E., M.C., died at Southview, Pevensey Road, Worthing, Sussex, England, on May 25th. He was **born in Killarney** in 1890 and was the **son of John Kelly J.P**. He was educated by the Jesuits at **Clongowes** Wood College, Co. Kildare and afterwards at **Dublin University**. He graduated M.A., M.B., BCh., in 1913. He joined the Royal Army Medical Corp. and served in World War I (1914-18). In 1915 he was awarded the **Arnold Gold Medal** and fought in

France, Flanders and Italy where he was promoted Major and awarded the **Military Cross**, and was conferred with the order of St.. Stanislaus by the Russians, and the Medal of Honour by the French. He was mentioned in despatches. He transferred to the Royal Air force in 1918. He was promoted Air Commodore in 1941 and Air Vice-Marshal in 1944. He had been Principal Medical Officer in Palestine (1930-34); Bomber Command (1941-2); North Africa (1943); Mediterranean and Middle East (1944-46). He was made a Commander, Legion of Merit by the U.S.A. in 1945. He retired in 1947.
In 1920, he married Kathleen Knox, Union Lodge, Dungannon, Co. Tyrone and they had one son and one daughter.

4. William Melvin Kelley, a black American writer moved to Paris, with the intention of learning French, before going on an odyssey to Africa to explore his blackness. He was born in the Bronx, N. Y., in 1937, and was son of William M. Kelley Senior, a civil servant , who had come north from Chattanooga, Tennessee, and Narcissa Garcia Kelley, the great-grand-daughter of Colonel Bartow, who was the first Confederate officer at the first battle of Bull Run. William Jnr. attended Fieldston School, a private school in New York. After graduation he went to Harvard University to become a lawyer. He took a course in prose and fell in love with the subject. In 1960, he was awarded the **Dana Reed Prize** for a publication in an underground publication. He left Harvard in 1961, without obtaining a degree. His first novel, *A Different Drummer,* was published in 1962, for which he was awarded the Rosenthal Foundation Award of the National Institute of Arts and Letters.. This was followed in 1964, by a book of short stories, *Dancers on the Shore,* which was not well received, and a novel, *A Drop of Patience,* in 1965, which received good reviews., as well as some not so favourable. His exploration of his blackness, appears in his first book, *Dunfords Travels Everywhere,* written when he went to Paris. This book won an award from the Black Academy of Letters. Kelley married Karen Gibson, a painter from Chicago, and they have one daughter, called Jessica, who was born in 1965.

5. Rev. Edward Kelly, a native of Mountbellew, County Galway, transferred from Camden, to the diocese of Charleston, South Carolina this year. He was educated at Carlow College 1955-61. He was ordained in 1961 for Camden and was associate pastor there from 1961-67.

1968

1. Count Gerard Edward O'Kelly de Gallagh, soldier and diplomat died in Lisbon, Portugal on January 3, 1968. He was born in Gurtray, near Portumna, Co. Galway, on March 11, 1890. He was the third son of Count John Appleyard O'Kelly, and his wife Mary, eldest daughter of Count John O'Byrne, of Roscrea. He was educated at Clongowes Wood College by the Jesuits, and at University College, Dublin (B.A.). He travelled extensively in the Far East and America, compiling commercial directories. He served in the first World War and was invalided out in 1918, as a result of shell shock. He entered the Irish Diplomatic service in 1919, and was sent to Switzerland, by Arthur Griffith, to promote the Cause of Irish Independence at the League of Nations. He was appointed Irish representative at Brussels in 1921. He was appointed the first Irish Minister to France in 1929.

In 1935 he retired from the diplomatic service and started a wine business in France. During the second World War he acted as special Counsellor to the Irish mission in France and was instrumental in having many Irish citizens, released, such as Miss Bluebell (Margaret Kelly), who had been interned by the Germans in France.

In 1948 he returned to the diplomatic service and was appointed charge d'affaires in Lisbon, with the personal rank of Minister. He retired again in 1955, and was named as honorary counsellor to the Lisbon legation and in 1962 was again invited to accept the post of chargé d'affaires there a position he held until his death.

He was of the Holy Roman Empire created in 1767 by the Empress Marie Theresa of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. He was also a Knight of Malta, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour and Grand Officer of the Order of Christ.

2. Dermot Kelly, Ireland, took part in the **Clay Pigeon Shooting**, in the **Olympic Games** in Mexico City. He finished 49th in the Trench.

3. John Kelly, Ireland, took part in the **50 Km. walk**, in the **Olympic Games**.

4. Sean O'Ceallaigh (1934-), farmer from Co. Clare and contributor to various Irish magazines, wrote a biography *Eoghan O'Growney* about Fr O'Growney,, the great Irish scholar.

5. Jean-Claude Killy (whose ancestral name is believed to be Kelly), a **24 year old Frenchman won three gold medals at the Winter Olympic Games** at Greenoble in 1968. He won his third gold medal in the slalom only after the winner Karl Schranz of Austria was disqualified for missing two gates on the second run in the two heat race.

6. Leroy Kelly, American footballer who was born on May 20, 1942, replaced Jim Brown in Cleveland's backfield. In 1967 Kelly led the National Football League in rushing yards (1,205), rushing average (5.1 per carry) and rushing **touchdowns (11). In 1968 Kelly led the league again in yards (1,269) and touchdowns (16) and played in six Pro Bowls. On his retirement he had amassed 7,274 yards and 74 touchdowns. He is a member of the Pro Football Hall of Fame.**

7. Sister Marie Therese Kelly, was appointed **Professor of French, LMU.** She was **born in Co. Mayo** on November 4, 1913. She obtained a BA in French in 1939, Ma in French 1949, MA in Education 1949 PhD, cum laude, French, 1954. She was appointed to the Catholic Education Association. Her publications included Culte Marial de Charles Peguy; Charles Peguy - Romance Notes - N. Carolina.

8. Laurence Charles Kelly, associate professor of history at Indiana University, published *The Navajo Indians and Federal Indian Policy.* Kelly was born in Oklahoma City in 1932 to office manager Charles Laurence and Ester Kelly (nee Beavan). He was educated at Marquette University (B.S. - 1954, M.A. 1959), and at the University of New Mexico, (Ph.D. 1961). He taught history at Lewis College, Lockport, Ill before becoming assistant professor at Indiana University. He became associate professor at North Texas State University in 1968.

In 1955 he married Mary Margaret Keating and they have five children. Kathleen, Sean, Eileen Sheila and Kevin. They live in Denton, Texas.

9. Mary McGoris, reporter for the ***Irish Independent*** on September 16, 1968, wrote an article.
The Kellys Fail to Rally.
"Sceptical Mayo eyebrows are being raised at Irish-American "big talk" after the non event of the great Kelly rally. The local committee are looking rather askance at the originator of this idea, Mr Michael Kelly, Kerry born of Carlow parents and working in travel insurance and television in New York - who brought his plans to Castlebar some months ago**.**

He would bring 220 Americans, there would be a large number from Britain and Ireland but the numbers must be kept down to 750, as that was as many as could be accommodated.

The only difficulty it was thought, cynically remarked one committee member, was that Mayo was not big enough to hold them. The visitors were to be distributed around Breaffy, Westport and Pontoon and the vision was of masses of Kellys enthusiastically parading around Mayo in fleets of special C.I.E. Buses.

A reception committee was formed in the Swinford, Castlebar and Westport areas -- "purely a reception committee
With no financial responsibilities", one of them told me with quiet satisfaction. The Committee received the impression that all these visitors were already, as it were in the corral, with only final family and travelling arrangements to be made.

But time passed with no imformation, and finally enquiries among the carrier companies established that no mass descent on the West was organized or imminent.

The entertainment programme gradually eroded and a week ago the committee dropped the word. Ironically the weather this week has been really sunny and calm perfect for outdoor functions.

In the event the 220 Americans were reduced to a dozen or so ; a few came from England and Wales and some from Ireland, not quiet 60 met at the first night's dinner in Breaffy House Hotel, Castlebar ; there was a slightly larger representation at the second and final dinner at Belclare House, Westport.

"It is rather a pity," said one of the Mayo Committee. "It was a good idea if properly done" . But Michael Kelly is still convinced it is a good idea. "A start has been made," he says. "There was an international cross section. **Count (Walter) O'Kelly, the head of the clan came, and there was a good will cable from Princess Grace."**

He still foresees the day when Mayo will be too small to hold the Kellys and I have heard talk of moving the event to Athlone, next year. But he is not going to do it alone. His plans are to organise committees in each country. As he rather plaintively points out, not even he could be expected to personally get in touch with 100,000 Kellys around the world. [Report given to me by Count Walter, The O'Kelly of Gallagh and Tycooly]

10. On a tombstone in Cloontuskert (nr. Lanesboro, Co. Roscommon (Cluain Tuaisceart na Sionna) is a gravestone with several Kelly names. The last entry was in 1968. The stone is in the form of a Celtic Cross**.**
Side 1.
D.O.M. Denis Kelly of Roscommon, who died on February 10, 1844 **and his wife Maria O'Kelly, alias O'Rorke,** died on June 13, 1877.
His son Denis O'Rorke Kelly, died on May 20, 1871**.**
Side 2.
Lily Kelly, Cloonara, died on May 20, 1950.
Her parents Ellen Kelly, died November 10, 1950 (and) **Denis Kelly,** died January 13, 1968**.**
Erected by their son Eugene Kelly.
[Beside the above Celtic Cross is an old simple slab with skull and cross bones, laid flat on the ground. Was unable to read the writing on the stone.]
Side 3.

His father, Denis Kelly of Anrattabeg, died April 26, 1852.
His mother Mary Kelly alias Hanly, died August 6, 1847.
His uncle Rev. John Hanly, P. P. Kilbruit, who died February 17, 1858.
Side 4.
His brother Edward Kelly, Cloonara, died 1892**.**
His uncle Patrick Hanly, died 1823. Frank Hanly, died 1838. Edward Hanly, died 1858. His aunt Margaret Galvin alias Hanly died 186?. Her daughter Ellen Galvin died 1840.
His sister Margaret Dowling alias Kelly, died 1877 whose remains are interned here**.**

1969
1. Lieut. Thomas G. Kelley, later Lieut. Commander U.S. Navy, was awarded the **Congressional Medal of Honor,** the highest award that can be bestowed on a member of the armed forces of the U.S.A. Lt. Kelley was the 21st Kelley or Kelly to receive this award. Kelley was attached to the River Assault Division 152 at On Mousing Canal, Ken Oh Province, **Vietnam**, on June 15, 1969. His citation states "For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty in the afternoon while serving as commander of River Assault Division 152 during combat operations against enemy aggressor forces. Lt. Commander (then Lt.) Kelley was in charge of a column of 8 river assault craft which were extracting 1 company of U.S. Army infantry troops on the east bank of the Ong Muong Canal in Kien Hoa Province, when one of the armoured troop carriers reported a mechanical failure of a loading ramp. At approximately the same time, Viet Cong forces opened fire from the opposite bank of the canal. After issuing orders for the crippled troop carrier to raise its ramp manually, and for the remaining boats to form a protective cordon around the disabled craft, Kelley realized the extreme danger to his column and its inability to clear the ambush site until the crippled unit was repaired, boldly manoeuvred the monitor in which he was embarked to the exposed side of the protective cordon in direct line with the enemies fire, and ordered the monitor to commence firing. Suddenly, an enemy rocket scored a direct hit on the coxswain's flat, the shell penetrated the thick armour plate, and the explosion sprayed shrapnel in all directions. Sustaining serious head wounds from the blast, which hurled him to the deck of the monitor, Lt. Kelley disregarded his severe injuries and attempting to continue directing the other boats. Although unable to move from the deck or to speak clearly into the radio, he succeeded in relaying his commands through one of his men until the enemy attack was silenced and the boats were able to move to a area of safety. Lt. Kelley's brilliant leadership, bold initiative, and resolute determination served to inspire his men and provided the impetus needed to carry out the mission after he was medically evacuated by helicopter. His extraordinary courage under fire, and his selfless devotion to duty sustain and enhance the finest traditions of the U.S. Naval Service." The Medal of Honor was presented to Lt. Commander Kelley by President Nixon. [TKelley@vet.state.ma.us]

2. A General Election was held in Ireland. Lemass resigned as Taoiseach (Prime Minister) and was succeeded by Jack Lynch.
J. Kelly (Labour), defeated in the Laois-Offaly constituency.
J. A. Kelly (FAG.), defeated in Dublin North East.
J. Kelly, (Lab.), was defeated in Laois-Offaly.
John M. Kelly (F.G.), defeated in Dublin South Central, but was **elected to the Senate.**
Sean O'Ceallaigh, who had been a T.D., for County Clare, from 1959 when he won the bye election created by the election of Eamon de Valera as President of Ireland, that year, decided not to contest the General Election.

3. Canon Thomas Kelly (1897-1969), a native of Boris, Co. Carlow died on December 7, 1969. He was born November 26, 1897 and was educated at Carlow College 1919 - 1925. He was ordained in 1925 for the diocese of Glasgow. He was assistant at St. Peter's Park 1925 - 45. He was appointed Parish Priest at Longriggend 1945 - 50 and later at Coatbridge 1960 - 63. He was Canon of Motherwell Chapter. He built St. Monica's Church.

4. William Stanley Kelly (1882-1969), Australian sheep breeder and agriculturalist died. He was son of Robert Kelly and his wife Mary Goldsack and grandson of William Kelly who settled in Australia in 1838 and his wife Jane Christian. William Stanley was born on August at Merrindie and educated at East Adelaide Public School and Prince Alfred College. He took over management of his father's property in 1901. On February 10, 1909 he married Ada Mary Dawson at North Adelaide. With the development of the frozen meat trade Kelly and his father bred sheep and lambs for export. William studied the lamb trade in

New Zealand and imported from there selected English Leicesters which became the basis of a pure bred stud.. Some years later a Dorset Horn stud was added. The English Leicester stud was sold in the 1920s, and the famous Merrindie stud now consists of Poll Dorsets.

Encouraged by Professor G. C. Henderson Kelly studied arts by correspondence at the University of Adelaide. In 1917 he enlisted as a private in the 48thBattalion, Australian Imperial Force, seeing active service in Francein 1918 where he was wounded. He later lectured as a Lieutenant for the A.I.F. Educational Service, writing the textbook *Beef Mutton and Wool* (London 1919) and in the following year he had a serious breakdown.

In 1922-24 he was chairman of the South Australian Advisory Board of Agriculture. In 1929 he became a member of the Commonwealth Tariff Board in Melbourne. Kelly steadily supported the board's opposition to the high duties on imported goods imposed by the Federal Government. He believed that extreme protection artificially propped up inefficient industries, inviting retaliation from overseas buyers of Australian primary produce, and increased farmers expences.

In May 1940 Kelly and his wife arrived in England to do war work. He arranged the distribution of blankets, the gift of Australia to air raid victims. In 1940-41 he represented the Australian Wool Board on the International Wool Secretariat in London. From his return to Australia in 1942 Kelly was in Canberra as an adviser on primary products to the Commonwealth prices commissioner Professor (Sir) Douglas Copland, and was his representative on the Agricultural Standing Committee and the Australian Meat Commission.

5. Red Kelly was inducted into the **Hockey Hall of Fame** in 1969. He was born on July 9. 1927 in Simcoe, Ontario, Canada. And played 20 National Hockey League Seasons from 1947 to 1967.

1970

1. Captain James Kelly of the Irish Army and John Kelly of Belfast were arrested by the Irish police for **alleged conspiracy to import arms** into Ireland to give to the Nationalists in Northern Ireland who were allegedly under siege by the Unionists. They were later acquitted of the charge of conspiracy to import arms illegally. The court case that followed resulted in Jack Lynch the Taoiseach (Prime Minister) sacking two of his senior ministers Charles Haughey and Niall Blaney and the resignation of another minister Kevin Boland. [see also 2001 (13)

2. Dominick O'Kelly (An Ceallach), poet, teacher and journalist, died.

3. The film *Kelly's Heroes* was made this year starring Clint Eastwood, Telly Savalas, Don Rickles, Carol O'Connor, Donald Sutherland. The comic story is about a platoon of American soldiers in World War II, who feel that they have been getting a raw deal during the war. The form a type of mission impossible group who penetrate enemy lines and go deep into enemy territory to steal gold belong to the Nazis. There is much shooting and mock warfare.

4. Linda Kelly published *The Kemble Era,* which gave an account of Sara Siddons who joined her brother John Philip Kemble for the summer season in 1783, in the Smock Alley Theatre, in Dublin.

5. Count Ambrose Alexander O'Kelly (1888-1970), a native of Gurtray, Co. Galway, died on August 1. He was second son of Count John Appleyard O'Kelly and his wife Countess Mary. Educated in Clongowes Wood College by the Jesuits he joined the British arm and served in **World War I as a major**.

He married Elena Filipescu, whose father was Rumanian Minister for War (1911-12). Ambrose **settled in Rumania** in 1921 and remained there until 1948. He was made a **Knight of Malta** in 1932 and was bestowed with the honour of **Bailiff Grand Cross** in 1960.
He had **two daughters** Maeve the elder died in 1940 age seventeen. **Myriam** the younger daughter **married H.S.H. Prince Alexander Petrovitch Wolkonsky**. They lived in France.

6. William Melvin Kelly, (1937-), American writer published *Dunsforts Travels Everywhere.* His previous books included *A Different Drummer* (1962), *Dancers on the Shore* (1964), and *A D*rop *of Patience* (1965). William a black American writer was born in New York City in a predominantly Italian-American neighbourhood in the Bronx. His father also called William Melvin, was a civil servant who during the 20's and 30's was a newspaperman who had at one time been editor of the *Amsterdam News*. William Junior attended Harvard University and hoped to be a lawyer. On one occasion he attended a lecture on prose and fell in love with writing. While still at Harvard he was awarded the **Dana Reed Prize**

for the best piece of writing in an undergraduate publication. He was author in residence at the State University College, Geneseo, New York in 1963.

7. The Annals of Connacht, edited by Martin Freeman, was published by the Dublin Institute of Advanced Studies.
It covers a period from 1224 to 1562. A great deal of material about the O'Kellys particularly the **O'Kellys of Hy-Many** is contained in this fine work. This publication occurred 99 years after the publication of the Annals of Lough Cé which also has much O'Kelly material.

8. Arthur "Guitar" Kelly, blues singer, played the guitar in the Baton Rouge area from 1966 to 1970. Arthur was born in Clinton, Louisiana and when he was fourteen the family moved to Baker, Louisiana. Among his well loved blues compositions are *I Got a Funny Feeling* and *If Ever I Get Back Home.*

9. Niall O'Kelly was born this year to Dr Patrick John Joseph O'Kelly, MB, BCh, only son of Patrick O'Kelly, Dublin, and his wife Gail Mitchell-Thomson, sister of the 3rd Baron Selsdon. The O'Kellys who married in 1963 have two other children.
Sebastian Patrick Sean, b. 1964
Shane, b. 1968
[Burkes P. & B.]

10. The Irish Medical and Hospital Directory for the year 1970 contained the following Kellys.
Catherine Kelly, Grange Lodge, Grange Rd., Raheny, Dublin.
C. A. Kelly, City Health Dept., 35 The Mall, Waterford.
Colm Kelly, MB., (Belfast 1939), F.F.R. Hon. Radiologist Mater Hospital, Belfast and I.M.T. Hospital, Drogheda; 40 Wellington Park, Belfast.
Cornelius Ignatius Kelly, MB (NUI) 1942; DPH; D.M.O., Tyrellspass, Co. Westmeath.
Daniel Gerard Kelly, M.B.UCD (?1957); FRCSI (1960); MCh 1961; Assistant Urologist, St. Vincent's Hospital Dublin. Late Resident Albany Medical Centre, Cornell Medical School, University of California Medical Centre, Los Angeles.
Daniel Howard Kelly, MB. NUI 1924; 2 Cloney Tce., Londonderry.
Denis Desmond Kelly, MB 1949; DPM 1962; "Ardnageeha", Lewis Road, Killarney, Co. Kerry; Senior Assistant M.O. St. Finian's Hospital, Killarney.
D. Kelly, Portiuncla Hospital, Ballinasloe, Co. Galway.
Denis Lane Kelly, LRCP & SI 1920; Cherbury, Kill Lane, Blackrock, Co. Dublin..
Dympna A. Kelly, MB (NUI) 1935; Swinford, Co. Mayo.
Edward Patrick Kelly, MB. 1949; MO Cobh. "Seafield", Rushbrooke, Cobh, Co. Cork. [Died Nov. 1, 2002]
Hugh Alphonsus Kelly, MB (NUI) 1915; 37 Braemor Park, Dublin. Senior. Anaesthetist, Mater Hospital, Dublin.
J. A. Kelly, Loughglynn, Co. Roscommon.
James D. Kelly, Lisadell, Cleaghmore, Ballinasloe, Co. Galway; Anaesthetist.
John Kelly, "Dinton", MB 1958; DCH 1962; 166 Howth Road, Sutton, Co. Dublin; General Practitioner.
John Kelly, MB (NUI) 1925; (Clinical Prize in Surgery and Blaney Scholarship); FRCS Eng 1931; **Surgeon** to several hospitals in Cork.
John Kelly, MB (Bel.) 1941; Ardgivina, Donaghmore, Co. Tyrone.
John Patrick Kelly, MB (NUI) 1943; MCh 1946; FRCS 1947; Iveria, **Orthopaedic Hospital**, Croom, Co. Limerick.
John Vincent Kelly, MB (NUI) 1925; D.P.M. 1927; 15 Asgard Road, Howth, Co. Dublin; Late R.M.S. St. Mary's Hospital, **Castlebar,** Co. Mayo.
Joseph T. Kelly, LRCP & SI 1945 (March); Calaroga, Athy Road, Carlow.
M. G. C. Kelly, MA, MD, DPM, 4 a Cullenwood Court, Cullenwood Park, Ranelagh, Dublin. Psychiatrist.
Margaret Teresa Kelly, MB (NUI) 1950; Eraville, Roxboro Rd., Limerick.
Maureen Kelly, 39 Shanrath Rd., Brookville, Whitehall, Dublin.
Michael John Kelly, MB (NUI) 1923; Carlton House, Charleville, Co. Cork.
Thomas Kelly, MB (NUI) 1915; Church St., Belmullet, Co. Mayo.
Thomas J. Kelly, MB (NUI) 1945; DRCOG 1949; Pearce St., Belmullet, Co. Mayo. M.O. Bangor-Erris.
Walter Doyle Kelly, MB (NUI) 1947; D.L.O. 1949; MCh 1950; Ear Nose and Throat Surgeon Sir Patrick Dunns Hospital.
A.. P. O'Kelly, 16 Larchfield Road, Dundrum, Dublin.

Bernard J. O'Kelly, MB, LAH 1948; "Monserat House", Ballyroan Rd., Tempeleogue, Dublin. Dublin Health Authority.
D. J. O'Kelly, MB 1941; DPH; B.Sc. P. H.; 1943; Crockadoon, Downings, Co. Donegal.
Denis Joseph Lane O'Kelly, LRCP & SI; DPM., Fellow of the American Geriatric Society of "Braubach", Newtown, Waterford. Consultant Psychiatrist.
Diarmuid O'Kelly J., MB (NUI) 1942; D.C.P. 1945; BSc (Path and Bact.) 1946; MD (NUI) 1948; **Pathologist** to U.C.D.
Flannan O'Kelly, MB (NUI) 1948; D.M.O. Ballylinan, Athy, Co. Kildare.
William D. O'Kelly, MB (NUI) 1952 **(1st Place and 1st class exhibition**); D.M.O. Rathfarnam No 3 Dispensary District; Late H.S. St. Vincent's Hospital (**Richard Tobin Clinical Prize; McArdle Prize in Surgery; Magenis Gold Medal in Medicine).**
[See also 1960]

1971
1. Wynton Kelly, American big band leader died.

2. Dr Thomas Kelly, (1890-1971), Belmullet, Co. Mayo, died in June, 1971**.** He was **son of Michael Kelly and his wife Rose Garvin** of Gortleatilla, Glenamoy. Tom attended the local one teacher National School where his teacher was John Ryder a former "Hedge school teacher". **At the age of eighteen when funds became available from an older sister Molly, Kelly was sent to boarding school at the recently opened St Muredach's College, Ballina.** The brightest students there passed their matriculation in three years. Kelly obtained his in one year. In 1910 he enrolled as a medical student in University College Cork. It had become part of the National University of Ireland two years before that having been founded as Queen's College Cork in 1846. Kelly had a brother Michael who was a cobbler in cork. Michael as a young man had contracted measles and as a result had become deaf and trained to be a cobbler in a special school in Drumcondra in Dublin.
After one year Tom transferred to **University College Dublin as he felt that the tuition in Dublin was better. He graduated from U.C.D. in 1915 with honours and a gold medal in surgery.** A bright career in surgery beckoned but as trainee surgeons obtained no remuneration he went into general practice. He worked in a temporary capacity in a few areas one of these was in Knocknalower Dispensary District which covered the area where he was born and reared. He obtained a position in Newport County Mayo where his ability and dedication to his work made him a very busy man. **In 1918 the "Spanish Flu**" reached Ireland from the continent. This dreaded epidemic **killed more people than were lost in World War I**. It mainly affected the young and the old. It also killed several doctors including **Dr Cleary of Ballycroy which was close to Newport. Kelly** who had a **very strong constitution eventually succumbed** due to chronic exhaustion from the long hours spent attending his patients. He was very ill and went home to recuperate. Progress was very slow and he developed tuberculosis. He **visited his former Professor of Medicine**, who gave a **poor prognosis** and told Kelly that his lungs would shrivel up and that he would die. Tom had read of the effects of an arid climate on tuberculosis. Most of the papers were about patients treated in Switzerland. He decided to go to Butte, which was a mile above sea level. He was still unwell and suffered a lot from night sweats. He sailed to Montreal, Canada as he felt that if he went to Ellis Island, New York, the medical examiners would probably block his entrance. From Montreal he travelled by train to Albany, New York State, where he caught a train for Chicago. Here he worked in Cooke County Hospital for six months. He spent a short time at the Mayo Clinic. He then **headed across the prairies to Butte. He started practice in Butte as a General Practitioner and Surgeon**. He built up a **very large practice**. He spent ten years working in Butte. **In 1929 he decided to take a long earned** rest and returned to his home in North Mayo. While in Gortleatilla people began to ask him to see patients. The trickle became a flood. He met and married **Bridget Agnes Barrett** a schoolteacher. He built a house in Belmullet where he practiced until a few years before his death. He continued his studies throughout his life and had one of the finest medical libraries in Ireland. People came from long distances to attend him. He was considered a "lucky doctor". **One of his many specialties was infertility**. As his coffin was being carried to its final resting place one woman came over to his widow and said. **Your husband was a great man, he made half of the women in the country pregnant!**

3. Claire O'Kelly's *Illustrated Guide to Newgrange* was published in Wexford.

4. *Orders for the Captain* by **James Kelly** was published by the author in Dublin (see 1970). Kelly had been wrongly accused in 1970 of conspiracy to import arms illegally. He always maintained that he was

working under ministerial orders.
[See 1970 (1), and 2001 (13).

5. Sir Robert (McErlean) Kelly; Kt. 1969, President of Celtic Football Club since 1947, died on September 21st. He was born in Oct 1902 and was son of James Kelly J. P. His ancestors had come from Ireland as labourers and had been associated with Celtic Football club from its start. He was educated at St.. Aloysius College, Glasgow and St.. Joseph's College, Dumfries. He was a Director of Celtic F.C. from 1932, and was Chairman from 1947 to 1971. He was President of the Scottish Football League for six years and was President of the Scottish Football Association for four years. In 1971 he published his reminiscences *Celtic.*

6. Dr Mervin Kelly, (1894- 1971), Consultant to the Chairman to the Board of International Business Machines, 1961-65, and 1968-70 died on March 18. He was born on February 14, 1894 to Joseph Fenemore Kelly and Mary Etta Kelly (nee Evans). He married in 1917 Katherine Milsted and they had one son and one daughter. Mervin was educated at the University of Missouri where he obtained a BS. He obtained an MS from the University of Kentucky and took his Ph.D. at the University of Chicago. He worked as a research Physicist with Western Electrical Company from 1918 to 1925 and with Bell Telephone Company from 1925 to 1934 before being appointed Development Director of Transmissions Instruments and Electronics where he worked from 1934 to 1936. He was Director of Research from 1936 to 1944 and became Executive Vice-President from 1944 to 1951 and President 1951 to 1959.

As Bell's research director, and later its president Kelly was the driving force that steered Bell Laboratories into solid state physics. He knew that for AT&T to keep providing the best telephone service it would need ways of boosting the signals as they travelled around the country. His background was in vacuum tubes, so at first Kelly did not think solid state science was important. He thought that Bell should focus on vacuum tube research. But in the late 1930's, he began to change his mind after the failure of the tube research. He was promoted to research director in 1936 and he hired bright young Ph.D.s like Bill Shockley who had the right training.

After World War 11, Kelly reorganized all the labs at Bell and formed a department dedicated to solid state science.

Kelly was president from 1951 to 1959. During that time his faith in solid state science paid off: transistors became standard in phone service and long distance calls no longer required an operator. While Kelly was running the company. Bell also developed the laser and solar cell.

Mervin Kelly was a member of many important Scientific bodies, and was awarded many Honorary Degrees at home and abroad. He also published extensively in his chosen field. He lived at Windermere Terrace, Short Hills, New Jersey.

1972

1. Dermot Kelly, represented Ireland, in the **Clay Pigeon Shooting in the Olympic Games** in Munich, Germany. He finished 38th.

2. Herbert Van Thal, published *Solo Recital, the Reminiscences of* ***Michael Kelly*** *for the Folio Society.*

3. Sir Gerard (Festus) Kelly, K.C.V.O., Kt., P.P.R.A, P.R.A., R.A., A.R.A., R.H.A., Hon. R.S.A., Hon. F.R.I.B.A., Hon. LL.D., (Cambridge and T.C.D.,), Portrait Painter, died on January 5, 1972. He was born in Paddington, London on April 9, 1879, in Paddington, London, and was the older **son of Rev. Frederick Festus Kelly, Cambridge** and his wife Blanche Bradford daughter of Robert Bradford of Farningham in Kent.. He had two sisters. His younger brother died young. Both his parents were of Irish decent. At the time of Gerard's birth his father was a curate in Paddington but in the following year he became Vicar of Camberwell where he served for thirty five years and where Gerard spent his youth. His father brought his young son to Dulwich College Picture Gallery, which stimulated him to try his hand at watercolours.

His attendance at Eton was brought to a premature end, by illness and he was sent to South Africa to spend the winter away from the cold of London. He entered Cambridge University in 1897 but where he read a lot of poetry but did not graduate.

Although without formal training in art, he moved to Paris, in 1901; he visited Monet, Degas, Rodin and Cézanne. He also became a friend of Somerset Maughan the writer. He developed meticulous craftsmanship, with great attention to detail. He became a Member of the Salon d'Automne in 1904, and his work soon gained for him the patronage of Sir Hugh Lane. Lane helped him to become an associate member of the Royal Hibernian Academy. He returned to London in 1909 and settled down in his parents'

home in Gloucester Place in London. Kelly married Lilian Ryan a young model from a working class background. Lilian whom Gerard always referred to as Jane was the fifth daughter of Simon Ryan's eight children. The marriage was a very happy one.

He was elected ass. of the Royal Academy in 1922, and R.A. in 1930. He was commissioned to paint the State portraits of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth but the war intervened and slowing down the work. It was finally finished in 1945 and were exhibited at the Royal Academy and was knighted by the king.

He never tired of painting his wife. The most famous been "Jane XXX". Among the best known paintings is of his father, "The Vicar in his Study", of Somerset Maughan entitled "The Jester". His portrait of Lady Gregory is the best known in Ireland and hangs in the Abbey Theatre. He was in 1949 elected President of the Royal Academy. He was noted for as a great conversationalist. He gave dinners at which the food and wines matched his conversation. He died in London in 1972 aged ninety five.

4. Sir Basil (John William) Kelly, Lord Justice of Appeal, Supreme Court of Justice, Northern Ireland, was born in 1920, and was the son of Thomas William and Frances (Donardson) Kelly. He was educated at Methodist College, Belfast, and Dublin University, where he obtained a B.A. Legal Science, 1943, and an LL.B. (Hons.), 1944. He was called to the Bar in N. I., IN 1944. He became a Queen's Council in 1958. He was Member of Parliament for the Unionist Party for Mid-Down, in the Northern Ireland parliament 1964-1972, and was Attorney-General N. I. 1968-72.

5. Rev. Jeremiah Kelly, (1894-1972), a native of Kilcummin, Killarney, County Kerry, died on November 4. H e attended Carlow College (1913-19), and was ordained in 1919 for the diocese of Salford. His first posting was Irwell 1919-26. This was followed by Clayton 1919-26, Preswick 1926-35, Salford 1935-37. He was chaplain to Withington Hospital 1937-39. In 1939 he was administrator of Ancoats and was Parish Priest there from 1940 to 1970 when he retired.

6. Kevin O'Kelly, News feature Editor at Radio Telefish Eireann, refused to identify Sean Mac Stiofán as the man he interviewed and was sent to prison for refusing to break a reporter interviewee confidence. This occurred on November 25.

1973

1. Clarence Kelley, appointed director of the FBI (USA)**.** (see 1997)**.**

2. Walt (Walter Crawford) Kelly, American syndicated cartoonist, died in Los Angeles. . His comic strip "Pogo" was used as an instrument to poke fun at society and politics.
He was born in Philadelphia, August 25, 1913 but spent most of his childhood in Bridgetown, Conn. He was taught to draw by his father (who was a theatrical scenery painter) and was soon the cartoonist for his local high school paper.
In 1935 he went west and got a position drawing animated characters for the Walt Disney Co.. In 1943 he produced a comic book when "Pogo" made his first appearance. The New York *Star* used his comic strip. This paper folded in 1948. Within a short time "Pogo" had found a new home in the New York *Post.* Before long the strip was syndicated in many other papers in the U.S.A. And gave rise to the aphorism : 'We have met the enemy and they is us.'

3. A General Election was held in Ireland**.**
John M. Kelly (F.G.), was elected in Dublin South Central. He was appointed Junior Minister to the Taoiseach, which was unusual for a newly elected member of parliament.
C. Kelly (Independent), was defeated in Cork East. He only obtained 100 votes.
J. Kelly, (F.G.), defeated in Dublin North East.

4. Brigadier George Alexander Kelly, C.B., Vet. Surgeon, died, on April 16,1973. He was born in 1888 and was son of **John J. Kelly, of Roscommon**, and was educated at Castleknock College, Dublin, and at The Royal Vet. College, Dublin. He was commissioned in the A.D.V.S., in 1911. He served in France 1914-16, and was mentioned in despatches in 1919. Became Lieut. Colonel in 1935, he spent the years 1936 to 1939, in India, and was in the Middle East force from 1940-42 and was mentioned in despatches. He was Director of the Army Vet. and Remount Services, from 1943 until he retired in 1947.

5. This year **John Huston** the American born naturalized Irish international film actor and producer, sold his wonderful home, St. Clerrens, in County Galway to Colonel Wilson and his partner **Mary Aliaga Kelly**.

Several years before Huston's wife Ricky had noticed the ruin of a onetime beautiful building and motioned it to her husband who inspected and fell in love with the former home of Hardiman Burke the first man to cross Australia from south to north. The area where the house was located was once known as Issetkelly, being the location of a cell or refuge of a hermit called Ceallagh (Kelly). Later the place was called Isertcleran and the Burkes changed the name to St. Clerens after they built their limestone mansion at the beginning of the 19th century. After Huston had purchased St. Cleren's and a hundred acres from the Land Commission for a small amount of money he dug deep into his reserves to bring it back to its former glory. The hunting season was the highlight of the year for St. Clerens with many visitors from Ireland and abroad experiencing the hospitality of the Hustons. Among the guests were **Tommy Kelly and his wife Eileen**. In his autobiography *An Open Book* published in 1980, Huston says of St. Clerens. "**Betty Kelly,** small, fair and blue-eyed ran St. Cleren's inside and out. When she wasn't hunting, she spent her daytime hours supervising the stables, arranging the breeding of the thoroughbred mares, getting them to the various stud farms and back again with their foals at their sides, buying calves, selling bullocks, consulting the staff as to the needs of the house and somehow had time for her special love the flour garden. **Tommy Kelly our vet** was a tiny man in his eighties who handled big strong hunters with ease".
On one occasion John Huston was playing the Cardinal in a film. During a dinner party at St. Cleren's. There was a discussion about the Holy Spirit. Huston rang Fr O'Callaghan in Loughrea on the matter. Afterwards Fr O'Callaghan commented that it was the first time a Cardinal had sought his advice !

6. Mrs. Elizabeth (Lisa) Kelly nee Barttelot, divorced James Drury Edward Kelly, Essex Regiment, only son of Lt.-Col. Arthur Hamilton Kelly, of Forge Cottage, Lyminster, Sussex. In the same year Mrs. Kelly married for a second time Nigel Mermagen, of Richmond House, Chard, Somerset.
The Kellys had :
Thomas James Barttelot Kelly who was born on May 2, 1956 m. 1981 (divorce 1986) Sara St. Clair Weir and have issue :
Louis Frederick Charles Kelly, b. 1986.
Thomas sister Rose Jane Kelly, b. 15 Sept 1958; m. 1984, John C. Harding. [Burke Peerage, 1967]

7. Walter Doyle Kelly, Consultant E.N.T. Surgeon, was born in Dublin on July 19, 1924 and was the second child of Walter A. Doyle Kelly, Captain in the Indian Army and Margaret (née Sheehy. He was educated at Christian Brothers School, Dublin and at the National University of Ireland where he graduated with honours in 1947. He obtained a diploma in Laryngology from R.C.S. Eng., 1949
M.Ch. (NUI), 1950. E.N.T Surgeon Sir Patrick Dunn's Hospital, Dublin and St. Luke's Hospital, Dublin. Wrote a number of articles on E.N.T. subjects.

8. George (Edward) Kelly (1887-1974), playwright, actor and director died on June 18, 1974. He was born on Jan. 16, 1887 in Philadelphia and was son of John Bernard Kelly and his wife Mary Costelloe, both of whom were born in Ireland and immigrated to the USA as teenagers. He followed his older brother Walter on to the stage as a vaudeville actor and began his theatrical career as an actor in New York. Later he turned to performing in vaudeville in his own one act plays such as *Finders Keepers* in 1916. In 1922 he *performed in his own satire Torchbearers,* which he also directed on Broadway which was a commercial failure, despite the fact that it was well received by the critics. It has since become a most popular play with amateur groups. It was his first full length play, and was a comical portrayal of the misfortunes that befall a group of amateur theatricals. It has continued to be produced as the classic treatment of little theatre. His next play was *The Show-Off* which he also directed on Broadway (1924). It marked the beginning of Kelly's serious regard for women's roles in theatre. This received rave reviews. It was made into a film on three occasions (1926, 1924, and 1946). His next play was *Craig's Wife*, a non comic story, about a woman who sacrifices her husband, in a vain attempt to achieve the higher glory of status through the acquisition of material things. At the end, she loses both. He was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for this work, in 1925. Kelly also wrote film scripts and is believed to a significant influence on his niece Grace Kelly entering the entertainment field. Her first professional part was in George's *The Torchbearers.*
George's passing has left a large void in the Theatre.

2. Mary (Theresa) Kelly, British, Mystery/Crime/Suspense writer, published *That Girl in the Alley,* this year. She was born in 1927, and published *A Cold Coming* in 1956.

3. Rev. Patrick J. Kelly, Parish Priest of Suncroft, a native of Nurney, Bagenalstown, Co. Carlow,

died on November 19. He was educated at Carlow College 1917-19, and was ordained in 1925 for the diocese of Kildare and Leighin. He had been a curate at Allen; St. Mullins; Goresbridge; Mountmellick and Rath before being appointed Parish Priest of Suncroft in 1951 where he remained until his death.

4. Edward John Kelly, and his wife Pauline Mary Whitman, 49 Blenheim St., Chermside West., Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, had twin children this year, Jason John and Julie Maree Kelly. Edward J. Is son of James Kelly, 123 Crosby Rd, Albion, Brisbane. Edward and Pauline have other :
Christopher James Kelly, b. 6 July 1965.
Kim Edward Kelly, b. 1967.
Lee Michael Kelly, b. 1969. [Burkes Peerage.]

5. In 1974 Aly (Aloysius) O'Brien who lived on a small farm **near St. John's, Newfoundland** while describing the **old customs** of the people, said there was a **family of Kellys** who were their neighbours and who had a custom on St. Patrick's Day. A member of the family obtained a stick in the morning and put it into the fire until it got black. With the black stick the sign of the cross was drawn on the shoulder, on the hand and on the neck of each member of the household. As a result they would then have the blessing of St. Patrick for the rest of the year. When asked in March 1974, when this last happened, he replied 'The Kellys did it last week'.

1975
1. Anthony Kelly, C.B.E. 1988, FRS 1973; F.Eng. was appointed **Vice-Chancellor of the University of Surrey**, England. He is son of **Group Captain Vincent Gerard French Kelly** and his wife Violet. He was educated at Presentation College, Reading , University of Reading, Trinity College, Cambridge and the University of Illinois. He obtained Ph.D., and Sc.D. He has published many scientific papers.
He won the **William Hopkins Medal** in 1967 and in the same year was awarded the **Beilby Medal**. In 1974 he won the **Griffith Medal** and in 1984 he won the **Medal for Excellence** from the University of Delaware**.**

2. Professor M. J. O'Kelly's *Archaeological Field Guide,* Lough Gur, Co. Limerick, was published in Limerick.

3. Professor Thomas Kelly, British, retired as Professor of Adult Education and Director of Extension Studies, at Liverpool University. He was born in 1909 and trained as a librarian. He published a large amount of books mainly about history, and education.

1976
1. Fergus Kelly's *Audacht Morain* (The Testament of Morann), with text and translation, depicting the high Kingship and Law in early Irish society, was published in Dublin by Dublin Institute of Advanced Studies. Kelly is son of Oisin Kelly the sculptor.

2. Mary Kelly, artist writer and feminist, presented her epic series, ***Post Partum Document,*** which made headlines, in Britain. Her work explored the artist's relationship with her infant, over a six year period, which caused a media storm, because it a social taboo, to use a baby's dirty nappy. Kelly's writings have been central to post modern artistic and philosophical discourse.

3. *Hands off Dublin* by **Deirdre Kelly** was published by the O'Brien Press, Dublin.

4. Fr Alfredo Kelly of Argentina, a member of the Pallotine Order with two other priests of the same order, Frs. Alfred Leaden and Pedro Duffau as well as two postulants of the order, Salvador Barbetio and Emilion Barletti were murdered in what became known as the **Belgrano Massacre.** The dastardly deed is believed to have been committed by the navy who came to the priest's residence in two cars and waited until the Palatines returned. There was blood splattered everywhere. They had been shot in the back while kneeling. Seventy three bullets were found. The whole episode was covered up by the police who with the navy and army were tools of the junta who were then in power in Argentina. Kelly had been very vocal when people he knew had been spirited away prior to this. There was also an allegation that some members of the community were in the underground. The true story of this atrocity remains to be told.

5. Abby Kelley was one of the most outspoken abolitionist and women's rights leaders in the USA

during the Civil War era. In tribute to her life's work. *Abby's House* , a multi-service organization for women and children was founded in her hometown of Worcester, Mass., and opened on June 7, 1976. [She was the subject of Dorothy Sterling's 1991 novel, *Ahead of Her Time*].

1977

1. John M. Kelly, appointed Attorney General (Ireland)**,** and held the position for a few months until the general election in July.

2. Billy (William J.) Kelly III (- 1997), hotelier died. The hotel started at the beginning of the twentieth century, as tearoom at Rosslare Strand, beside a long sandy beach, near the south eastern tip of Ireland. Little did William J. Kelly I, the founder of the tearoom, think, that one day, it would grow into one of Ireland's most popular hotels. William J. the third, who was fondly known as Billy, who through his charm, knowing all his guests and ploughing a large portion of the profits back into the business, transformed a modest seaside hotel, into the institution that it is today. The motto of the hotel is ***Failte Ui Cheallaigh*** (the welcome of the O'Kellys). The business is carried on by his son William J. Kelly IV and his French born wife.

3. Patrick Kelly published his Poems from Connemara. Ennistymon 1977.

4. A General Election was held in Ireland in 1997. This became known as the election of the Give Aways. Abolition of domestic rates, and motor road taxation, was promised by Fianna Fail and was honoured. The repayment of this foolishness, took many years to rectify. Fianna Fail as a result of their promises, won a record number of seats.

Ms. P. Kelly (F.G.), was defeated in Longford-Westmeath. Among the candidates were the following Kellys.
P. Kelly, (F.G.), was defeated in Dublin South East.
J. Kelly (Lab.), was defeated in Laois-Offaly.
S. Kelly, (F.G.), was defeated in Rathmines West (Dublin).

5. The Kelly Barnes earthen Dam, in Toccoa, N. E. Georgia, U.S.A., on the Toccoa (from the Cherokee word for beautiful), burst its banks after torrential rain and flooded the campus of Toccoa Falls College, killing thirty nine people.

6. Rev. William A. Kelly was appointed Pastor of St. Paul /Jacksonville Beach in 1977. He was born June 15, 1934 in Castlerea, Co. Roscommon, and attended Carlow College 1953 -59. He was ordained in 1959 for the diocese of St. Augustine, U.S.A. He served in Good Shepherd, Orlando, Florida 1959 - 60; Incarnation, Sarasota 1960 - 62 ; St. Paul, St. Petersburg 1962 - 64 ; Epiphany, Lake City 1965 - 77.

1978

1. Stephen Eugene Kelly, publisher, died in New York City. He was born in Brooklyn, New York in 1919. He published such well known magazines as *Holiday, Saturday Evening Post, and McCall's,* After graduating from Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, in 1940, he worked for Time Inc. In 1969, he became President of the Magazine Publishers Association, which represented 595 magazines. He advanced their revenue to a record $1,970,000,000 in 1977.

2. Rev. Desmond Kelly was appointed Curate of Keenagh Parish, Killala Diocese on 25th June. His ancestors left Loughrea Co. Galway in 1725.

3. Rev. Joseph P. Kelly, published *A Suggested Walking Tour of Trim,* in Trim, Co. Meath. This illustrated guide to one of Ireland's oldest towns, with its ruin of a fine Norman keep, makes information available, to a wider audience. The Duke of Wellington as a boy went to school here.

4. Michael J. O'Kelly and **Claire O'Kelly's** *Illustrated Guide to Lough Gur, Co. Limerick,* was published in Cork.

1979

1. The President of Ireland, unveiled a statue of James Larkin (by **Oisin Kelly**) in **O'Connell Street, Dublin.**

2. Emmet (Lee) **Kelly**, (1898-1979) **cartoonist and later Circus Clown,** died at Sarasota, Florida, on March 28, 1979. He was born in Sedan, Kansas **on December 9, 1898**, to staunchly nationalist Irish parents and was named after the Irish patriot Robert Emmett. As a child he lived on a farm He worked at odd jobs and it was through his "chalk-talks" which were comic illustrations and caricatures he made his first break, while working for Frisco Exposition Shows and trapeze artist that led him to take up circus life as a profession.

He abandoned the cartoon job and joined Howe's Great London Circus in 1923, where he met his first wife Eva Moore. In the 1930s, he accepted a job as a general clown with the Hagen beck-Wallace Circus where the inspiration for his renowned character was born. The character he created was a cartoon caricature of "Hobo Willie" or "Weary Willie". Hobo Willie resembled a real life person, poor and destitute wearing tattered clothing and wearing a ragged beard and balloon nose.

The "Weary Willie" started life as a character in one of Kelly's cartoons when he worked at that discipline before taking up clowning as a profession. When he joined the circus he worked as a trapeze artist and by 1923 he had brought Weary Willie to life. He worked for all the great circuses in Great Britain and the U.S.A, including in 1942, the Ringling Brothers, and Barnum and Bailey Circuses. In 1952, Kelly's "Weary Willie" appeared in the movie *The Greatest Show on Earth.* In 1954 he published his autobiography *Clown.* During his professional life he entertained many notable people including Winston Churchill, the Queen of Spain, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, the Duke of Windsor and Emperor Hailed Seaside. He made his Hollywood film debut in *Fat Man* in 1950 where he played the role of a villain.

After he retired from the circus in 1956 he appeared in various media including film, television and a sixteen year stretch at clubs in the Lake Tahoe and Reno area.

3. Rev, Aloysius Paul Kelly S.J., was appointed President of Fairfield University. He had been awarded a Fulbright-Hayes fellowship in 1971.

4. Seamus Brian Kelly (1912-1979), boxer, army officer, newspaper reporter, film star, died on May 31, in Dublin**.** He was born in Belfast in August 1912 and was the son of a civil servant, and was educated St.. Mary's Christian Brothers School, and at Queen's University, Belfast, where he was a boxing champion before moving to University College Cork whom he also represented as a boxer. He did not graduate from either of these Universities. As an undergraduate **at U.C.C., studying Anglo-Irish literature** he supported himself by writing occasional articles. In 1940 he joined the Irish army, and became a Lieutenant in the Intelligence service As a sideline he was drama critic with the *Irish Times.* In 1946 he left the army and became a public relations officer with Aer Lingus the Irish national airline, and **wrote a daily column for the *Irish Times,* a** task he continued to perform for the next thirty years. He started to contribute to the daily 'Irishman's Diary', being one of the several Pro-Quidnuncs. As a result of the popularity of his contributions he was appointed **Quidnunc in 1949** and his article became essential reading for the 'intelligencia'. **He played** the part of **Flask in** John Houston's **film *Moby Dick***, in 1954. He also contributed to many international newspapers. He was a founder member of the Joyce Society.

In 1943 he married Aileen Murphy and they had three children.

4. Robert (Lloyd) Kelley (1925 -), American, Professor of History, University of California, Santa Barbara, was born in 1925 and was appointed Fulbright Senior Lecturer, at Moscow University, this year. He had been appointed to the Chair of history at U. of C. in 1955. He was assistant to the Chancellor from 1960 to 1962 and was chairman of the Academic Senate, 1973-75.. He has published extensively on historic topics.

5. Professor Maurice Kelly (1919 -), Australian, Classical Historian, Was Hon. Fellow, and Hon. Curator of the Museum of Antiquities at the University of New England, Armidale, N.S.W., Australia. He had been lecturer there from 1954-60; Senior Lecturer 1960-65, and Associate. Professor, 1965-69. Among his published works are A History of Greece and A History of Rome.
He was born in 1919.

6. Thomas J. Kelly, of the *Pottstown* *Mercury*, won the **Pulitzer prize** in Journalism this year.

7. Maurice MacGonigal (- 1979), R.H.A., the only Irish artist to have taken an active part in the War of Independence, died and was buried in Gurteen cemetery near Roundstone, Co. Galway, in an area that he

loved and regularly painted. He was a member, Keeper, and President of the Royal Hibernian Academy and simultaneously, Professor of Painting and Deputy Director of the National College of Art in Dublin.

Among MacGonigal's friend were **William and Anna Kelly.** William Kelly had been in the **Irish Citizens Army**. After imprisonment first in Dublin and later at Ballykinlar in Wales he abandoned the fighting. Anna Kelly was a Stanley from the well known printers and stationers who had printed material for James Connolly. The Kelly's three sons had a distinguished involvement with the **Irish Trade Union Movement**. Their sister **Aida shared their left wing views and campaigned for the Republican cause in the Spanish Civil War. She also worked as a part** time model in the National College of Art where she met Maurice MacGonigal the new assistant Professor of Painting. She sat for the figure America in the commissioned 38 foot high mural painting of *Famous Irishmen in American History,* for the Irish Pavilion of the New York Word Fair of 1939. By 1940, **MacGonigal and Aida Kelly were married**. They had two sons Muiris a television producer and Ciaran an art historian and gallery curator.

In 1946 MacGonigal painted *Escape From the Prison Van, Manchester.* This depicted the springing two Fenian prisoners, of **Colonel Thomas J. Kelly** and Deacy, who were being transported in a horse drawn "Black Maria". A policeman called Brett was shot in the operation. Three Irishmen, Allen, Larkin and O'Brien were arrested for the event and after a sham of a trial that was decried all over the word, they were found guilty and hanged. The three became known as the " Manchester Martyrs." MacGonigal used Aida dressed in shawl and red flannel skirt in his wonderful painting *Coise na Ferriage* (By the Sea) and in *Bean agus Naoidheann* (Woman and infant) Aida was holding her infant son Muiris.

On the domestic front MacGonigal was a bad manager and were it not for his wife they would have been in financial difficulties despite his brilliance as a painter.

1980

1. Professor M. J. (Brian) O'Kelly, of Archaeology Department University College Cork, author of several books and scholarly papers and excavation reports, died in 1980. His major work was *Newgrange, Archaeology, Art and Legend,* which was published posthumously, in 1982 **[TO BE COMPLETED]**

2. Peck (John Dickson) **Kelley, leader of the famous band called Pecks Bad Boys, died aged 82.**

3. John M. Kelly, published ***The Irish Constitution,*** in Dublin. This 637 page book is the definitive work on this subject and is likely to remain so.

4. William R. Kelly's *Firm and Deep,* a historical account of the Formation of the Ist Belfast (Ist Irish) Company, Boys Brigade was published.

5. Sir Theo (William Theodore) Kelly, Kt. O.B.E., J.P., F.A.I.M., retired as chairman of Woolworth's Australia. He was born June 27, 1907, to Thomas Kelly and Lily Elizabeth Kelly (nee Neely), in Sydney, Australia. He served in World War II as a Wing Commander in the R.A.A.F. from 1942 to 1944. He married Nancy Williams, in 1944, and they had two sons, and two daughters. He was Managing Director of Woolworth's Australia, from 1945 to 1970. and was chairman from 1963 to 1980. He also held several directorships in other companies.

6. Paddy Kelly, former Mayor of Limerick, died on October 1980**,** at the early age of 64. He survived by his wife Angela, who later moved from Limerick to Ahascragh, County Galway. He was born in Careip Road Limerick. His mother died at his childbirth and Paddy was reared by his grandfather. After completing his education with the Christian Brothers in Sexton Street School he got a job as an examiner with Coras Iompar Eireann (the state transport company). He became a branch official with the Irish Transport and General Workers Union at their Limerick Branch. Politically he changed his allegiance from Fine Gael to the Labour Party when this party became re-affiliated with the I.T.G.W.U.

Paddy was elected to Limerick Corporation and became **Mayor of the city in 1960-61**. Kelly was greatly respected across the whole spectrum of the Limerick political world due to his honesty. He was famous for his prodigious memory. This obviously was a family trait because **his nephew George**, who lectures in Maths and Statistics at the Limerick Institute of Technology appeared some time ago on the British Broadcasting Corporation's programme Mastermind and did very well.

7. In the cemetery in **Bannow, South Wexford** were the following Kelly headstones**.**
Bridget Kelly, Kiltra, died February 9, 1980. In the same grave but different stone**.**
Walter Kelly, Kiltra, died April 15, 1865 age 65 years also **his wife Mary** who died June 11, 1899 age 92

years. Their **granddaughter Mary** died September 1, 1931 age 44, **son Peter** died February 28, 1934 age 85 years and **his wife Anne** died March 24, 1937 age 82 years.
In the same cemetery in a different area :
Erected by **James Kelly Ballinglee** in memory of **his wife Catherine Kelly** who died April 7, 1949 age 57**, his parents Catherine Kelly** died August 29, 1905 **and Patrick Kelly** who died November 4, 1906 age 84 years, **his brother Joe** who died January 31, 1922, age 52 years. James Kelly died February 13, 1952.

8. Margaret Kelly representing **Great Britain and Northern Ireland** won a **silver medal** in the 4 x 100 meter medley swimming event in the **Moscow Olympic Games.**

9 Albéric O'Kelly de Galway, a Belgian chess Grandmaster, and International Correspondence Chess Grandmaster, most famous for being the third ICCF World Champion in correspondence chess between 1959 and 1962. He died in Brussels on October 3, 1980. He was born in Brussels on May 17, 1911. His ancestors lived in Clogher Castle (later Castlefrench, Co. Galway, Ireland. John O'Kelly left Galway and went to Belgium in 1723. See Main Hy-Many Family Tree. John's son was called Philip John Baptist O'Kelly de Galway and he died in Brussels in 1799. His son Emanuel Hubert O'Kelly de Galway was born in 1765 and died in Brussels in 1840. His son was John Prosper Desire O'Kelly de Galway who was father of Louis O'Kelly de Galway who was born in 1839 and died in 1909. Louis was father of Rodolophe O'Kelly de Galway (1859-1939). He was father of Francis m. J. O'Kelly de Galway (1889-1963).

1981
1. John M. Kelly, appointed Minister for Industry, Commerce and Tourism, in Ireland.

2. Janis Kelly, Scottish soprano represented Great Britain at the UNESCO Young Musicians Rostrum in Bratislava.

3. Eamon Michael Kelly, appointed **President of Tulane University, New Orleans**, La. Kelly was born in New York City on April 25, 1936 to Michael Joseph and Kathleen O'Farrell Kelly and was educated at Fordham University (BS) and Columbia University M.Sc. and Ph.D. He worked for the Ford Foundation 1969-79. He was appointed executive vice-president Tulane 1979-81. He is married to Margaret Whalen Kelly and they have three sons, Paul Andrew and Peter

4. Charles Edward Kelly (1902-81), civil servant editor and **cartoonist, died** in Dublin. He was born in Dublin, June 15th., 1902 and was son of David Kelly, a municipal official. Educated at the Christian Brothers School, Synge St., Dublin. After graduation, he joined the Civil Service, and was posted to the Department of Education. He studied art privately. He was co-founder of the humorous magazine *Dublin Opinion* in 1922. Arthur Booth, one of the three co-founders, died in 1926 and Kelly and Thomas Collins, the other founder carried on as joint editors of the magazine until it ceased to be produced in 1968. It appeared monthly and poked fun at politicians and other well known people. He also contributed many cartoons to the journal. The two best remembered were *The Night the Treaty was Signed,* with the Cork graveyard emptying itself on to the Dublin Road and *Céilí in Kildare Street Club*, which was the bastion of the West Brits in Dublin.
He was a frequent contributor to the *Capuchin Annual* from 1942 to 1945. He was appointed deputy director of Radio Eireann in 1942, and director from 1948 to 1952 and was later Director of Savings, Post Office Savings Bank. He was President and chairman of PEN.
He was a well known **painter in water colours** and was a member of the Dublin Sketching Club and the Watercolour Society of Ireland. An exhibition of his water colours was held at 3 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin in 1972.
In 1979 he was honoured by the National University of Ireland being presented with an honorary doctorate. He died January 20th 1981 at his home at 9 Seafield Road, Booterstown, Dublin.
He married Kathleen Hayden, and they had three sons, including the internationally known actor **Frank Kelly**. They also had three daughters.

5. Oisin Kelly, sculptor (1915-1981), died this year. He was born in Dublin on May 17, 1915. His father William Kelly was a native of Belfast and despite being a Protestant he chose to move to Dublin. Oisin was christened Austin Ernest William and did not acquire the name he used all his life until he was at school when one of his teachers mistakenly thought that Oisin was the Gaelic for Austin instead of Augustine. The

name stuck to him for the rest of his life. His first school was James St.. National School, where his father was Principal Teacher. In 1926 he went to secondary school at Mountjoy College. The subjects that he preferred were Irish, English and drawing. With a view of getting an scholarship in Irish to Trinity College, Dublin he was set to Spiddal, in the Connemara Gaeltacht. The experience made a great impression on the young city boy. As a result he retained a great affection for the people, culture and landscape of the West of Ireland. He entered Trinity in 1933 and took his degree in Irish and French. At night he attended the National College of Art in Kildare Street. After graduation in 1937 he went on a travelling scholarship to Frankfurt-am-Main where he attended the local School of Art and was particularly interested in twentieth-century German Sculpture. After his return to Ireland he worked as a teacher in a number of rural secondary schools before his return to Dublin with his wife Ruth Gwynn who was daughter of the Irish scholar E. J. Gwynn, Provost of Trinity College. They set up home with Ruth's widowed mother. He obtained a position as teacher at St. Columba's College. Here he taught Art French and Irish. He was obtained an M.A. degree from Dublin University in 1938. He was to spend the next eighteen years on the staff of the college. In his spare time he worked away in his spare time in the studio that he had developed in the back of his mother in law's house, at Prospect, Tempeleogue. He worked in wood, plaster, and in terra cotta .

In 1947-48 he was given leave of absence to go to London to study under the world renowned sculptor Henry Moore at the Chelsea Polytechnic. Moore's abstract works are seen in all the great galleries around the world but despite this he taught his students realistic representation of the human form. His stay in England made him more aware of his Irishness. On his return to Ireland he started to make representations of mythical and historical Irish characters such as *Mad Sweeney* the theme of which he obtained from a tale from the twelfth century *Buile Suibhne.* He was also attracted to the form of the Irish dancer. Around the end of the forties his work began to be recognized among the other Irish artists. This appreciation of his talent helped the sales of his work. His work was exhibited at the Irish Exhibition of Living Art. He was elected R.H.A in 1965. Among those who commissioned him to do work were the Jesuits. Church commissions became a significant part of his work. Above the garrison church door in the Curragh is a statue of his, of Saint Brigid over the main door. In this church is an altar crucifix by Patrick Pyle (a pupil of Kelly's). In 1951 he sculpted stained wooden statues of St.. Aloysius Gonzaga and of St.. Joseph and the child Jesus for St. Francis Xavier's Church in Gardiner St.., Dublin. A few years later he purchased a cottage near Pontoon in Co. Mayo, thus fulfilling a long held desire to have a bolt hole in his beloved West of Ireland. Here they were neighbours of Grattan Freyer a potter and former French resistance fighter and his French wife Madeline. The Freyers though descended from planters had deep roots in the west. Kelly spent many wonderful holidays in his Mayo hideaway. He produced some wonderful oil paintings of the surrounding mountains.

Despite the restriction of time available to him because of his teaching commitments, he still managed to produce a large body of work. He resigned from his teaching position at St. Columba's in 1964. Soon afterwards he was given the part time position of artist-in-residence at the Kilkenny Design Workshops. He designed many products including a silver statuette *St. Patrick's Breast Plate* which was presented to Pope John Paul II when he visited Ireland in 1979. In 1966 Ballintober Abbey, was partially restored. In the restored church which was originally founded by Cathal Crovdearg O'Conor, King of Connacht, for the Canons Regular of St. Augustine and dedicated to the Holy Trinity. In the restored church is a wooden statue of the *Virgin and Child* by Oisín Kelly. In Westland Row Catholic Church (St. Andrew's) has above the altar a wooden crucifix by Oisin. In Dundalk is the Oval Church of the Holy Redeemer (1969) which has on the roof a steel Calvary by Oisín. In Galway in Salthill Church, which was extended by Simon Kelly, architect, has a crucifixion in wood by Claire Sheridan and figures of the Sacred Heart and the Blessed Virgin by Oisín Kelly.

The County Hall in Cork, which is 17 stories tall and is the tallest building in Ireland looks out on the wonderful statue of *The Worker* by Oisín (1970). Also in Cork, a short distance north of University College is Fitzgerald Park. Here in the grounds of the Public Museum are modern Irish sculptures by Seamus Murphy, John Burke, Oisin Kelly, Marshal Hudson, Edward Delaney and Joseph Higgins.

In 1971 Kelly's much admired *Children of Lir* was placed in the Garden of Remembrance in Dublin. That same year he sculpted a statue of Roger Casement for Bannow Strand in Kerry.

In Co. Dublin on Brighton Rd. Foxrock in Tullow Protestant Parish Church the sanctuary cross was designed by Oisín Kelly.

In 1976 Our Lady of Lourdes Church was erected in Steelstown near the city of Derry, with furnishings by Helen Moloney, Patrick McElroy (bronze and enamel), Oisin Kelly and Sister Aloysius (Stations of the Cross). Not far from Derry is Murlough near Lifford whose Catholic church has a statue of Saint Patrick and mosaics by Oisín Kelly. Also in County Donegal near Newtown Cunningham in the Church of St. Aengus, which is built round to reflect the great ancient stone fort of Gríanán of Aileach once the home of

the local kings in Pre-Christian times, has an external wall-plaque by Oisín Kelly.

In Sligo in the modern Dominican (High St.) Church (1973), has a marquetry mural of Our Lady and St. Dominick by Oisín Kelly.

In Sion Mills, 3 miles from Strabane in the Catholic Church of St. Teresa (1963) has a very impressive facade which has Oisín Kellys impressive Last Supper above the entrance. He also did the font in the church.

In 1977 saw Oisin's statue of Big Jim Larkin (1876-1942), being unveiled in O'Connell St. Dublin.

In Limerick on the Ennis Road is the Church of the Holy Rosary which has a teak statue on the tower (Our Lady of Fatima) by Kelly.

In County Kerry in Knockanure about 6 miles from Listowel in Corpus Christy Church (1963-64) are three works by Kelly, Last Supper (porch screen), Virgin and Child and Crucifix.

The Arts Council in 1978 organized a retrospective exhibition of his work which travelled to the Crawford Municipal Art Gallery in Cork, the Douglas Hyde Art Gallery in Dublin and the Ulster Museum. His works can be found in many private collections and also in the Hugh Lane Municipal Gallery of Modern Art in Dublin.

He had a heart attack while working on the statue of Turloc O'Carolan and had almost completed the project when he was called home. It was significant that Oisin Kelly should have been working on the statue of a man who had many Kelly friends and had written at least seven musical compositions about them. Oisin Kelly Irelands greatest sculptor died in Kilkenny, in October 1981, four months after his wife's death.

6. General Election held in Ireland.
John M. Kelly (F.G.), elected for Dublin South.

7. Patsy (Bridget Veronica Rose) Kelly, actress and comedian died on September 24th., 1981, in Hollywood., California. She was born in New York on January 12, 1910. She As a comedian she was much admired. One of her best known roles was that of an Irish maid, who made wisecracks. In 1971 she won a Tony award for this role in the Broadway revival of *No, No, Nanette.* She entered the profession early and by the age of sixteen she toured the U. S. A. in series of reviews with people like Will Rogers and Al Jolson.. She next moved to Hollywood where she made several films 1930's and 40's, such as *The Girl from Missouri, Pigskin Parade,* and *Topper Returns.* In the 1940's she performed in night clubs. She returned to the movies in 1960 and won acclaim for her roles in *Please Don't Eat the Daiseys* and *Rosemary's Baby***.**

8. Rev. Michael J. Kelly, a native of Draperstown, County Derry, retired to Ireland after ministering in the U.S.A., for 39 years. Born on April 20, 1916 he was educated at Carlow College 1935-42 and was ordained in 1942, for the diocese of Great Falls U.S.A. He was assistant pastor Great Falls, Glandive, 1943 to 1946 and then was appointed Pastor Ryegate 1946-50, Columbus 1950-69, Wibaux 1969-81.

9. Robert Patrick Kelly (1903-1981) was born in and spent his early life in **Athlone.** He was the fourth child and second **son of Patrick Robert Kelly (-1916), Crown Solicitor for Westmeath** and his wife Ethel Harriett Gleeson. They lived first at Paoli House (later the Bank of Ireland, Athlone), before moving to Abbey House on the banks of the river Shannon. He attended boarding school at Mount St. Benedict, Gorey, Co. Wexford. At the age of eighteen he entered Trinity College, Dublin in 1922 and graduated with a degree in civil engineering in 1925. He worked in Ireland until 1927 before moving to Malaya to work for the Public Works Department in that country. In 1930 he married Alexandra (Alex) May Shanks whom he had met at T.C.D. She was the youngest daughter of Thomas Shanks of Redcliffe, Bangor, Co. Down who was a merchant and property developer in Belfast. The newlyweds returned to Malaya where Robert worked in Johore, Johore Baru, Perak and Kedagh.

On a visit home in 1937 they bought a house in Waltham Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin which they let on their return to Malaya. Their eldest son Tom was born in Malaya in 1933 and in 1940 he contracted diphtheria a condition that was very often fatal in that pre-antibiotic era. He and his mother Alex wet to Perth Australia, to recuperate. They were visited by Robert in Australia in 1941. The worsening of the war situation caused Robert to cut short his visit to his family in Perth. He returned to Malaya at the end of December 1941 after the unprovoked attack on Pearl Harbour by Kamikaze Japanese pilots on part of the

United States fleet anchored in Pearl Harbour was to change the picture of the war in the east and was to eventually result in the defeat of the Axis forces. In the dastardly attack on Pearl Harbour by waves of suicide Japanese pilots on the sitting duck American fleet another Kelly unrelated to Robert was the first American to be honoured for his bravery. He was Captain Colin Kelly who piloted his bomber in the defence of Pearl Harbour. His plane was severely damaged by enemy aircraft fire. He ordered his crew to parachute to safety while he guided his craft away from populated areas and sacrificed his own life in the process. He was awarded posthumously the Congressional Silver Star which was the first award to a United States service person in World War II.

Robert Kelly resumed work in Alorsar, Kedagh where he had been stationed previously. Soon the Japanese invaded Malaya from the north and Kelly with many other Europeans fled to Singapore where the fortifications were thought to be impenetrable. While in Malaya he was in the Malaya Volunteers and as soon as he arrived in Singapore he was conscripted into army and was actively involved with the engineering corps. He was allocated an area to keep clear after the Japanese air raids. The architects of Fortress Singapore had expected the invasion to occur from the sea but the Japanese decided to attack from the north which was the soft underbelly of the fortifications. The besieged island was overrun by the superior Japanese forces. When defeat of the defenders became inevitable one of Roberts's jobs was to destroy the bonded warehouses to deprive the invaders of their contents. This must have been an awful ordeal for an Irishman to have to destroy so much liquor ! Another Connachtman caught up in the rapid conquest of Malaya was Harry Blake of Annadown House. Harry a descendant of the Blakes of Galway who had originally being Caddels and one of his ancestors was called Caddel alias Niger because of his black hair. Soon the niger part was translated in to Black which in time became Blake. Harry was managing a rubber plantation in Malaya took passage on a ship leaving the peninsula soon after the invasion of Malaya. The ship was torpedoed by a Japanese war ship but due to the fact that it had a shallow draft it escaped being sunk. Harry was missing presumed dead for a long time. The Blakes of Annadown belonged to the Catholic half of this extensive family. His mother a devout lady had a requiem Mass said for her presumed dead son. She dressed in the customary black. One day Harry arrived unannounced at her door.

Two days before the fall of Singapore, Robert was sent with a group of engineers, to build an aerodrome in Sumatra. The ship that was taking them to Sumatra, was to drop them off, before proceeding to Australia with evacuees, many of them women and children. On February 13, 1942 their ship was sunk by Japanese aircraft while it was stopped to evacuate survivors of two other ships that had been sunk by aircraft some days before, and who had taken refuge on a small uninhabited island. Robert managed to swim to the island and he found that he was one of eight hundred people marooned on this uninhabited piece of land. Two ships called over the next two days taking off the wounded and the women and children. One of these ships was subsequently captured by the Japanese. Robert was finally evacuated by a Chinese junk after spending six weeks on the island. The junk landed them on Sumatra where they set out on a long walk and eventually the south coast of the island, where they had a bit of good fortune. A small group of Australian soldiers were being picked up by an Australian battleship. The journey home was long and perilous. After spending six weeks on the battleship they were landed in Mauritius. Here Robert spent eight months in the former land of the Do, before he was able to get passage to Bombay the first leg of his journey to join his family in Australia. The most annoying thing about his delay in getting to Australia was that he could not communicate with his wife Alex to let her know that he was the lucky ones who had survived the fall of Singapore. On reaching Bombay he was able to send her word of his well being. Alex with her young son, so far from home, must have gone through a terrible agony waiting for news about Robert. Her financial plight was also grave. After the fall of Singapore Alex received no money from the Malaya government. She and Tom had to leave the house they occupied in Perth and move to Albany to take up a job teaching in a bush school about fifty miles inland from Albany. Her father was dying in Ireland but he managed to send her some money which helped them survive. Malaya After the fall of Singapore the survivors were incarcerated and treated abysmally by their captors.

On reaching Perth Robert managed to locate Alex and Tom through the bank in Perth.

The family moved to Melbourne and Tom was sent to Geelong Grammar School. In March 1943, Robert was sent to the Tanganykian PWD by the Colonial Office. He was stationed in Arusha. Another son was born to Robert and Alex in July 1943, in Melbourne. They called him Patrick Hyde Kelly.

In July 1944 Robert was posted to England in order to be trained to return to Japanese occupied Malaya. He travelled by flying boat from Lake Victoria to Cairo and the by ship to England. Alex and her two sons made the arduous and dangerous journey to England. They were joined by Robert who had succeeded in obtaining a month's vacation. They crossed over to Dublin and arrived there on Christmas day 1944. Robert after his well earned break in Ireland was posted to India before finally going to Malaya. When Malaya fell to the Allied forces, Robert was in Johore restoring the PWD operations in that state. He returned to Ireland

on leave in 1947 and joined his family.

On his return to Malaya, in mid 1947, he was appointed State Engineer for Perak. Alex and Patrick soon joined him. Tom remained in Ireland where he attended boarding school. In Malaya the Communist terrorists were at the height of their campaign against the establishment. Many of Roberts's staff were ambushed and assassinated. The Kelly family were under siege and had to live behind barbed wire, with a constant military protection.

Due to the great hardships being endured by his family from living under the constant treat of the terrorists, Robert decided to retire from his position in 1950. The family returned to Ireland and sold their home at Waltham Terrace and moved to Newtownpark Avenue.

In 1951 Robert was offered and accepted a position with the Colonial Office in London, to help the transfer of power from the British personnel to local administration, in the newly independent former Colonies. The Empire where the sun never set was beginning to crumble and Robert a native of the first country which succeeded in breaking the link found himself playing an important role for the PWD change over. He moved to London while Alex stayed in Dublin where Tom was at T.C.D., and Patrick was at secondary school.

Robert retired from the Colonial Office in 1961 and they purchased another house in Waltham Terrace, where they lived until 1971. Alex became seriously ill, and they left Dublin and moved to the family's holiday home on Lough Derg, near Whitegate. Robert born and reared on the banks of his beloved Shannon, returned once more to his roots. He had completed the circle and once more found himself on the banks of the mighty Shannon the greatest river in Ireland or Britain. He had moved further downstream from his childhood haunts around Abbey House where he and his friend had messed about in boats and spent many childhood hours at play on its banks. In their holiday home they enjoyed a well earned rest after their former very full life. Family and friends were given "Faile Úi Cheallaigh" (the welcome of the O'Kellys). Alex who often had to play the dual role of mother and father to the family, during her husband's enforced absences from home unfortunately did not have long to enjoy the tranquillity rural Irish phase of her earlier arduous life. She was finally taken from the family in 1971, after fighting bravely against cancer for some years. Six years later, in 1981, Robert also fell victim to the big C, and joined his beloved Alex "san Tír ina mbíonn sé in shamraí i ghonái" (the country where it is always summer) . This man whose ancestors had been described as "wild men of the woods" and were thorns in the side of the invaders finally sent two of its sons out of County Down into Connacht. They had remained Catholic despite the Penal Laws. The descendants of these two men were high achievers. Robert Patrick Kelly ably assisted by his beloved wife Alex, carried this torch through very difficult times in many different lands, and passed it on to his own children.

1982

1. Sunday, January 30th was a very bad day for Anglo-Irish relations. **Bloody Sunday** as it has become known as resulted in the death of thirteen unarmed protesters and serious injuries to thirteen more. **Among the dead** was seventeen year old **Michael Kelly**. A peaceful protest by 10,000 unarmed people who were protesting against the imprisonment of 700 Irishmen without charge or trial by the British forces, was met with inappropriate forces. The act of setting loose heavily armed paratroopers against a defenceless peaceful protest, aroused anger among Irish people, at home and abroad. A day of mourning was declared in the Republic of Ireland and protest marches were held in Ireland, Australia and in the USA. 2. Princes Grace (Kelly) of Monaco died in a motor accident.

3. Michael J. (Brian) O'Kelly, Professor of Archaeology at University College Cork died. He was best known for his excavations at Lough Gur and at Newgrange.

2. Thomas Cajetan Kelly, was appointed **Archbishop of Louisville, Kentucky**. He was born in Rochester, N. Y., to Thomas and Katherine (Fisher) Kelly. He was educated at Providence College, and graduated with A.B. degree in 1953, and was ordained priest in 1958. He did post graduate studies at Dominican House, Washington and was awarded S.T.L. in 1959. He then proceeded to Rome where he studied at the University of St.. Thomas and obtained a Doctorate in Canon Law in 1962. He was appointed secretary of the National Conference of Bishops of the U.S.A .(1971-77). He was appointed Auxiliary Bishop in 1977.

He was awarded an Honorary S.T.D. by his old Alma Mater Providence College in 1983.

3. Princess Grace of Monaco died in a motor accident, on a mountainous road, near her home in Monaco. This sad event, brought down the curtain, on the life of a remarkable lady, and left her husband, a shattered

man. She was **fifty three years** of age, at the time of her untimely death.
On an **April morning in 1956**, many people all over the world stopped work to look at their TV. The cause of this disruption, was a marriage that was taking place in one of the smallest countries in the world. The viewing audience was being treated to a real life portrayal of one of their best loved childhood fantasies. A real life prince, whose ancestors were corsairs, had captured the heart of a beautiful lady and was leading her up the Cathedral to make her his Princess. Her grandfather left Westport Co. Mayo, as a poor labourer, and had emigrated to the USA, in search of a better life. Her father **John B. Kelly**, a self made millionaire, had conquered the world of rowing, winning three Olympic Gold Medals. The Americans watching their TV's were ecstatic. She was their first native born to become a Royal. The Irish also were very excited. Had not her kin come from Mayo, and she still had many relatives left in Ireland. Born into a wealthy American family of high achievers, her destiny was the stars. Her chosen career was acting, which many would have thought to be a strange choice for this shy blonde girl. Perhaps she was influenced by her uncle George Edward Kelly, or her aunt Grace Kelly, who was an actress. Another uncle Walter was a vaudeville comedian. Her first professional appearance on the stage was in George's play *Torch Bearers.* Within a short time landing leading roles on stage and in the cinema. The relatively small number of films that she made were sufficient to show her brilliance. Her star was still ascending when she took up her new career as a Princess. Among her best films were ***High Noon, Rear Window, To Catch a Thief and her Academy Award winning Country Girl***. Her premature exit from the stage left a desire in the public for more. Her wedding gave her greatest audience ever. Her beauty and regal demeanour captured the hearts of the millions all over the world who had watched the ceremony on the television. It was a performance worthy of an Oscar. She had bowed out of her short (1951-56) but brilliant first career.
A new chapter in her life had just begun. She opened the shutters and let in the light into the dowdy palace, in Monaco, a country that was run down for some years. This she appeared to do with a magic wand. The high flying rich who had forsaken the tiny 467 acre statelet called Monaco, started to return in their droves. It became the in place. The empty coffers began to fill up. The prophets of doom who said that the marriage was for better or worse but not for long were proved wrong. It lasted, and with the passage of time she became more regal. Her rare appearances for some important charities were viewed by large audiences. Her death shocked the world. She left the world a better place than she found it.

4. Sandy Kelly, singer, represented Ireland in the Eurovision Song Contest.
She was born in Sligo, into a family of travelling show people. She spent most of her early life in Wales. She won the European Gold Star Award singing *Before I Met You* and *I Will Always Love You.* Her interpretation of Patsy Clines *Crazy* put her on the world stage. She was invited to Nashville, Kentucky., where she recorded *Woodcarver* in a duet with Johnny Cash. She had a hugely successful own series of programmes on R. T. E. (Irish National Television).

5. Professor Brian (Michael J.) O'Kelly and others published Newgrange, Archaeology, Art and Legend.

6. Rev. Anthony Kelly, died November 25, 1983. He was born in Castlebar, County Mayo, in July 8, 1902 and attended Carlow College, 1920-26. He was ordained in 1926, for the Diocese of Los Angeles. He was assistant in Los Angeles from 1926-36 before being appointed Pastor of El Monte where he ministered from 1936 to 1941. He then moved to Los Angeles and was there from 1941 to 1947. In 1947 he was appointed Pastor of South Gate. In 1974 the Pope conferred on him the title Monsignor.

7. Rev. James Kelly, a native of Monasterevin, County Kildare, was ordained for the diocese of Kildare and Leighlin, this year. He was educated at Carlow College from 1976 to 1982.

1983
1. In April Korem **in Northern Ethiopia** was the centre of an international aid programme set up for the relief of drought victims. The centre was attacked by guerrilla who were members of the Tigrayan People's Liberation Front. Several volunteer workers were taken hostage. Among them was **Terina Kelly** and Ann McLoughlin, nurses, with the charity organisation Concern. For several weeks they with other volunteer workers were brought on a spectacular if frightening 1000 mile journey over some of the harshest terrain in the world before they were eventually released. [Terina published a book, Terina, Diary of a Hostage in Ethiopia, in 1984. It tells of how the capture and subsequent journey changed her understanding of life.]

2. Sir Arthur (John) Kelly (1898-1983), Kt., CBE, died. He lived at 6 Cherry Hill, Beechlands, Malone Road, **Belfast.**

He was younger son of **John Kelly, Hodge Bower, Shropshire.** In 1928 he married Florence Mary Smyth of Belfast.
Kelly was educated at Bridgenorth and at Shrewsbury. He served in WW I 1917-1919. He was Temporary Assistant Ministry of Labour in Whitehall, 1919-1922. In 1922 he was Assistant Principal Ministry of Labour Northern Ireland. He became Secretary to the Cabinet and Clerk of the Privy Council Northern Ireland from 1957 until his retirement in 1963. [W.W.W.]

1984
1. Sir Basil Kelly, appointed **Lord Justice of Appeal at the Supreme Court, in Northern Ireland**.

2. Dr. Michael Kelly, CBE; Ph.D., JP, DL, appointed Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow**.** This year he also retained his title as BBC Scotland News Quiz champion which he had won the previous year. He was **Lord Provost (Mayor) of Glasgow 1980-84 (masterminded "Glasgow Miles Better" campaign.** Kelly a Public Affairs Consultant was born on November 1, 1940 to David and Marguerite Kelly. He was educated at the University of Strathclyde, B.Sc. (Economics), Ph.D. and taught there for some years. His publications include *Studies in the British Coal Industry.* He is a member of a large number of committees.

3. *Kiltubrid* (Co. Leitrim) by **Liam Kelly** was published in Ballyshannon, Co. Donegal.

4. *Terina Diary of a Hostage in Ethiopia* by **Terina Kelly** was published by Wolfhound Press. The proceeds were shared between the Irish Cancer Society and Concern.

5. Luke Kelly (-1984), singer, composer, musician, and self confessed communist, died. His grandfather came from Athlone and was born a few doors away from John McCormack, the great Irish tenor's home. Shortage of work locally, forced him to migrate to Dublin. The family was poor but Luke's father was luckier than most as he had a steady job. There was a large family to feed so there were very little luxuries, in the household. Luke as a youth was a very good footballer both at Gaelic and at Soccer. Had he remained playing he would probably have played for Ireland. Paddy, one of his brother's, did play soccer for Ireland. Instead Luke chose an equally difficult career as a singer musician. Success was slow in coming. He went to England and while trying to get on the musical ladder, he worked at a great variety of jobs. While in England he came in contact with many other folk singers.
After enjoying mixed success in England, Luke returned to Ireland in 1962. He gradually drifted to O'Donoghue's Pub, in Merrion Row, which was rapidly becoming the Mecca for Irish musicians. Friendship with Ronnie Drew, recently returned from Spain, soon followed. He also befriended Barney McKenna, the Banjo player. They formed a group, which was initially called the Ronnie Drew Group. They decided to change the name. Each member was asked for their suggestions. Luke a prolific reader was reading James Joyce's Dubliner's, at the time floated the idea of calling the group The Dubliner's.
The group very quickly became very popular. Luke toured the world with them. They invariably played to packed houses whether in Carnegie Hall, New York or O'Donoghue's Pub, in Dublin. His rendition of Patrick Kavanagh's Raglan Road is the definitive one. When he sang Joe Hill, the trade union man who took on big business bosses, in the early years of this century, and paid for his pains with his life, on trumped up charges, you could hear a pin drop, and it was not unusual for grown men to weep.
Luke was buried in Glasnevin Cemetery, Dublin. After his death, a bridge over the river Tolka was named **The Luke Kelly Bridge**. This was appropriate, though probably unknown to those who honoured him, that in that same river and in its immediate environs, that many of Luke's ancestors lost their lives at the Battle of Clontarf, in 1014. [for further reading, *Luke,* by Des Geraghty].

6. Richard Kelley (1904-1984), former M.P. at Westminster, died. He was born July 24, 1904 and married in 1924 and had four sons and three daughters. Kelley was educated at Elementary School and was a Councillor on the West Riding of Yorks County Council, 1949-59, and was a **Trade Union Secretary** for ten years. He was Labour Member of Parliament for Don Valley, West Yorks, 1959-79. He was a member of the National Union of Mineworkers.

7. Rev. John Kelly, a native of Rhode, County Offaly, was ordained for the diocese of Kildare and Leighlin. He was educated at Carlow College from 1978 to 1984. He was appointed curate of Graiguenamanagh after ordination.

8. Kelly Mine Preservation Society, was formed to save and restore an important monument to

Dartmoor heritage, Devon. [See 1952 (7)]

9. Barry Kelly partnered by Grant Kenny, won **a silver medal for Australia,** in the Kayak Pairs 1000 meters, on Lake Casitas in the Los Angeles **Olympic games.**

10. John Denis Ryan Kelly, was appointed to the Overseas Committee of The save the Children's Fund this year. He was the only **son of Dr. Tom Kelly** (who was born in Aileen, Co. Tipperary, and went to South Africa in 1921). John was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and at Balliol College, Oxford where he was an undergraduate from 1939 to 1941. He joined the army as a Lieutenant and became a Captain in the Black Watch (a regiment that his father was in World War I). John saw service in North Africa and in Europe. He became a lawyer in 1943 and after the war he was appointed Legal Adviser, International Refugee Organisation based in the British Zone in Germany 1948-9, and became Special Representative to the Allied High Command and German Government in 1950. In 1952 he was appointed Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in 1959. He worked for the United Nations in the Congo from 1960 to 1961 and became United Nations to Ireland and the United Kingdom in 1961.

John was based in London from 1960 to 1972 and during this time he carried out a number of Special Missions for the U.N. These included Algeria 1962, Nepal 1964, Southern Africa 1967, Sudan 1967-68, Caribbean 1968, Buenos Aires 1975, Uganda 1977. He was Chief of Missions in East Pakistan/ Bangladesh 1971-2. He was Director of Legal Affairs in Geneva from 1972 to 1978 and was Chief of Mission in Cyprus from 1974 to 1975 and in Lebanon in 1978 and was Special UN Representative in Kampuchea from 1982 to 1984. [I am grateful to John Kelly, Chadville, Cappaghwhite, Co. Tipperary, for these notes and for material on John Denis's father Dr. Tom Kelly (1921)]

1985

1. Brían Ó'Ceallaigh, Irish Ambassador to the **Arab Republic of Egypt, retired.** Brían was born in Winnipeg, Canada. His family were a landed Hy-Manian family, who had been forcibly moved from their large estates, in Cromwellian times, to make room for others that were transplanted into Connacht. They were given a smaller tract of land in Clondoyle, nr. Glenamaddy, Co. Galway.
Brían was educated in St. Mary's College, Dublin, where he won numerous awards and distinctions. His tertiary education was at University College, Dublin. He obtained a BA., LL.B., and a First Class Honours MA, in Constitutional law. He practiced as a solicitor for some years, before entering the foreign service, in 1949. His first posting was to Germany, and soon he was transferred to France. Because of his strong legal background he was given the difficult task of the preparation for Ireland's entrance into the European Community. Having completed this task he was appointed Consul General in Chicago. At the end of a six year appointment, he was made an honorary citizen of Chicago by Mayor Richard Daley. In 1970, he was actively involved in Ireland renewed application for admission to the European Community. He subsequently was head of the development assistance section of the Department of Foreign Affairs. He retired in 1985, having completed his term as Irish Ambassador to the Arab Republic of Egypt. Since 1995, Brían has been very active in the Kelly Clan Association and has produced the News Letter four times a year. He is married to Maeve.

.

2. Maeve Kelly (1930-), poet and short story writer had her **first novel *Necessary Treason's,*** published this year. She was born in Dundalk, Ireland in 1930, and published a collection of short stories *A Life of Her Own* in 1976, and was reprinted in 1979. Maeve won the Hennessy Literary Award in 1972. [See 1993 (10].

3. Bealoideas, the Irish Folklore Journal contained the following story. **Tom Kelly**, a 68 year old man who lived at Curraghboy, Co. Roscommon, told a story about the **Kellys of Turrock.**
"Kellys of Turrock was a great gambling place. They were the gentry and the gentry from round about met there to gamble every night. On one particular occasion they were playing cards for three days and three nights without stopping. The third night a gentleman walked in and sat down and they invited him to have a game with them.

One of the players accidentally dropped a card, and when he stooped down to pick it up, he noticed that the new arrival had cloven feet. Well the game finished and the bloke sat in the corner and would not leave the house. So Kelly sent one of the servants for the parson. If the parson prayed until he was black in the face he would not get him out. So the servant was a Catholic and he said to send for the priest.
t The night was wet and the priest had brought an umbrella with him. He left the umbrella at the jam of the door inside and he took off his hat and left it on the window sill and he prayed. After praying for a while, he

said to the devil:
'Get out the door !'
'I can't go out the door,' he says, 'your umbrella is there.'
'Well,' he said go out the window then.'
'I can't go out the window, your hat is there.'
'Well if you don't know the way to go out, go up the chimney.'
He went up the chimney in a blaze of fire and he knocked the top of the chimney on his way. The top of the chimney is still there beside the ruins of the house.
[This house has since been restored, but is now smaller than it originally was. It's now occupied by non Kellys. The above story is a good example of how the dispossessed got their own back, on those who had changed their religion, to hold on to their land. J. M. K].

4. The **Knights of Columbus** is a lay Catholic family fraternal service organization founded in 1881, by Father Michael McGivney a 29 year old assistant pastor at St. Mary's Church in New Haven, Connecticut. The aim was to bring together a group of laymen who would assist widows and orphans of deceased members. It had a further aim to boost members pride in their Catholic religion, which was frequently under attack from the anti-Catholic climate of 19th-century America. The organization has taken root and it now has almost 12,000 Councils in the U.S.A., Canada, the Philippines and Mexico. The Trinity Council 5750, which was formed in 1965, changed its name to the **Father Edwin F. Kelly** council, in 1985, to honour their former council chaplain and **Virginia State Chaplain**.

5. On February 28th., **Woman Constable Ivy Kelly,** was one of eight **Royal Ulster Constabulary** officers killed in a terrorist mortar attack, fired from tubes, attached to a steel frame, welded to the back of a stolen lorry.

6. Kenneth Linden Kelly, secretary-general of the Automobile Association (1954-63), died. He was born in December 5, 1913. His parents were **Herbert Linden Kelly** and Alice Maud Gray. He was educated at Kingston Grammar School. In 1939, he married Betty Joan Roe. They had two daughters. He served in World War II, in Europe and the Middle East. He was Deputy Director of OS Middle East Forces, in 1945. He was one of the Governors of Kingston Grammar School, 1957-72. He was elected Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries in 1955. He lived at 37 Henley House, Lynwood, Sunninghill, Ascot, Berks.

7. Rev. Declan Kelly, Parish Priest of Muirkirk, Scotland resigned. He was **a native of Cooraclare, County Clare**, he was educated at Carlow College from 1963 to 1969. He was ordained in 1969 for the Diocese of Galloway, Scotland. He was assistant in three parishes in Ayrshire 1969-74. Ardrossan 1974-1980.

8. T. C. (Thomas Christopher) Kelly, B.Mus., LTCL, H.Dip.Ed., (1917-1985), Music Teacher and Composer, and head of Music at Clongowes Wood College, died. He was born in Wexford in 1917. He was the fifth child of James Kelly a bakery owner and his wife Margaret Redmond. He studied at St. Peter's College, Wexford, University College Dublin.
T. C. Studied music under Dr J. Larchet, Philip Dore, Alice Bryan, and Jean Nolan. After graduation he was appointed in 1942 organist at St. Catherine's Church Newry. He founded the Newry Musical Society and the Lurgan Operatic Society. While in the north in 1952 he met and married Mary Joyce, who like her parents had a great interest in music. He also spent six months as organist in Westport, County Mayo. During this time he continued with his compositions and won many prizes for them. He became head of the Music Department at Clongowes Wood College, where he was to remain for the rest of his life. Many of his compositions continue to be performed on R.T.E. His interest in folk music arrangement remains his most enduring legacy.
Among his hobbies were painting and the theatre.
Mary Joyce's father was a native of Inishere Island, Co. Galway and was a member of the R.I.C. And when it was disbanded he went to Derry where he joined the R.U.C. T. C. and Mary had six sons. Gerard studied music, and is now with the Irish Chamber Orchestra, which is based in Cork. He is married to Evelyn Grant whose ancestor came to Ireland with Handel when he gave the maiden presentation of his Messiah, in Fishamble Street Theatre, Dublin. Christopher, Gerard's twin is an engineer and is married to Iseult Ni Morain, daughter of Donal Ó Moráin, who has a high profile in the Irish language movement. The twins were born in 1953. John who manages the Irish Chamber Orchestra was born in 1953 and is married to Bernie Kelly who is a native of Athenry, Co. Galway. Paul who is married to Una Hunt from Belfast is also in the music world, was born in 1955. James who works for the Department of Justice is married to

Bridget Casey from Dungannon. He was born in 1959. Robert the youngest is an accountant and is unmarried. He was born in 1963.

9. Jemina Joanna Kelly was born in London to David Kelly and his wife Caroline Ann, daughter of Alexander Campbell Gedes, OBE, MC, TD, AIME, Lt.-Col., RA in WW II. David and Caroline married in 1970. They have four **other children.**
Nathaniel David, b. 1982
Alexandra Mary, b. 1972
Tabttha May, b. 1976
Lucy Ann, b. 1979

10. John Brendan Kelly, died on March 2, 1985, while jogging in Philadelphia. He was educated at Pennsylvania Military Prep School, William Penn Charter School and Pennsylvania University, where he majored in economics and received a B.A in 1950. An all round athlete he was a football star at William Penn Charter School and made centre at the University of Pennsylvania University but the extraordinary Chuck Bednarik outshone him and his father persuaded him to quit football and become the world's best oarsman.
He spent a year in the US Navy (1945-46) and did another tour of duty with the navy in 1951 and 1952, as an ensign. He was on the naval reserve for fourteen years as a Lieutenant junior grade. In more than thirty races in the mid 1940s he was only defeated twice. He won the Canadian (1947), United States (1948 and 1949), Belgian (1949), Swiss (1949), single sculls championships. His proudest moment was in 1947 when he won the Diamond Sculls at the Royal Henley Regatta. Wearing a replica of the green cap he father used to wear Kelly beat the Norwegian Carl Fronsdal by eight lengths. No doubt he did not think of his ancestor Teige Mór O'Kelly's defeat of other Norsemen in Clontarf in 1014.Two years later Kelly repeated the feat and on this occasion he defeated Jack Trinsey by100 yards.

Jack won the US title for the third time in 1950 and for five years in a row from 1952 he won the title. He won the Mexican (1953), Pan-American 1955. He rowed with the Vespers eight man crew and won the US and Canadian Championships and finished second in the European Championship in 1958.

Meanwhile he went to work for his father's construction company starting as apprentice bricklayer through journeyman to executive positions. (as an apprentice bricklayer he finished first in a Pennsylvanian State bricklaying contest, out of a field of twenty finalists).

He was a Athletic organization official and former oarsman and in 1947 he won the Sullivan award for the outstanding amateur athlete in the US. He won a bronze medal in rowing at the Olympic games in Melbourne in 1956. He was vice president in the 1960s and president in 1970 of the AAU and helped modernise the international regulations for amateur athletes. He was president of the Olympic Committee since 1984 and he advocated more events for female athletes among other policies.

11.

A Kelly almost as famous as Ned

Reflections by

by BILL NEILSON

1F Ned is by far the most famous Kelly in Australian history, there was a time when another Kelly, Phil, was almost as well known at least in the Tasmania, Parliament.

At the 1946 election, when I first won my seat in the House. Phil amid considerable recrimination, was among the four sitting Labor Members
for Braddon to all lose theirs.

But he remained for a considerable time the most talked about former member. Most of his fame arose from stories about his failure to get his aspirates in the right places.

The most famous, was when he told members that he represented the "virgin h'ores of the West Coast h'untouched by human hand".

But Phil Kelly was a formidable speaker who achieved many things principally for the miners. Not the least of his

achievements was the Workers Occupational Diseases Act, which gave a protection against dreaded diseases such as silicosis before the working class population got worthwhile Workers Compensation Act.

Phil Kelly was first a bush labourer and later a miner who achieved the distinction of serving in Parliament for 24 Years in the days when Members of Parliament had had no pensions and very little pay.

When I became a Member, Phil's sprawling electorate of' Braddon warranted a salary of £10 a week. £1 more than my nine. He and other members had only one perk, a Gold Pass.

It was of some value in Braddon, where it was possible to travel by rail, but those of us who represented Franklin could only use the pass outside the electorate because there was no railway except in *the D*erwent Valley.

Whether the Minister knew the truth is one of the unravelled mysteries of Parliamentary history.

One of the most famous stories about Phil Kelly was that he was so destitute that he was reduced to hiring his gold pass to the secretary of
the Minister for Lands and Works who used it to travel free on the transContinental Railway.

Imagine the chagrin of the secretary when he was told that the Minster for Home Affairs in charge of the Commonwealth Railway, Jens Jensen. who also carne from Tasmania, had been told by the guard of "Mr Kelly's" presence on the train.

Jensen was non-plussed when several invitations for "Mr Kelly" to join him in the ministerial carriage for a drink were not accepted. He knew of Kelly's fondness for the amber fluid. Whether the Minister knew the truth is one of the unravelled mysteries of Parliamentary history.

Phil Kelly may have been desperately short of money, but he was obviously no fool. He held the office of State President of' the ALP as well as being a. delegate to Federal Labor conferences.

He was president of his union, a coroner, and justice of the peace, as well as being a member of the Leven Municipal Council and the Fire Brigades Board.

When the two were in the room,
the whip ***locked the door and kept it locked until the debate was over.***

My favourite story about Phil Kelly was told many times by Tom Dalton. It concerned a war that Kelly waged in Parliament against the then
new Veterinary Service of the Department of Agriculture

Kelly had gone onto a struggling farm on the, NorthWest Coast where the severe illness of one of his cows caused him to call the vet (whom he called "the vit" in his Irish brogue). "Mr Speaker, I rang the 'vit' and he didn't come," he said. "Then I rang him again and he still didn't come.' Finally, when I rang him a third time, he came, but by that time the cow was dead." I said to him "what are you going to do now"?

I was told there was nothing he could do but conduct a postmortem. "Mr Speaker," said Kelly. "I wanted the post-mortem before the cow died and not after".

A former Whip used to tell a good story of the days when the longwinded Dwyer Gray served as Treasurer. The Premier of the day, Albert Ogilvie, wanted the Budget wound up without a speech in reply from Dwyer Gray, but he knew that the Treasurer was intent on having his usual three hours.

The Whip was deputised to present Kelly with Dwyer Gray's compliments and to ask him to join him for a drink in the Minister's office. He was also instructed to tell Dwyer Gray that Kelly was waiting to see him about an urgent matter in the Treasurer's office.

When the two were in the room, the Whip locked the door and kept it locked until the debate was over. And so the Budget was passed without a speech in reply from the Treasurer.

I suppose it is part of growing older to believe that the present day Parliament lacks the colour of the past. But I doubt that there is anyone around the House today who will be talked about for so long after he left.

Source:
This is a copy from The Tasmanian Parliamentary Library files taken on 27th. Nov 1985
Probably given to me by Joan Antarkis in the early 90's. John Kelly Hillview , Chadville , Cappawhite , Co. Tipperaary

Note: Phil Kelly was the son of Denis Kelly who was born in Scarrough Annacarty(c 1831) to Denis Kelly and Bridget McGrath. Denis Kelly a widower aged about 58 went to Australia on the "James Baines" which sailed from Liverpool England on the 9th. December 1954 landing in Melbourne. He then went to Launceston on the "Black Swan" arriving 18th Feb. 1885 He had with him on the voyage eight of his children. The Kellys were sponsored out to Australia by Daniel Donovan whose wife was Joanna

Kelly whom it is believed was a daughter of Denis. Denis Kelly son of the widow Denis married Eliza Broomhall in 1866 at Westbury Catholic Church. Denis at this time was aged 28 and a farmer. Their son Philip Kelly became a Labor Member of Parliament in Tasmania for many years

1986

1. Joan Kelley, British Civil Servant, was Principal Finance Officer, 1984-86. She was born in 1926, and was educated at the London School of Economics and Political Science, (B.Sc. Econ 1947). After a few jobs in the private sector r she joined the Civil Service as an Economics Assistant at the Cabinet Office. She moved to the treasury in 1954, and became principal in 1956. She was made Assistant Secretary in 1968, and was Under Secretary 1979-86, and was also Principal Establishment Officer and Principal Finance Officer, at the Treasury, 1984-86. From 1979-81, she was seconded to the Northern Ireland Office.

2. Rev. Ian Kelly, a native of Donadea, County Kildare, was appointed Chaplain to Salford University. He was a student at Carlow College from 1967 to 1973 and was ordained that year for the diocese of Salford. He was assistant at Blackburn 1973-85 and had a sabbatical year in 1985.

3. Rev. Joseph Kelly, a native of Mullagh, Ennis, County Clare, died July 12, 1986. He was educated at Carlow College 1946-52 and was ordained in 1952 for the diocese of Cheyenne. He transferred to the diocese of Brentwood and served in Saffran **Walden**; Ilford and Wallthamstow. Later he was chaplain to Whipps Cross Hospital and Parish Priest of Dunmow. In 1967 he transferred to the diocese of Dublin and was curate of Kill-'o-the Grange.

4. Bunclody Cemetery:
In memory of **Maurice Kelly, Market Square, Bunclody** died October 25, 1927 and **his wife Mary Kelly** died August 13, 1939 also **Maurice Peter and Mary Ann** who died young and **their daughter Catherine McDonnell, Meadowville.**

5. John Kelly (1942-), writer, Fellow and Bursar of St. John's College, Oxford, in association with others published a modern edition of *The Collected Letters of W. B. Yeats,* Vol. 1 ;1865-1895. In 1976 he had written 'The Fall of Parnell and the Rise of Anglo-Irish Literature'*,* published in the *Anglo-Irish Studies*. Kelly was born in 1942 and was educated at Dublin University.

1987

1. Philip John Kelly, appointed editor of the Tribune (London).

2. Owen Kelly, appointed Commissioner of Police for the City of London.

3. David Kelly of Sunderland Football Club scored a hat-trick (three goals) on his debut playing soccer for the Republic of Ireland, against Israel at Dalymount Park.

4. *The Bodyke Evictions* by **John S. Kelly** was published in Ennis, Co. Clare. He is a graduate of University College Galway and later did post graduate studies at U.C.G. on the Land Agitation in East Clare. He is Principal Teacher in the Community School in Scariff, Co. Clare.

5. Professor Richard Kelly, Professor of English at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, since 1974, published *Daphne du Maurier***,** this year. He had been Instructor in English at North Carolina University, Chapel Hill, 1964-65, before his appointment as Assistant Professor at Tennessee in 1965. Among his many publications is *The Best of Mr. Punch: The humorous Writings of Douglas Jerrold* . Kelly was born in 1937.

6. General Paul Xavier Kelley, Commander of the Marine Corps (since 1983), retired from the army. He is second son of Major Albert Kelly. Paul joined the Marine Corps as a second lieutenant in 1950 and later served as commanding officer of the 2nd Battalion, 4th Marine Regiment in Vietnam. On his return to the U.S., he worked at the Infantry School at Fort Benning from 1966-68. Placed in charge of the 1st Marine Regiment as Colonel, his troops were among the last to leave Vietnam in 1971. He was promoted General in 1981; he was given the command of the Marine Corp in 1983. Kelley won many awards and distinctions, including the Distinguished Service Medal, the Silver Star and the Legion of Merit with Combat "V". He joined a number of boards after his retirement. He traces his ancestors to County Cork, Ireland. [See 1994 (8)]

7. Rev. Brendan Kelly was appointed Parish Priest in Immaculate Heart, Gateshead, England. A native of Ballinasloe, County Galway, he was educated at Garbally Park Ballinasloe before entering Carlow College in 1965. He was ordained for the Diocese of Hexham and Newcastle in 1972. He was appointed assistant at St. Joseph's / Gilesgate, Durham.

8. Owen Kelly, QPM 1987; Commissioner of Police for City of London since 1985, was awarded the honour of Ordre du Wissam Alouite Class III, Morocco. He was the son of Owen and Anna Marie Kelly (nee Hamill). He married in 1957 Sheila Ann McCarthy and they had five sons. Owen was educated at St. Modan's High School. St. Ninian's, Stirlingshire. He did his National Service in the R.A.F. 1950-52 and joined the Metropolitan Police in 1952 and became Commander in 1953. And became assistant and deputy commander of Police for London a position he held from 1982 to 1985. In 1985 he became Commissioner of Police for City of London. Among his honours were Order of St. John, 1986 and Commander of St. John, 1987.

9. An ambush took place at Loughgall, Co. Tyrone, Northern Ireland. The police knew several days in advance that the East Tyrone brigade of the IRA intended to attack Loughgall RUC station. The stationed was emptied and at least 24 SAS men laid in wait.

When the IRA men arrived they were met with heavy machine gun and rifle fire. A total of 678 spent cartridges were found at the scene, most fired by the SAS.

At the inquest the SAS admitted that they did not give any warning before opening fire. Among the eight dead was **Patrick Kelly, commander of the East Tyrone brigade** of the IRA. (Known in Trillick as Patsy he is buried in the Catholic graveyard in Trillick [See 2001 (22)])

10. Mrs J. Kelly (nee Schnorr) died in Florida and is buried in **Clearwater, Florida.** She was predeceased in December 1982 by her husband **Joseph Kelly** who was born on November 29, 1894**.** They had no children. [K.F.G.F. 11/01]

11. John Kelly (1912-1987), fiddler, concertina-player and raconteur, died this year. Born in Loop Head, Co. Clare, he learnt to play the concertina from his mother and uncle and was influenced of the presence locally of the outstanding stylist Ellen Gavin of Moyasta, a friend of the travelling piper Garret Barry. He also learnt from the fiddle player Patsy Geary with whom he played for 'house dances' before moving to County Kildare and later to Dublin in 1945, where his shop 'The Horse Shoe' in Capel Street, became a meeting place and academic sparring ring for the best known musicians of the revival years, including Tommy Potts, Tom Mulligan, Willie Clancy Johnie Doran and Seán Maguire. He collected on tape, was a founder member of Comhtas Ceoltóirí Éireann, and adjudicated competitions. In 1960, making music for a play by Sean Ó Riada brought him together with Michael Tubridy and Paddy Maloney into Ceoltóirí Chualann and also into the influential Castle Céilí Band. For many years he was an institution at O'Donoghue's Pub at Merrion Row, in Dublin and then at the Four Seasons in Capel Street. [Fintal Vallely in The Encyclopaedia of Ireland, 2003]

12. In 1987, Professor Eoin O'Brien compiled and edited **The Charitable Infirmary, Jervis Street Hospital, A Farewell** Tribute. Among those to whom it was **dedicated was Mr. Patrick Kelly**, a surgeon at the hospital. There were five other surgeons also mentioned as our founding fathers. Among the many Kellys mentioned in the book in addition to Patrick Kelly were **subscribers** to the book: **Charles Kelly, Frank Kelly, Gráine M. Kelly, Kathleen Kelly, Mary Kelly (née Whelan) and Mary A. O'Kelly.**

In 1718 six Dublin surgeons appalled by the miserable conditions of the sick poor in Dublin, opened the first voluntary hospital in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Cook Street, Dublin. It accommodated "four poor and maimed and wounded" of the city. It was founded by Francis and George Duany, Patrick Kelly, Nathaniel Handson, John Dowdall and Peter Brennan. In 1728 it moved to Inns Quays and moved to Jervis Street in 1803.

Surgeon Kelly and co-founder Peter Brennan share the distinction of having founded two hospitals. The other one was St. Nicholas' Hospital, in Cole's Avenue, off Meath Street. Later after a number of amalgamations it became St. Mark's Hospital for the Eye and Ear, the predecessor of the present Royal Victoria Eye and Ear Hospital.

Patrick Kelly is one of the surgeons on the staff in 1718. He was not there in 1738. In 1885, the New Hospital, recently vacated was opened. It cost £55,000 and presented a spectacular view. Most of the building was four floors over a basement.

In 1854 the committee of the hospital were concerned with falling standards in the hospital under the

matron Mrs. D'Arcy who had retired in 1852 because of incapacity from age and infirmity. The Sisters of Mercy were invited to take charge of nursing and management in the hospital. Mrs. D'Arcy the retired matron was requested to vacate the rooms she occupied to make room for the Sister of Charity. This was proposed by committee member E. T. Stapleton and seconded by **Richard Kelly**.

One of the first nurses trained by Florence Nightingale in St. Thomas's Hospital London, was appointed matron in Dr. Stephen's Hospital Dublin. She started a nursing school there. One of the first groups trained there was **Bridget Kelly,** who **in 1891 was appointed matron** in the Charitable Infirmary. She was paid £35 per annum. In 1893 after two years she resigned to take up a similar position in Stephen's Hospital. The position remained vacant and was probably filled by a nun until **1898 when Miss Mary Alice Kelly was appointed matron** at the age of twenty one. She had trained at Jervis Street from 1893 to 1896. She oversaw great strides in the training of nurses and in 1815 a Red Cross Emergency Hospital was established in Dublin Castle for the treatment of wounded soldiers. Miss M. A. Kelly was in charge of the nursing services and was later awarded the Royal Red Cross in 1927 in recognition of her work. Miss Kelly also lectured to her students in Jervis Street Hospital on nursing. The General Nursing Council of Ireland was established in 1921. Mis Kelly was a highly efficient and a very dedicated nurse and her principal concern was that all nursing down to the smallest detail was carried out with kindness and efficiency. Since she expected similar qualities in those who worked with her, it is not surprising to find that the nurses she trained were very competent, capable women. She **retired in April 1945**.

In a photo of the staff in 1910-11 was **Charles J. Kelly.** He was listed as **House Surgeon** in the Resident Staff of 1912-13. In the hospital staff photo of 1928 is Miss M. A. Kelly, Matron. In the Medical Staff photo of 1985 is **Mr. Vivian Kelly, Ear Nose and Throat Surgeon.** On page 74 is **Staff Nurse Ruth Kelly** and on page 75 is an unusual picture of Mr. Vivian Kelly, recording an operation notes while sitting on a laundry basket. On page 39 is **a photo of Matron Kelly as an elderly person** and on page 134 is a group photo of nurses including Matron Kelly as a young woman taken in 1900.

Dr. Michael G. Kelly was appointed as consultant psychiatric director of the Drugs Advisory Centre in the hospital in March 1971. When in November 1975 when the Drug Detoxication unit was opened, **Gráine Kelly was appointed Grade III clerk.** Dr. Michael Kelly retired his full-time post in August 1986 but continued as clinical director on a sessional basis.

Sean T. Ó Ceallaigh was at one time a member of the Managing Committee of the hospital.

1988

1. ***A Guide to Early Irish Laws*** **by Fergus Kelly** of the Dublin Institute of Advanced Studies was published.

2. *The Pillars of the House,* an anthology of verse by Irish women from 1690 to the present was published by Wolfhound Press. The editor was **A. A. Kelly**

3. Martin J. Kelly published Tombstone Inscriptions, Lady Chapel and Taghadoe, Maynooth, Co. Kildare.

4. Leo P(atrick) Kelley, American writer who was born in 1928, this year published *The Last Cowboy.* Kelley was a prolific writer, and his works include Novels, Short Stories, and his subject matter included Science Fiction, Fantasy, Westerns, Adventure and Children's Fiction.

5. Margaret Kelly, better known as Miss Bluebell, celebrated her seventy fifth birthday. In the toilet of her fashionable apartment in Paris, hung a motto, "It's Great to be Irish". This remarkable lady, who is a household name around the world especially in her adopted country, France, has been the most neglected unofficial ambassador for Ireland. Her life has been honoured in books and in a BBC full length programme, while the land of her birth has stood idly by. One of the few Irish who visited her at the Lid was Sean Kelly, the world famous cyclist. She was born in Dublin in the early years of the century and was adopted by a family and was brought to Liverpool. In her middle twenties she went to Paris and founded the famous Bluebell Girls. This troupe of long-legged beauties who came from all over the world, with their can dance have become one of the emblems of France. The capture of Paris by the Germans was a very difficult time for Margaret. Her husband was Jewish, and had to be hidden from the occupiers. She also succeeded in saving other Jews from capture and inevitable extermination in the concentration camps. She was eventually given the fate that she tried so hard to save others from. She spent 2 ½ years incarcerated by the Nazis in Besanscon concentration camp. After the surrender of the Germany, her business resumed.

She has always been proud of her Irishness. When Ireland plays France in Rugby, there is no keener supporter of the Irish. She calls her son Patrick on the telephone with the results. Miss Bluebell, whose girls have entertained so many over the years, ought to have been recognized and honoured by her own government

6. Rev. Archibald Kelly was appointed **Parish Priest of Castlewellen, County Down**. He was born in Glenavy, County Antrim and was educated at All Hallows College, Dublin, before moving to Carlow College, to complete his studies from 1950-51. He was ordained in 1951 for the Diocese of Down and Conor. He was appointed C.C., Kirubbin 1951-52. He was chaplain 1952-56 and was then appointed C.C. Carrickfergus 1956-63; Belfast 1963-80; Lisburn 1980-85.

7. Patrick Joseph (P. J.) Kelly (1895-1988), man of many parts died this year. P.J. Kelly was born in 1895 in Coughala, near the town of Westport to **Thomas Kelly, a small farmer** and his wife Ellen Healy. P. J. was one of a family of five sons and six daughters. After attending the primary school he started an apprenticeship around 1910, as a wheel wright, at Brehaneys in Westport. Brehaneys had a thriving business at that time, as carts, wagons and traps were the king of the road as motor cars were as rare as white blackbirds.

After completing his apprenticeship, in Westport, P. J. moved to Galway, to work for Fahy Coach Builders. While in Galway he struck up a friendship with Peter Joe McDonald, who was in the Irish Volunteer organisation. Peter Joe had a joinery business in Leenane, near the top of Killary Harbour, the only Fiord in Ireland which divides County Mayo from County Galway. McDonald also happened to be the local leader of the Volunteers. P. J. Kelly soon joined him his work force, in Leenane, and became active in the national movement. McDonald and his new assistant Kelly were active in recruiting and training young recruits for the anticipated War of Independence. The area allocated to their group went as far west as Clifden. They blazingly held drill sessions in the Square in Leenane, using dummy rifles made of wood, in sight of the local Royal Irish Constabulary (R.I.C.). No attempt to arrest them was made at that time, but undoubtedly messages about their activities were sent to headquarters in Westport as well as to Dublin Castle. Kelly was asked by Tom Derrig, head of the Volunteers in West Mayo, to go to Louisburg, and set up a local branch of the organisation in that area. He opened a small joinery workshop there, and was soon joined by Jack Feehan, another Volunteer, who had been working in Leenane. In a matter of three months they had recruited 300 Volunteers in the area. Kelly and Feehan spent a lot of time travelling around the countryside on their bicycles. As they increased in strength, it was decided to form the company into a Battalion and P. J. Kelly was appointed Commandant of the 'West Mayo Brigade.'

Tom Derrig, the Brigade leader, who was later to become Minister of Education in the first Fianna Fail Government, moved to Dublin and Michael Kilroy of Newport, Co. Mayo took over command. Later he was to become a general.

By now the R.I.C. began to take more seriously the war games of the locals. As a result many of the Volunteers including Kelly wet on the run to avoid incarceration. During this time P. J met Kathleen O'Reilly of Louisburg, a member of Cuman na mBan, the female equivalent of the Volunteers. She was the daughter of Simon O'Reilly and his wife Bridget O'Malley both of whom had strong Nationalist backgrounds. Kathleen was born in 1901 was an active member of the cause. The West Mayo Brigade was active in the War of Independence and had many run in with the notorious Black and Tans who were little better than ruffians who as a last resort were thrown into the fray by a British Government who were prepared to do anything to hold on to Ireland despite the fact that the vast majority of its people wished to be rid of the Saxon oppressor after 800 years. One of the places that the flying Squad sheltered was the old disused mines from the 19th century, in the foothills near Drummin. [These mines were reopened in the middle of the 20th century by Superintendent Patrick Kelly (1898-1974), of the Garda, a member of the Drummin Kellys, who were not related to P. J. Kelly]. The truce and the Anglo-Irish agreement resulting in the granting of Dominion status for three of Ireland's Green Fields was a great disappointment to P. J. Kelly and some of his friends. This resulted in a split in the ranks of comrades who had fought shoulder to shoulder for Irish freedom. Michael Collins and his delegation had been sent to London by Eamon de Valera to negotiate with Lloyd George, the wily Welshman, who was Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. De Valera had for reasons that are not clear chosen to remain in Dublin. Collins said at the time after signing the agreement under duress that he was signing his death certificate. The agreement was soon followed the split and the inevitable spilling of blood in a very dirty Civil War where terrible atrocities were perpetrated on both sides. Often fathers and sons were on opposite sides in this tragic act of bloodletting. After two years of senseless fighting that resulted in the worsening of the economic situation in an already poor country a truce was signed and the country began to try to bind

its wounds. P. J. Kelly had sided with de Valera in the civil war. After the truce Dev refused to enter Dail Eireann because the he would be obliged to take an oath to the King of England. Some years later he did take the oath but now said it was meaningless! The Economic War occurred in the 1930's after De Valera refused to pay the Annuities. Times were very hard for P.J. Kelly and his wife Kathleen O'Reilly and their children. They had moved into Westport and built a new house. Things began to improve for the family. He obtained a contract to build 21 local authority houses in Westport. This was a major project at that time. His business prospered only to be hit by another slump in the building trade during World War II. Many of his old comrades from the War of Independence whom he was employing were let go and they went to England where there was plenty of work. Westport Urban Council formed a Voluntary Fire Brigade and P. J became Captain and encouraged his staff to join.

During the war imports were difficult, Ireland or Éire as it was then called, though neutral had only a small sea going fleet of its own and depended on the good will of the allied powers especially Britain to carry essential imports into our Island nation. Particularly during the early years of the war a lot of allied cargo ships were sunk by both submarines and dive bombers who prey on them in the North Atlantic. [See the War Years in these annals for a list of Kellys lost at sea]. As a result wood and other building materials were in short supply and P. J. Kelly set up a number of Saw Mills, in forests around the Westport area, to harvest native timber. He also set up charcoal plants in some of the woods. The charcoal was used in gas run vehicles as petrol was rationed. The end of the war and the resumption of 'business as usual' improved the lot of the people and the Kelly business thrived. The children were very successful in their chosen careers. Vincent became a priest and ministered in Dublin and was Parish Priest in Palmerstown. Simon, who was called after his maternal grandfather, became an eminent Architect and others entered the business world. The daughters also 'married well'.

History of P. J. Kelly's ancestors.

Patrick Kelly, N J Coganta wrote a letter in 1863, to his nephew, **John Hardiman Kelly, Cedar Avenue, New York.** 'After the battle of Aughrim in 1691, in which the combined Irish-French army under the command of General St. Ruth were heavily defeated by the English-Dutch army under the command of General Ginkle. A large number of Kellys fought in this major battle in which victory was within their reach but victory was snatched from them by a stray cannon ball that decapitated the head of St. Ruth. No arrangement had been made for the orderly passage of command to another officer. Pandemonium broke out in the Irish-French ranks and the army that was in complete control of the situation suddenly fell into disarray and fled. Great numbers of the retreating Irish were mowed down by English-Dutch army. Four hundred Kellys lost their lives. almost all on the Irish side and four hundred of them lost their lives. A number of branches of the Kelly family went into Mayo. After the battle and after the Treaty of Limerick, which had guaranteed their freedom and their lands, the lot of the Irish who had not sailed with Sarsfield, was very precarious. Colonel Charles O'Kelly from Aughrane who had fought at Aughrim had argued against signing the agreement. How right he was. He himself was restored to his lands in east Galway neat Athleague. Others were not so lucky. The treaty was broken by the English 'ere the ink with which t'was writ was dry'. Soon after this the Penal Laws against the Catholics was introduced. Many Kellys left the area. Some went to Co. Clare, some to areas in west Galway, while others went North West into Mayo. P. J. Kelly's ancestors took this latter course. One branch of the family went to Straide (later the home place of Michael Davitt, the founder of the Land League); a second branch went to Claremorris (a descendant called **Conor O'Kelly was Member of Parliament** for the area towards the end of the 19th century) and a third branch went to Tourmakeady on the western shore of Lough Mask. Another group of Kellys who may have been relatives of P. J. Kelly's family also moved to Tourmakeady, namely the ancestors of the Kellys who later were to move to Drummin, near Westport. P. J. Kellys ancestor was called Máine Kelly lived in Tourmakeady the name of his son and grandson have been lost with time. Máine's great-grandson was John Kelly and his wife Mary O'Malley after their marriage settled in Carenclea, near Westport, about 1798. They had seven children, including four sons. Henry the youngest son died as a youth. Bernard the eldest son married Honor McLaughlin and settled in Drumurla. They had a son called John Henry who was born in 1857 and immigrated to New York as a young man where he wed Mary Costelloe a fellow Iris emigrant. They produced an extraordinary family which included a triple Olympic Gold medallist, a Pulitzer prize winning playwright a nationally known Vaudeville actor, businessmen and a very talented actress called Grace who unfortunately died young but may have inspired her niece also called Grace who was later to win an Academy Award before deserting the boards of the make belief word of acting to become a real life princess.

John Kelly and Mary O'Malley's second son was called Cathal who in Mary O'Connor in 1838. They stayed in the home place in Carenclea. They had a son called Henry who in 1860 married Elizabeth

Sheridan who had a son called Thomas who married Ellen Healy in 1894. Their eldest son was called Patrick Joseph (P. J.), who has been our subject.

John and Mary's third son was called Míchéal who married Mary Geraghty and wet to live in Cuilmore in 1848. Their son Martín was born in 1839 and married Mary Chambers. Martín had six sons, Frank, John, Martín Óg, Míchéal, Patrick, and Cather who went to the USA. Martín senior died in 1933. [Princess Grace purchased the old homestead and had engaged her cousin Simon Kelly to do up plans to have the old place done up as a holiday home for herself and Prince Rainier but alas a car accident took her away before the project got started. These Kellys had a family gathering in the late 1990's. Over two hundred descendants arrived and received Fáilte Úi Ceallaigh] [I am grateful to Simon Kelly for the above details] [P. J. Kelly was a 3rd cousin of Princess Grace of Monaco.]

8. Captain Joseph P. Kelly (1914-1988) of the US Navy, Commander of Undersea Surveillance and Father of SOSUS.

Kelly received a Bachelor of Science Degree from the Catholic University in 1937. After graduation he worked at the Westinghouse Corporation in East Pittsburgh on large turbine generators and cable transmission systems. He was commissioned as an Ensign in the US Navy on October 22, 1943, and served in the Engineering Service. He was trained in the Underwater Harbour Service in San Pedro, California.

Lieutenant Junior Grade Kelly was sent to Panama as a Maintenance Officer for magnetic loops and harbour defence mine fields. He was later sent to Clearfield Utah, as officer responsible for making weapons and equipment resistant to tropical climate conditions. As the World War II came to a close he was released back to Westinghouse, where he worked from 1945 to 1951. With the advent of the Korean War he was recalled to active duty as a Lieutenant assigned to Advanced Space Functional Components. In December 1951 he began a twenty one year association with Oceanographic Surveillance.

He was promoted to the rank of Captain and was recognised for the part he played in Sound Surveillance System (SOSUS). He received two Navy Commendation Medals. He also received the Admiral Charles B. Martell Award.

Following his retirement from the Navy in 1973, Captain Kelly served as Staff Adviser of the Oceanic Division of Westinghouse. He died in Bethesda Naval Hospital on November 6, 1988.
In recognition of his contributions to undersea surveillance, the Captain Joseph P. Kelly Award was established in 1992. [Internet]

1989

1. Graham Kelly was appointed Chief Executive/General Secretary of the Football Association (England).

2. Liam Kelly and others, published *Blennerville, Gateway to Tralee's Past*

3. Tim Kelly, American writer, who sometimes wrote under the name R. H. Bibolet, wrote *The Phantom of the Op'ry.* Kelly who has written novels, plays, short stories and screenplays, was born in 1937. From 1963, when he published Widows Walk, to the present time he has been a prolific writer. He lives at 8730 Lookout Mountain Avenue, Hollywood, California**.**

4. Rev. Joseph Kelly, a native of Draperstown, County Derry, retired to Kilteegan, 1989. He attended Carlow College from 1932 to 1935 and was ordained in 1939 for the Kilteegan Fathers. He worked in Ogoja Prefecture 1939-45. He returned to Kilteegan in 1945-47. From 1947 to 1954 he was a student and later superior at the Kilteegan Fathers Cork House. He then returned to missionary work in Ogoja and was involved in education as well as parish work, until his retirement.

5. *The Irish Châteaux*, In Search of Descendants of the Wild Geese by Renagh Holohan and Jeremy Williams, was published by The Lilliput Press**.** The article was a good one. There were two minor mistakes. **Denis O'Kelly** who later took the additional surname Farrell, when he inherited property from his maternal uncle, James O'Farrell, was born in 1714 not 1715. Clonlyon Castle was in County Galway not in County Roscommon. The castle was close to the town of Ballygar which was built almost 150 years later by Denis H. Kelly, who descended from Denis's brother John.

One of the interesting things mentioned was that he had travelled with Bonny Prince Charlie on his campaign in Scotland, to regain the English throne. She says that family papers in the O'Kelly-Farrell home at 'La Soriniére, state that he travelled with the prince to Eriska in the Outer Hebrides on Anthony Walsh's boat *Doutelle*, which left from Nantes in the summer of 1745. After the defeat at Culloden the following year O'Kelly-Farrell returned to France. In 1756 he received from Louis XV papers of French

nationality and recognition of ancient nobility. He died in Toulouse in 1761 at the early age of 47. His son John James was created Count of Montauban in 1786, by Louis XVI. He was appointed minister plenipotentiary by Louis XVI to the Elector of Mayence, and was in 1791 accused of associating with "the perfidious combination of armed Frenchmen" outside the country. He resigned his position and had his property confiscated and retired to Spain where he died in 1800. He was succeeded by his son Denis O'Kelly-Farrell who joined the émigré French nobles abroad and like many other Irishmen working for the restoration of the monarchy, served in the British army. He died without issue and the title passed to his oldest surviving brother **Charles McCarthy O'Kelly-Farrell**, who became the third count. He was succeeded by his son **Conor O'Kelly-Farrell** who became the 4th Count, who died in 1915, leaving a daughter. Conor was succeeded as 5th Count, by his cousin **Montrose Denis O'Kelly-Farrel**l, son of **Robert O'Kelly-Farrell**, who was a younger brother of Charles McCarthy, the 3rd count. Montrose's son the 6th Count died in 1950 and the title passed to Colonel James O'Kelly-Farrell, whose mother was Marie Therese du Verdier de la Soriniére. James's son André, a captain in the French Air Force, was killed in 1943, when his plane was shot down in Algeria, and was awarded the Croix de Guerre, and posthumously the Legion d'Honneur. His son Jacques, James's grandson, is the current and 8th Count. He is an executive with Renault Car Company and the land attached to 'La Soriniére' is let.

The O'Kelly-Farrells have a long record of service in the French armed forces. During the 19th century Malek O'Kelly-Farrell, father of Colonel James, served in Guadeloupe, the Crimea, Italy, and Mexico. Other members were officers in the various French campaigns in the Far East, including China, Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam and in Africa.

The family home since the end of the eighteenth century was Château de Lansac at Merles now owned by cousins called d'Auterroches. 'La Soriniére', which came to the family on the marriage of Malek to the last of the Soriniéres in 1875, was burnt during the religious wars of the sixteenth century and again during the Revolution.

On each occasion the chapel which is isolated from the chateau, survived as it was used as a wood store. There is a unique *pieta* with three figures above the altar. The chapel is now a historic monument.

The present Count has seven children and several of them have Irish names. They have visited Ireland and are very friendly with **Count Eoin O'Kelly, of Gurtray**, nr. Portumna, Co. Galway. The children have been on student exchanges in Ireland.

6. In the Hillsboro Disaster in England, 96 fans were killed in the English Cup Final when crowd control broke down in the stadium. Among them were **Anthony P. Kelly, age 29 and Michael Kelly age 38.** They and their fellow dead are commemorated in the Liverpool Memorial.

7. Dan Kelly, American Sportscaster, died in Missouri on February 10, 1989. Kelly who was born in 1937 in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada helped to make Hockey a popular sport in the USA. He was the voice of St. Louis Blues from 1968 to 1989.

Major General Frank J. Kelly Junior. (1937-), retired from the US Air Force in September 1989. He was born on 1937 in Jersey City, N.J., and graduated from St. Peter's Prep. School in 1954. He attended the University of Omaha (B.Sc. Business Administration, 1968) and graduated from Air Command Staff College in 1975 and was awarded a masters degree in Management from Webster College in 1977. He graduated from Industrial College of Armed forces in 1980 and completed the Executive Programme in Business Administration at Columbia University in 1983.

Kelly entered active duty in 1955 as a private in the army and from 1955 to 1956 he served in with the 82nd Airborne Division, 187th Airborne Regiment and 101st Air Division.

In March 1958 he entered aviation cadet training at Harlingen Air Force Base, Texas, graduating as a second lieutenant and navigator in March 1959. He entered pilot training at Williams Air Force Base Arizona and received his wings in February 1964 and became a C-130E pilot with 464th Troop Carrier Wing at Pope Air Force Base, N.C. While there he participated in both the Congo and Dominican Republic operations. From September 1965 to July 1966 he flew C-47s in Southeast Asia. After returning to the US he was assigned to the 29th Military Airlift Squadron, McGuire Air Force Base, N.J., as an A C-130 Aircraft Commander.

In January 1968 he was assigned to the 8th Infantry Division, Bad Kreuznach, West-Germany as tactical aircraft liaison officer. During his time in Germany he completed courses at the German Airborne School and US Army Jumpmaster Schools.

In 1972 he returned to Pope Air Force Base as chief of wing, and then as operations officer, 40th Tactical Airlift Squadron and later as commander, 39th Tactical Airlift Squadron. In April 1978 he became chief of

Pacific/East Asia Plans Division. From August 1979 to July 1980 he attended the Industrial College of Armed Forces and then moved to Headquarters, Scott Air Force Base Ill., as director of programming and policy. From September 1981 to October 1983 he was vice-director 435th Tactical Airlift Wing, Rhein-Main Air Base, West Germany and later as wing commander. He then returned to Military Airlift Command headquarters as assistant deputy chief of staff for plans. In May 1985 he was assigned as deputy commander Joint Special Operations Command, Fort Bragg, N.C., and became director of operations, J-3, US Special Operations Command, Mac Dill Air Force Base, Florida.

General Kelly is a command pilot and senior parachutist. He has flown numerous fixed wing and rotary wing aircraft and also holds an airline transport pilot rating. His military decorations and awards include Defence Superior Service Medal, Legion of Merit with oak leaf cluster. Meritorious Service Medal with two oak leaf clusters, Air Medal with three oak leaf clusters, Air Force Commendation Medal and Army Commendation Medal. He was promoted Major General on June 1, 1988.

9. Kelly, Mary
(b) Albert Lea, MN, 7 June 1941). **American conceptual artist, teacher and writer**. She studied fine art and music at the College of St Teresa, Winona, MN, and fine art and aesthetics at the Pius XII Institute, Florence, Italy (MA 1965). She later received a postgraduate certificate in painting at St Martin's School of Art, London. From 1968 Kelly worked in London as artist, teacher, curator, editor and writer. Her first solo exhibition was in 1976 at the Institute of Contemporary Arts, London, where she showed three of the six 'Documents' from her extended project Post-Partum Document (1973–7). This large-scale installation work both visualizes and analyses the mother–child relationship of Kelly and her son over a period of four years, and includes drawings, graphs and charts, objects and sound recordings. Post-Partum Document was later published in book form (London 1983) and was exhibited in its entirety at the Yale Centre for British Art, New Haven, CT, in 1984. Kelly's work is renowned for its inquiry into cultural identity, particularly the construction of femininity and power in Western capitalist society, and it draws on and criticizes the work of Sigmund Freud, Jacques Lacan and other cultural theorists. Kelly moved to New York in 1989. Works are held in the Tate Gallery, London, the Australian National Gallery, Canberra, and the New Museum of Contemporary Art, New York.

9.

1990
1. Jimmy Kelly (1950-), the radical left wing leader of the Amalgamated Transport and General Worker **Union in Waterford**, lead the workers of Waterford Crystal during their **14 week strike.** He was born in Waterford on May 17, 1950 and was educated at the Manor School and Mount Sion. He became an apprentice glass cutter in Waterford Crystal at the age of sixteen and joined the A.T.G.W.U the same year. He was elected to the National Executive of the A,T,G.W.U. (2000-2001) He was elected Chairman of the Union in 2004. He was the first Irishman to hold that position. [Jimmy was a candidate in the General Election in 2002 and only received a small number of votes]

2. Attic Press published **Rita Kelly's *Fare Well / Beir Bannacht,*** a book of poems in English and Irish. Earlier works with her late husband Eoghan Ó Tuairisc whom she married in 1972 include **Dialann sa Díseart** (1981); An Bealach Eadóig (1984), poems; *The Whispering Arch and Other Stories* (1986); also Frau Luther (1984), a play. Rita was born in 1953. She is a fluent German speaker and brought her own Whispering Arches to the Irish stand in Hamburg Book Fair in 1987. She lives in Ballinasloe. Eoghan O Tuairisc died in 1982.

3. Professor Louis Gerard Kelly, a native of New Zealand, was Professor of Linguistics and Classics at the University of Ottawa, Canada, since 1978. Earlier he had lectured in Phonetics and English at the University Laval, Quebec. He had also being an Associate Researcher. on the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism, 1965-67. In 1990 he published Basil Valentine: His Triumphant Chariot of Antimony. Kelly who was born in 1935, among his many publications was Prosus Taliter: The Latin Text of Kipling's Just-So Stories.

4. Richard Denis Lucien Kelly, MC 1944, (1916-1990), died on February 17th. He was Recorder of the Crown Court 1972-80. He was the eldest son of **Richard Cecil Kelly, O.B.E**., and Joan Masie Kelly, Hyde Manor, Kingston, Sussex. In 1945 he married Ann Marie Anderson (marriage dissolved. 1954). They had one daughter. He was educated at Marlborough College, and Balliol College, Oxford. He served in the Indian Mountain Artillery in India and Burma 1941-45, where he was a **Major**. He was called to the Bar in

absentia, Middle Temple 1942. He won the Blackstone Pupillage Prize in 1947 and was a Hamsworth Law Scholar in 1948. He practiced on the Oxford and Midland Circuit from 1976-87
His publications included The Abridged Version of Sir Winston Churchill's Second World War, 1959. The Ironside Diaries 1939-40, published in 1962. He lived at Temple Gardens, Temple, London.

5. Rev. Matthew Kelly was appointed Parish Priest of Kildare Town. He was born in Coolcarigan, Timahoe, County Kildare, in 1931. He was educated at Knockbeg College and at Maynooth. He and his **twin brother Joseph** were ordained in 1956. Joseph was **ordained for the Archdiocese of Dublin**. Fr. Matthew was appointed to the curacy of Graignamanagh where he spent two years. In 1958 he was transferred to Tullow and during the next ten years he was diocesan inspector of schools. In 1968 he was appointed Professor of Philosophy in Carlow College. He became Vice-President from 1974 to 1980 and was President from 1980 to 1986. During his presidency the Discalced Carmelites came to Carlow College. In 1986 he became Parish Priest of Ballinakill where he remained until his present position.

6. Edward W. Kelley, Jnr., was sworn in to a full term as a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System ending January 31, 2004. Prior to assuming this full term Kelly served as a board member filling an unexpected term commencing May 26, 1989. He was born January 27, 1932 in Eugen, Oregon and obtained a B.A. From Rice University in 1954 and a M.B.A. from Harvard Business School in 1959. Kelly was Chairman of the Board of Investment Adventures Incorporated in Houston, Texas from 1981 to 1987. Kelly Industries was a Houston based holiday company with subsidiaries in manufacturing distribution and business services. Kelly was a Fellow of the National Academy of Public Administration and a governor of Wesley Theology Seminary. http:www.federalairserve.gov/bios/kelley.htp

7. Rev. Joseph Kelly (- 1990) a native of Castletownbere, Co. Cork, died in London where he had been a parish priest for a number of years. Fr Kelly had been a clerical student at All Hallows College, Dublin and was ordained for the priesthood in 1932 and spent his whole life on the London Mission. His great love was to spend his holidays fishing in the rivers of west Cork. He was about 78 years of age at the time of his death.

He was son of Daniel Kelly who was in charge of the Reformatory in Castletownbere. Daniel as a young man had spent some time in a seminary in Waterford before he discovered that he did not have a vocation for the priesthood. The parish priest at the time that Joe Kelly decided that he was going to go to All Hallows was a rather pompous gentleman, who when he heard that one of his parishioners Joe Kelly was going to enter a seminary, called on Daniel Kelly and said " I hear that Joe is going to All Hallows". Daniel replied "that's right". The priest then said "why don't you send him to Maynooth where he would become a gentleman" Daniel no great admirer of the P. P. Replied "if going to Maynooth meant that he would turn out like you, then I'm glad he is not going there. [Story told by Fr Donogh O'Malley of Limerick who was a curate to Fr Joe in London for a period before returning to minister in Limerick.]

8. Patrick Joseph Kelly M.D. (1913-90), graduated in medicine from University College Galway in 1939. He joined the Royal Air Force and saw service in North Africa, Assam, Burma and India. He later became a General Practitioner in Bodorgan, North Wales. He retired from the National Health Service in 1976 and joined the Royal Fleet Auxiliary Service. At 80 he was the oldest medical officer to serve in the Falkland War in 1982. [Galway a Medico Social History by Dr James Murray]

9. Patrick Kelly (1954-1990), American black Fashion Designer, died of AIDS, in Paris on January 1, 1990. He was born on September 24, 1954 in Vicksburg, Mississippi and at an early age was taught to sew by his grandmother. He moved to New York and later to Paris. He was known for his **"happy clothes",** especially black tight tube mini dresses. He had international success in women's ready-to-wear clothes.

10. Timothy Taylor Kelly was in 1990 nominated to the National Geographic Society's board of trustees; the youngest man in NGS's history to receive this appointment.

Tim was born in Galveston, Texas in 1955 and was raised in Colorado's mountain range. He received a bachelor degree from the University of Colorado at Boulder and worked as a political consultant for Colorado Campaigns. Prior to joining National Geographic, Kelly was director of sales planning and administration at Rainbow Programming, a distributor and producer of cable programming in Woodbury, N.Y. Today He resides at Bethesda, Md., with his wife and two children.

As senior vice president and director of the National Geographic Society's television division, he oversees all national and international broadcasting of the NGS's television productions. Kelly joined National Geographic as a consultant in 1982, and later became executive producer for *Explorer,* a two hour weekly science-adventure documentary which airs on cable's TBS Superstation. Under Kelly's direction, the NGS television division expanded to include the home video market, global television, 88 hours of cable programming per year, and five one hour *National Geographic* Specials currently airing on NBC. Under Kelly's aegis, the *Explorer* series has won more than 20 Emmy awards, the Parents Choice Award, seven Awards for Cable Excellence, and four Gold Medals at the International Film and Television Festival in New York. Kelly was promoted to senior vice president and director of television in 1988. [The World of Hibernia, Summer 1995]

The Papers of Denis Kelly

Title	The Papers of Denis Kelly
Reference	GBR/0014/DEKE
Creator	Kelly, Richard Denis Lucien, 1916-1990, lawyer, assistant to Sir Winston Churchill
Covering Dates	1937–1989 (The majority of folios date from 1979 to 1989.)
Extent and Medium	2.5 archive boxes
Repository	Churchill Archives Centre

war memoirs, "The Second World War" and on "A History of the English Speaking Peoples", from 1947 to 1957.
Kelly's own publications include an abridged version of Churchill's "The Second World War" (1959), and (with R. MacLeod) "The Ironside Diaries 1939-40" (1962). He died on 17 February 1990.
The papers mainly consist of Kelly's recollections of his work for Churchill, in the form of memoirs and other papers, a taped interview, and in correspondence, particularly with Churchill's official biographer, Sir Martin Gilbert. There is also a small amount of correspondence dating back to Kelly's time as Churchill's literary assistant and two volumes of Winston Churchill's, "The Second World War" heavily annotated by Kelly, presumably for his own abridged version of these volumes.
The papers were deposited at Churchill Archives Centre by Mrs A Kelly in March 1990, while the taped interview (DEKE 7) with Kelly was recorded and deposited in

1991

1. Susan Croce Kelly was appointed Vice President, Corporate Affairs, Sandoz Agro (USA). She was born in Berkeley, California and in 1988 published Route 66. Among her awards are *Missouri Press Woman, Monsanto Communications Award, Chicago Women in Publishing Award* and *P.R. News Gold Key A ward.*

2. Bishop Patrick Joseph Kelly died in Cork. He had been Bishop of Benin City, Nigeria from 1940 to 1973. (See 1940).

3. Sharon Pratt Kelly was elected Mayor of Washington D.C. She was born in 1944 and became a lawyer. She was elected to the first of her four terms as the Democratic Committee woman for the District of Columbia in 1977.

4. Des Rea O'Kelly was appointed **President of the Golfing Union of Ireland.**

5. Robert Kelly, American, novelist, playwright and poet who was former Associate Professor of English Literature, at Bard College, Annandale-on-Hudson, N.Y. He produced a large body of work.

6. Chester Kelly was **Master of Genesee Lodge** No. 174 F & AM of the **Freemasons,** Flushing, Michigan, in 1991. **Lawrence Kelly** had been master in 1941.

7. Rev. John James Kelly, a native of Ballintogher, County Sligo, was appointed Pastor of Clermont Harbour, this year. He was born June 23, 1936 and was educated ar Carlow College (1957-64), and was ordained for Natchez (Biloxi) in 1964. He was assistant in several parishes in Billoxi before his present appointment.

8. Time Magazine this year described Irish actress Aideen O'Kelly as **"the unforgettable Aideen O'Kelly, perhaps the finest unsung actress in North America" for her performance in** *Remembrance.*

9 John Maurice Kelly (1931-91), Lawyer, Politician and author died on January 24, in Dublin. He was born in Dublin and was educated at Glenstal, University College, Dublin, and at the Kings Inns, Dublin. He won a scholarship to Heidelberg University where he obtained a doctorate in law. He was called to the bar in 1957 and became a senior council in 1977. He became professor of jurisprudence and Roman law in 1965. His two main works in the field of law were Fundamental *Rights under the Irish Constitution* (1961), and *The Irish Constitution* (1980), both considered classics in the field of law. He was also the editor of the much respected *Irish Jurist.* Kelly also wrote two novels one of which told of corruption in politics and almost forecast the various enquiries that were to occur at the end of the century in Ireland.

Kelly who had an interest in politics was elected a senator for the National University of Ireland in 1969. He sat in the senate until elected T.D. In 1973 and became chief whip for the opposition Fine Gael party. He held various ministries including industry and commerce, foreign affairs and was briefly Attorney General.

Kelly had the reputation of being a straight talking honest politician, who shunned the use of a state car unless absolutely necessary. He also did not run constituency 'clinics'. As a public speaker he stood head and shoulders over his contemporises. His wit was legendary and others feared the barb in his speeches. He once referred in a sarcastic manner to the minister of the marine as the minister of fish and ships. After his death 'Belling the Cat', edited by John Fannagan, an anthology of his speeches and witticisms was published.

10. Paintings by **Aloysius O'Kelly (1853-c.1940), Irish born painter** sold in New York auctions this year. *Breton Girl was* bought at William Doyle's Gallery but failed to sell. *Respite from the Mid-day Sun, Brittany* was sold for $6,000. Breton Girl holding a Flower sold for $4,500 and *By the Hearth* sold for $5,700.

11. Fr. William Kelly a native of Co. Derry was ordained in St. Malachy's College on February 2, 1890 by Bishop McAlister. In the same month he was appointed as curate to the sparsely populated widely

dispersed parish of Cushendun situated in the Glens of Antrim. While serving in the parish he lived in Cloney which at that time was owned by James McSparran, who spent most of his time in Glasgow where he was a merchant. It was Fr. Kelly who "laid" the Cloney Ghost.

The story of the Cloney Ghost had been common knowledge among the local people and Miss Ada McNeill had written down the story in an unpublished memoir. Fr. Kelly who was new to the area was unaware of the story.

One night Fr. Kelly was awakened by a woman walking around his bedroom. Thinking it was the housekeeper looking for matches, he said nothing, but when a similar episode occurred on the following night, he enquired of the house keeper in the morning, what she had been doing in the priest's room. She denied that it was her. When the woman appeared on a third occasion, Fr. Kelly challenged her to find out who she was. The ghost replied that she had been dead for many years but was unable to rest her soul because of some debt which she had not made right. Fr. Kelly undertook to settle the matter and the spirit of the woman had been at rest since that time. The ghost is supposed to have been a Mrs. McKeegan, one of the families who owned Cloney up until 1886. This Mrs. McKeegan had dropped dead in Cushendall in 1876 when she was only thirty years old.

Fr. Kelly remained in Cushendun until 1893. He subsequently served as curate in Newtownards and Lisburn and he too died at an early age, on December 24, 1898.

While ministering in Cushendun, Fr. Kelly in 1891 started a Mass Rock procession in Inishpollan in the parish. For many years it was generally believed that the rock was a Penal Mass site but this is now discounted. Malachy McSparran of Cloney House is of the opinion that the Glens or in fact any part of North Antrim did not suffer as much during the Penal Times as the rest of Ireland. This was due to the fact that most of the area was owned at that time by the Earl of Antrim who was a Catholic and the celebration of Mass was generally permitted. We know from a letter of St. Oliver Plunkett, written when he stayed with the Earl at Dunluce Castle, that there was no persecution of Catholics in that part of North Antrim, and indeed the Earl had been reported to James I for conniving at the presence of priests on his estate.

The Mass Rock at Innispollan was more likely to have been a Mass station, a sheltered place where Mass was celebrated when a priest was available.

It was right and fitting that the special preacher at the centenary year of the procession was **another Fr. Kelly, Fr. Donal, a native of Ballycastle, now Parish Priest of Saintfield**.
[Parish of Cushendun, Mass Rock Procession, Centenary 1891-1991, by Malachy McSparran. 1991]

12. Fr. Mark Kelly died in Dalgan Park, Navan, Co. Meath in April 1991. He was born in Corrocot near Mount Talbot, Co. Galway on May 12, 1909. He had two brothers and nine sisters. He was educated in Mount Talbot National School and Summerhill College, Sligo (1923-28). He then attended the Columban Seminary and was one of nineteen priests ordained in December 1934. In 1935 he was appointed to minister in China where he remained until his first holiday in 1946. He returned to China in 1947 where he worked in Beijing where he spent the next two years. He then moved to Hong Kong where he remained until 1951. The Columban Fathers were expelled from China after the rise to power of Mao Tse Tong. Mark went to the Philippines as Director of the Columbans there before returning home in 1954. He then went to the San Francisco area promoting the work of the order there. He was reassigned to the Philippines in 1962 and continued on and off working there despite failing health which forced him to retire in 1986. His later years were spent in the United States and Ireland.

1992

1. Laoiseach Kelly, an amateur harpist won the bicentennial, Edward Bunting Award for the Harp. She was presented with a Waterford crystal harp. She is now a professional artist and teacher and performs both in Ireland and abroad. She has made a number of recordings.

2. Sean O'Ceallaigh, Dublin Solicitor, published his book Make Monday Mighty.

3. Charles Kelly, solicitor, of Swinford, Co. Mayo, a long-time member of the Knight's of Columnbanus, was appointed **Knight of the Holy Sepulchre**, by the Holy See. This is the most ancient and most famous order of the Papacy. In 1989, Charles had been created Knight Commander of Saint Sylvester. Charles's father also called Douglas **F. Kelly** and had started a legal practice in Swinford, many years before. Charles, who was educated at Castleknock College, Dublin and later at Blackhall Place, joined his father in practice in 1970. Douglas passed away in 1980. Douglas's father was **Andrew F. Kelly** who was a businessman and came from Midfield near Swinford and his father was? Michael Kelly. [Told by Charles Kelly]

4. Petra Kelly, German politician, Green Member of the European Parliament, died in 1992. She was found dead in her apartment with her partner, in what first appeared as a suicide pact, but subsequent investigation suggested that it might be murder. The East German secret police, the Stasi, were suspected to have been implicated. She was born in Gunzburg, Bavaria, Nov. 29, 1948, and subsequently took the name of her mother's second husband, a colonel in the American army. At the age of thirteen she went with her parents to the U.S., where she completed her education. She obtained a degree in political science in the American University of Washington, D.C. She worked on the staff of both Hubert Humphrey and Robert Kennedy. Following this she returned to Europe and worked at the headquarters of the European Community in Brussels. She entered German politics as a member of the West German Social Democratic Party. She soon realized that her philosophy was too far left to feel at home in this party. She joined the Green Party which was minuscule at that time. She worked incessantly for them and was very prominent in her opposition to nuclear weapons, nuclear power, and the "destructive power of economic growth". Due to the Rotating Leadership pact in the party she stepped down from being an M.E.P., but continued to a spokesman for the party. Towards the end she was more in the shadows. In her short life she had made a big impact in German and European politics, and her legacy was making her people more aware of and more appreciative of their environment. During her lifetime she won many awards.

Frank Kelly Green wrote the following in memory of Petra.
"I think the sun is crying,
The earth shines in its eyes,
I hear the sea being quiet.
The continents on fire,
I think the sea is crying,
The earth and son and fire.

5. Rev. James Kelly, a native of Milltown, County Kerry, was appointed Pastor of Camp Verde, diocese of Phoenix, this year. He was born October 6, 1934 and was educated at Carlow College 1954-60. He was ordained in 1960 for the diocese of Tucson. He was assistant at Nogales; Tucson; Chandler 1960-70. Pastor Tempe 1970-73; Our Lady of the Valley, Phoenix 1973-88. He was administrator of Black Canyon 1989-92.

6. Rev. Michael Kelly, a native of the Allihies, Beara Peninsula, County Cork, has been Parish Priest of Ashtaford, France, since 1949. He was educated at Carlow College 1933-35 and was ordained in 1939 for the diocese of Agen, France. He was curate in Ashtaford 1939-48 and was appointed Parish Priest of Moirax in 1948. He remained there until he returned to Ashtacroft as Parish Priest in 1949.

7. Alan Kelly was manager of the Allied Irish Bank in Baggot Street, Dublin, where Charles J. Haughey had his Leader of the Fianna Fail had his allowance account from 1984-92.

8. Johnny Kelley, long distance runner, ran his last Boston City Marathon, this year, at the **age of 84.** He finished in a time of 5 hours 58 minutes and 36 seconds. Kelley had run the race 61 times and won it twice in 1935 and 1945. He was second on 7 occasions. The people of Boston have erected a statue of this great runner at the end of the course, to commemorate his great achievements.

9. Felicity Ankaret Kelly was born to Clement Francis Kelly, of 10 Milner Place, London, N.1, **son of Clement Patrick Kelly,** of 46 St. Kevin's Park, Dartry**, Dublin**, and his wife Catherine, daughter of Evan Arthur Christopher Talbot (of the family of Earls of Shrewsbury and Waterford).They have another daughter, **Anthea Jane Kelly**, b. 1959. Clement and Catherine married in 1958 and divorced in 1978. [Burkes P. & B.]

10. Shane Kelly of Australia finished second in the 1,000 meters Time Trial in cycling, at the **Olympic Games** held in Barcelona. His time was 1:04.288 in winning the **silver medal**.

11. The first International Meeting of the Kelly Clan took place in September in Tipperary. John Kelly of Cappaghwhite was one of the organizers. There were Kellys from the USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Mexico, Hawaii and many corners of the globe present. The gathering began with a Concelebrated Mass in the chapel of Dundrum Castle. The celebrants were **Fr. Richard Kelly of Tipperary, Fr. John Kelly, parish priest of St. George's, Granada, West Indies and three other Kelly priests**. The Mass was followed by a banquet and afterwards Radio Telefis Eireann held interviews. They interviewed **Susan**

Kelly from Canada. **Susan parents Reggie and Joan (Graham) Kelly** lives in the original homestead of William Kelly (1802-1870), her great-great-great-grand-father lived in "the Township of Osgoode, County of Rupell, and the district of Dalhousie, Province of Canada." Among the attendance was Lorne Kelly a Canadian whose was the great-great-grandson of the said William Kelly. Lorne who was on his fourth visit to Ireland, in search of his roots with a determination to find the plot of land where William was born and spent his early years before he transferred to Canada. Armed with little imformation he had failed to solve the mystery on his three previous visits, but like King Robert de Bruce of Scotland this only spurred him on to greater efforts. This time due to tenacity and a certain amount of good luck he solved the problem and to his great excitement he discovered the ruins of the old homestead in Powerstown, a townland near Graigenamanagh, in the south of Co. Kilkenny. In his short book *The William Kelly Story, 1802-1870,* a book that was written from the heart, Lorne relates the failures and the final success in his quest to discover his roots. This book should be put on the list of books to be consulted by others who are in search for their forbears. This book was published privately and a copy was presented to the compiler of these annals at the Annual Irish Festival in Miramichi, New Brunswick, Canada in 1998. [See 1870 (6)]

12. Walter E. Kelly went to Chicago in 1913 as a 15 year old and became a manufacturing representative and soon had built a very successful business selling **Porcelain house wares** - teapots, cups and plates, until one day Sears requested a glass diffuser to cover light bulbs in its fixtures. This was the beginning of a close relationship between Sera and The Kelly Group.

Pat Kelly then age 21 joined the firm in 1959. He had been educated at Georgetown University and had spent a period as a Second Lieutenant in the army. By 1962 the group had moved into LaSalle Street offices and by 1965 they had opened a Pittsburgh branch. The business now known as **Erie Glass** combines its East Coast manufacturing operations with its Chicago business office and has moved into position as industry leader.

Casey Kelly joined the group in 1990 and the company has a plant in Nogales, Sorora, Mexico, where the family produce Tiffany-style stained glass lighting fixtures. The Kelly group has supplied Lava Brand Motion Lamps such as the Millennium and Queen size bottles. It is currently a leader in producing plastic safety moulds to cover service panels on streetlight poles.

.

1993

1. *The Voice of the North,* The Collected Verse of **Cecil James (Jim) Kelly,** was published in Australia. Jim's father was Con Kelly, from Sydney, who was a teamster and later worked for the railways. His mother was a Curel from Cloncurry. Jim was the eldest of five boys and five girls. He was born in 1908. They lived in a teamster's town Kajabbi, on the banks of the Leichhardt River. The Kelly's house was made of bush poles, corrugated iron, tarred felt, and ant bed floor. The boys slept in the harness shed. His education was scant. His mother taught him to read and write and she was assisted by a travelling teacher who called once a month. Jim learned to ride at the age of six. By the age of nine he could skin a goat. At the age of sixteen he took a horse and left home unannounced. He got a job as a drover driving 1750 cattle south for eight months. Three years later he heard that his mother was ill and he returned and stayed two weeks. **TO BE CONTINUED**

2. F. L. Kelley (1904-1993), former President of the Oklahoma Jewellers Association, died on June 21, 1993. He was born Dec. 2, 1904, in Beckam County. He was the only son of **Roy and Biby Kelley.** He graduated from High School in 1924. After working on a farm for a year he attended Peoria University watch making school. To make some money he worked part time as a barber. There were no dentists in the area so Kelley as part of his barbering job extracted teeth. He was thus turning the clock back two hundred years to when the barber were also surgeons which explains the red and white pole the emblem of the barbers profession. After graduation he returned home and started work as an assistant in R.C. Everts Jeweller in Weatherford.

Kelley with countless others was laid off due to the Great Depression. He started his own little business in 1931, repairing watches. Times were very difficult but despite this, his thrift enabled him to save enough money by 1938 for him to buy Evert's Jewellery in 1938. In 1941 he purchased a building in Main St.. and opened shops in Elk City and Watonga.. He sold the business to his son David in 1962.

Despite his busy life Kelley took an active part in the community. He was chairman of the hospital building committee and opened the hospital in March 1962. He was also chairman of the building committee of the First United Methodist Church. He was also president of the local Chamber of Commerce.

Among the distinctions achieved by him during his long productive life was that he twice elected president of the Oklahoma State Jewellers Association. He was accepted into the Western Oklahoma Hall of Fame in

1992.

3. Colm O'Ceallaigh, teacher and writer in Irish, was born in Camus, in the Connemara Gaeltacht. He was educated in St.. Enda's College, Galway and at St.. Patrick's College, Drumcondra, Dublin. He qualified as a school teacher and taught school at Lettermullen Island, Co.. Galway, where he retired in 1985. He has written, "Sclabhaiocht" in 1990 and "Deoir Ghoirt an Deorai", in 1993.

4. Bishop Clarence Kelly, of the Society of St Pius X, was consecrated bishop "according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church by Bishop Alfred Mendez, retired bishop of the diocese of Arecibo, Puerto Rico."
This society was founded after Vatican II, when some people objected to having Mass in the vernacular. They felt that the old Tridentine Mass should have been retained. They had been without a bishop when Kelly was consecrated.
Bishop Mendez said "When I was called to Santa Domingo in 1960 by the Apostolic Delegate, I was stunned when he told me the Pope had chosen me to be as the first Bishop of Arecibo, Puerto Rico." And though I retired in 1974, I remain a Bishop." I have ordained two priests for the society and have consecrated a Bishop on October 19, 1993."
Clarence was born in Brooklyn, New York in 1941 to Edward a labourer and Claire (Bonar) Kelly. He was educated at Catholic University of America B.A.
(Magna cum laude) in 1969. Later he studied at the Immaculate Conception Seminary Huntington, New York and at the International Seminary of St. Pius X, Econe, Switzerland. Was ordained a priest of the Society of Pius X in 1973 At St. Pius V Traditional Catholic School, Wantagh, N. Y. Here he was founder, rector, and spiritual director. He had served in the U.S.A. Air force from 1958-72. His writings include *Conspiracy against God and Man* and writings on a refutation of the Reform Movement in the Roman Catholic Church.

5. Rev. Joseph Kelly, a native of Dillon's Cross, Cork, is Parish Priest at St. Gregory / Bishopsdale. He was educated at Carlow College 1943-49 and was ordained in 1949 for the diocese of Christchurch. He served in Beckenham and Cathedral and Ramgiora ; Mairehan ; Christchurch ; Addington before commencing his present mission.

6. Rev. Laurence B. Kelly, a native of Kilcummin, County Kerry, is Parish Priest in Castlemaine. He was educated in Carlow College, 1951-55 and was ordained in 1955 for the diocese of Kerry. He was diocesan catechist ; curate at Tuosist; Tralee; and Derrinagree before his present appointment.

7. Rev. Leo Kelly, a native of Castlerea, County Roscommon, has been Parish Priest of St. Patrick's Morecambe since 1972. He was educated at Carlow College 1942-48 and was ordained in 1948 for the diocese of Lancaster. His first appointment was as curate in St. Bede / Carlisle. He then was appointed Parish Priest of Christ the King, Milnthorpe, Cumbria where he built a new church. After his transfer to Morecambe he built a Chapel of Ease at Overton.

8 Rev. Martin Kelly (1940-), a native of Borris, County Carlow, has been on the Mission in Ecuador since 1987. He was born November 17, 1940 and was educated in Carlow College 1959-65 and was ordained in 1965 for the diocese of Motherwell. He was assistant in Uddingston 1965-74. He then went on the mission to Ecuador 1974-79. He returned to Scotland and was assistant St. Columkille, Rutherglen from 1979 to 1987 when he returned to Ecuador.

9. Rev. Patrick J. Kelly a native of Moneymore, Co. Derry, is the Parish Priest of Holy Name Parish, Glasgow. He was born March 12, 1925 and was educated at Carlow College 1945-51. He was ordained for the diocese of Glasgow. He was assistant pastor in Glasgow 1951-55; Tollycross, Glasgow 1955-62; Pollokshaws, until his present appointment.

10. Maeve Kelly (1930-), fiction writer and poet published *Alice in Thunderland* (A feminist's Fairy Tale). She was **born in Dundalk** and trained to be a nurse in London. She worked for some years at nursing in Ireland before becoming a farmer in County Clare. In 1974 she became involved in the Irish Women's Liberation Movement. Later she worked with ADAPT, the Limerick refuge for battered women and children. In 1976 she published *A Life of Her Own and Other Stories*.
She published a book of poetry, *Resolution* in 1986 and *Orange Horses* in 1991.. [See 1985 (2)]

11. ***Sovereign People or Crown Subjects*****, by Daltún O'Ceallaigh**, a trade unionist, was published in 1993. It examines critically the current issue of Articles 2 and 3 of the Irish Constitution which assert national sovereignty in the face of partition and the continued British presence in Ireland. It considers the historical, political and legal dimensions of the controversy. Furthermore it goes beyond the immediate question of the Articles to look at the ideological inspiration of those urging their deletion or amendment.

In so doing, it is suggested that much of the contemporary thinking in Ireland about the North is trapped in oversimplified and erroneous concepts such as 'territorialism' and 'traditionalism'. What is needed, the author argues, is a new analysis and prescription for action that transcends the perspectives St by the New Ireland Forum for the past decade as they have failed to find a way out of the crisis and establish peace in Ireland.

Daltún O'Ceallaigh is also author of Labour, Nationalism and Irish Freedom. [As part of the Good Friday Agreement on Northern Ireland, Articles 2 & 3 were deleted from the Constitution after a referendum. J.M.K.]

12. Bruce Kelly, American Landscape Architect died on January 21, 1993. He **created Strawberry Fields in Central Park, New York in 1985.**

1994

1. Sister Dorothy Ann Kelly, President of New Rochelle (New York), awarded the Henry D. Paley Memorial Award from the National Association of Colleges and Universities.

2. Bishop Fiacra (Sean Óg) Ó'Ceallaigh, appointed bishop of Tea Taverne, and **Auxiliary Bishop of Dublin**. Born on September 18, 1933 in Coolbawn, Lisacasey, Co. Clare to Sean Ó'Ceallaigh and his wife Eiblín Ní Chomhraí. Sean Óg was an only child. Educated at Carrigaholt National School and Christian Brother's School, Ennis (later known as Rice College). He was awarded a scholarship to University College, Galway. He entered the Franciscan Order in Galway and did a B.A.(1953-56), in Irish, English and Economics and was Solemnly Professed in Galway in 1956. While staying at the Irish Franciscan College in Louvain, Belgium (founded in 1607 by Flaithiri O'Mailchonaire, O.F.M.), he studied at the Catholic University (1958-63) and obtained Bachelor of Philosophy (B.Phil.). He moved to the Franciscan International House of Studies in Rome where he studied Theology and obtained a B.D., and S.T.L., and was ordained priest in Rome in 1961. In 1963, he was assigned to Dr Colman Ó'Hualachain, O.F.M., on the survey of spoken Irish, which spawned the innovative tools for the teaching of Irish (Buntús Cainte). In the same year he was appointed to the teaching staff to the Franciscan College Gormanstown, north of Dublin. From 1969 to 1971 he studied Developmental and Educational Psychology at Queen's University, Belfast and obtained a M.Sc. (Psych.). In 1987 he was appointed Provincial of the Franciscan Order and was re-appointed in 1993. He was ordained bishop on September 17th. 1994 and took as his motto on his crest "Dia ar Misneach". [See 1999 (20)]

3. Sharon Pratt Kelly, was born in Washington, D.C. in 1944 and married James Kelly III in 1991. They have one child Khrys Kelly. Sharon was a lawyer by profession and was elected to the first of her four terms as a Democratic National Committee woman for the District of Columbia in 1977.
She **was elected Mayor of Washington, D. C. in 1990**

4. Felix Kelly, painter died. He was born in Auckland, New Zealand in 1916.
During his lifetime as a painter he held many exhibitions. These included, Lefevre Gallery (1943,1944, 1946), Leicester Gallery (1950, 1952), Portraits Incorporated, New York, 1947, Charleston South Carolina, 1948, Washington D. C. 1949, Arthur Jeffries Gallery (1959-62), Arthur Tooth and Sons (1965, 68, 1971), Kennedy Gallery, N. Y., and Delgado Museum of Art, New Orleans, 1970. His paintings are in many private collections, including those of the late Earl of Mountbatten, and Chester Beattie. He resided at 49 Princes Gate, London S. w. 7.

5. Kevin O'Kelly, (1924-94) **died suddenly in Dublin.** He was one of Ireland's most distinguished **journalists, and broadcasters,** at the age of 70. O'Kelly was jailed in Dublin in 1972 for refusing to identify Sean Mac Stiofán, the then chief of staff of the Irish Republican Army, as the man he had interviewed, to the Special Criminal Court, holding it would be in breach of journalistic ethics. As a result the Radio Telefish Authority was dismissed by the Minister. Kevin was one of only two Irish Journalists who were sent to prison for this offence. Kevin's career as a journalist spanned a broad range from Northern Ireland, the Congo, where Irish peacekeeping forces were involved on behalf of the United Nations, to the space programme of the 1960's.

Kevin was born on June 12, 1924 and was educated at Catholic University School, Dublin and started his professional career as a journalist, with the *Irish Press* newspaper, before moving to the Irish News Agency, and later to Radio Eireann.
The arrival of Irish Television presented Kevin with a new challenge His easy style made him a natural in this new media. He covered the American space exploration programme and the Second Vatican Council. Towards the end of his career he was involved in reporting religious affairs for Radio Telefis Eireann. Reporting on the papal visit to Ireland in 1979, was one of the highlights, of his long and distinguished career. He will best be remembered for his *Chronicle of Ireland* 1994.

6. Sean Kelly (1956-) retired in 1994, as a **professional cyclist** and returned to his home town, of Carrick-on-Suir, Co.. Tipperary. His final hurrah, was to win a celebration race throughout Southern Tipperary. Some 1,400 fans including cycling legends Bernard Hinault, Eddie Merckx, and Claude Criquelior, took part in the race. After finishing the race Kelly, the fourth most successful cyclist of all time was carried shoulder high by Tour de France winners Stephen Roche and Laurent Fignon. At a reception given by his supporters and attended by the President of Ireland, Mary Robinson, Kelly said it was one of the most memorable races in his 18-year career**.**

Kelly was born on May 24, 1956 in Curraghduff, Co. Waterford and won the Irish Junior Championship in 1972. He won his first professional race in 1977. This was the start of a highly successful career and was **ranked number one in the world** on computer ratings **from 198 to 1989**. He won 32 races in 1984 and 29 in 1986 and was the first World Cup winner in 1989. He was considered the greatest rider in the world not to have won the Tour of France. He was a points winner in that race on four occasions. He won the Paris-Nice Classic on a record seven times.

7. Henry Kelly (1946-), was awarded **Sony Broadcaster of the Year.** He also won the title of the ***Irish Post*** **Man of Achievement award.** Born in Dublin on April 17, 1946 , he was the 5th child of Harry and Pattie Kelly. He was educated at Belvedere College (1953-64) and University College Dublin (1964-68), (B.A. English Language and Literature) before he became a journalist. He married Marjorie Conway, daughter of Siobhan in 1971. They have one daughter. From 1968 to 1976 he reported for the *Irish Times*, at first in Dublin, and later in Belfast.
He was also a frequent writer for the *Sunday Times* and *Observer.* While in Belfast he wrote a book, *How Stormont Fell.* In early 1980's he moved to London and presented London Weekend TV's *Game for a Laugh.* For some time he worked with the BBC and presented the very successful TV quiz *Going for Gold*, which had a viewing audience of 15 million. In 1992 he joined the new radio station Classic F.M., and presents a three hour morning programme every week day which resulted in his winning the above awards. Henry is separated and has a daughter Siobhan, a lawyer. He and his partner Karolyn have a boy five year old Alexander.
[1996 Published *Henry Kelly in the West of Ireland or 20 Days Touring and Eating,* by Henry Kelly and his 'partner' Karolyn Shindler.]

8. Virginia Kelly nee Cassidy (- 1994), seventy one year old mother of President (William Jefferson) Bill Clinton of the U.S.A., died of breast cancer in 1994. She was married five times to four men, and survived three husbands and was survived by her fourth Dick Kelley, a retired food broker. Her passion for horse racing and sport in general was not dimmed by her radical mastectomy in 1990. At home in Arkansas, not far from a large open bible hung a sampler with the words, "Race tracts are the only place where windows clean people." Her last Christmas was spent in the White House, in Washington, where she slept in the Queen's bedroom and helped her granddaughter wrap her Christmas gifts. Three days after her death her son, the most powerful man in the world was winging his way to talk to President Yelsin, the second most powerful man, about peace and disarmament, while mourning the loss of his fun loving light-hearted mother.

9. Dr. Mark Kelley, was voted in 1994 as one of ***Town and Country's*** **Best Medical Specialists** in 1994. Kelley who is dean of faculty and Professor of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania. A graduate of Harvard Medical School, 1973, he moved to Pennsylvania where he did his Internship and Residency in Internal Medicine. He developed a special interest in pulmonary critical care. He is son of **Albert Kelly Junior**, formerly of Boston, who after graduating from Naval Academy became a naval test pilot, before joining NASA's Apollo Programme as its senior planning manager. H e left NASA to become dean of Boston College, thus returning to his home town. Albert's father Albert Senior was a Major in the U.S. Army, and has had an athletic field called after him, in Hyde Park section of Boston, Mass.

10. Mary Lou Rettan Kelley, age 26, 1984 **Olympic gold medal gymnast** and her husband **Shannon Kelley,** age 29, a former University of Texas quarterback announced that they were expecting a baby.

11. Wyonna Judd, age 29, a country singer announced she was expecting a baby and that the father was **Arch Kelly III, a Nashville businessman.**

12. (Charles) Trevor Kelly (1903-1994) , businessman, Minister of Marine in the Bahamas died on May 27, 1994 in the Bahamas. He was born in Harbour Island on January 31, 1903 and was the son of Charles Kelly and Ethel Sweeting. He married Eulalie Moore and they had one daughter Mary Elizabeth "Betty" Kelly Kenning. He was involved in the lumbar business and started a shipping company called the Betty K.. after his daughter. He was one of the Bay Street Gang that voted in favour of not allowing casinos in the Bahamas. He was one of three Kellys elected members of Parliament in 1962. The other two were Basil Trevor Kelly and George Kenneth Kelly who were brothers and represented the Bahamas at sailing.

1995

1. The **Kelly Clan Association,** founded in Roscommon, Ireland.
The Clan Chief is :
Walter Lionel, Count, The O'Kelly of Gallagh and Tycooly.
The Honorary Officers chosen were **:**
President **: Gearoid O'Ceallaigh, Limerick.**
Tainiste **: Joseph A. Kelly, Northampton, England.**
Ollamh (Hon. Historian **) : Joseph M. Kelly, Oranmore, Co.. Galway.**
Ard-Runaí (Hon. Secretary) : **Sean O'Ceallaigh, Dublin.**
Sparanaí (Hon. Treasurer) : **Michael Kelly, Kilcolgan, Co.. Galway.**
Aighne (Hon. Lawyer) : **Eugene O'Kelly, Kilrush, Co. Clare.**
Bulscaire (Hon. Public Relations) **: Stan Kelly, Dublin.**
Eagarthoir (Hon. Editor) : **Brian O'Ceallaigh, Dublin.**

2. Kelly's Foggy Bottom Market, is situated in the town of Foggy Bottom in Genesee County, in Western New York State.

3 Bridget Agnes Kelly (1904-1995), B.Comm., H.Dip.Ed., of Belmullet, County Mayo died on December 15. She was the widow of Dr. Thomas Kelly [See 1971].

4. Helena Kelly a native of Westport, Co. Mayo was elected **President of the Mayo Association, Dublin.**

5. Nancy Kelly, American actress died. She was born in Lowell, Mass., in 1921.

6. James Charles Kelly was born on January 22, to **Major James Richard Kelly, only son of John Kelly of Barnes, London** SW., and Susannah Maria, daughter of Sir James Walter Scott, 2nd Bt. They have two other children :
Archibald Clive Kelly, b. January 3, 1992 and **George Claude Kelly**, b. May 15, 1993.
[Burkes P. & B.]

7. John Hubert Kelly became Managing Director of International Equity Partners, Atlanta, Georgia. He was born on July 20, 1939 at Fond du Lac, Wis., and married Helena Marita Ajo. They have one son and one daughter. He was educated at Emory University, Atlanta and became 2nd Secretary at the U.S. Embassy in Ankara 1966-67; American Consul in Songkhla, Thailand 1969-71; First Sec. U.S. Embassy Paris 1976-80 ; Deputy Exec. Sec. Dept. of State, Washington 1980-81; Senior Deputy Assistant Sec. Of State for European Affairs 1983-85; **Ambassador to Lebanon 1986-88** and to Finland 1991-94. Principal Deputy Director of Policy Planning Staff 1988-89; Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern and South East Asia Affairs 1989-93.

8. Gregory Maxwell Kelly, Professor, PH.D, FAA., retired from the Chair of Pure Mathematics at Sydney University, Australia.
Born on June 5, 1930, in Sydney, to **Owen S. Kelly** and his wife Rita McCauley, he was educated at the Universities of Sydney and Cambridge England. He became lecturer in Pure Math. In Sydney in 1957 and became senior lecturer in 1961. He became Reader in 1965 and Professor at the University of New South

Wales in 1967 and moved in 1973 to Sydney to take up the Chair there. He became Emeritus Professor and Professorial Fellow in 1995. He has published widely on his subject.

9. In 1995 Monsignor J. Lory Kehoe, P.P. V.G., and his cousin Sister Joan Walker, John of God Order, visited a convent and school established by their grand aunt Mother John of the John of God Order in Beagle Bay in the in the remote north west of **Australia among the Aborigines. Mother John who has long gone to her reward went there in the early 20th century. Among** the people that they met on their visit was **Biddy Kelly an Aborigine**. As a young girl she had been one of Mother John's students. She sang *Galway Bay* and *When Irish Eyes are* Smiling for the visitors. Mother John who was from Co. Wexford and was a very good musician who played the Irish Harp never returned to the land of her birth. Every six years she could have gone home but instead allowed one of the younger nuns to go in her stead,

1996

1. Walter Lionel, Count The O'Kelly of Gallagh and Tycooly, celebrated fifty years as The O'Kelly. He succeeded his father also called Walter, in 1946. Count Walter is recognized by the Heraldic Office in Dublin as Chief of the name. In 1990, shortly after she had assumed the office of President of Ireland, Mary Robinson, had an official gathering of the 19 official Irish clan chiefs. The meeting took place at her official residence at Aras an Uachtarán, in the Phoenix Park, Dublin. Count Walter has been chief of the name longer than any other O'Kelly. He was born at Knockavany House near Tuam, and was educated in an English Public School (Stoneyhurst), and at Dublin University, where he graduated as an engineer. Shortly after graduation he joined the British army and was based in India. After the war he joined the newly created Irish turf board, (Bord na Mona), who were about to usefully use the large tracts of bog that were scattered all over Ireland. He retired from the position as Senior Engineer about a decade ago.

2. Patrick Altham Kelly appointed Archbishop of Liverpool. He was born in Morecambe, in Nov. 23, 1938, to John Kelly and his wife Mary Kelly nee Altham. He was educated at Preston Catholic College, and the English College, Rome. He was ordained in 1964 and was assistant Priest at Lancaster Cathedral 1964-66. In 1966 he was appointed Professor of Dogmatic Theology at Oscott College, Birmingham until 1979. He became rector from 1979 to 1984 when he was chosen as Bishop of Salford, Manchester, England. He was translated to the Archdiocese of Liverpool this year because it was felt that at a time of difficulty in the Church, he was considered a safe pair of conservative hands .

3. Peter Kelly Senior Counsel, appointed High Court Judge, in Ireland.

4. Gene Kelly (1912-1996) American **dancer, singer, choreographer, actor and director** died on February 2nd. Thus the curtain came down for the last time this amazing man who entertained millions of people all over the world, and introduced many to the joys of watching dance.
Eugene Curran Kelly was born in August 1912, to Irish-American, Patrick Joseph and Harriet (Curran) Kelly. There were four other children in the family.

At the insistence of his mother, who had been an actress, Gene commenced dancing lessons at the age of eight, and never ceased to dance all his life.

At High School he was a very good all-rounder. He represented the school at baseball, football, ice-hockey and was an excellent gymnast. He also took an active part in the school dramatic society.

After graduation, he entered Pennsylvania State College, but due to economic reasons due to the great depression, he had to leave and take up a variety of jobs to supplement the family income.

In 1930 he entered the University of Pittsburgh and graduated from there in 1933 with an A.B. degree. Soon after he started work as a dance teacher. He studied every aspect of dancing, from others and from every book about dancing, that he could lay his hands on.

In 1938 he went to Broadway where he joined a chorus line. His talent was soon spotted, and he was chosen to take the title role in Rogers and Hart's musical *Pal Joey.* The great reviews that followed brought him to the attention of Hollywood. California became his home for the rest of his life. When he got to Hollywood, he was advised to change his name from Kelly to something that sounded less Irish. He was loath to lose a name that had been in the family for about a thousand years, and graciously declined.

His first film was *For Me and My Gal,* where he co-starred with Judy Garland. Several other leading roles followed, where he co-starred with such notables as Rita Hayworth, Deanne Durbin. By now he felt that he was in danger of becoming recognized as an actor who only sang and danced. Soon he took leading roles in several non musicals. His acrobatic prowess was shown to great effect in *The Three Musketeers.*

In *Anchors Aweigh,* he played opposite Frank Sinatra and Kathryn Grayson. In *Ziegfeld Follies,* Kelly

appeared on screen with Fred Astaire. These two great dancers of the twentieth century, differed considerably. Astaire always had a partner, initially his sister and later Ginger Rogers. Kelly always danced alone or if he chose to have a partner it was either his shadow or a mouse. Whereas Astaire was an orthodox dancer, Kelly was an original thinker, and incorporated dances from around the world, including American Indian dances and ballet in his repertoire.

In 1949, Kelly turned his hand to screen writing and in collaboration with Stanley Donen, he wrote *Take Me to the Ball Game,* a musical which starred Frank Sinatra and Ester Williams.

In *An American in Paris,* in 1951, Kelly was choreographer and dancer. The romantic duet danced with Leslie Caron, with Paris acting as a backdrop, left a long lasting memory. The music was composed by Gershwin. The film won eight Oscars. Kelly won a special Oscar for his versatility as actor, singer, dancer and director.

This was soon followed by *Singing in the Rain,* in which he acted and co-directed. There is an abiding memory by those who saw the movie of Kelly singing and dancing in the rain. Following this Kelly's career continued both as actor and director, in which he took part in many other films. During the notorious McCarthy Investigations of Communists real or imaginary, Kelly suffered the fate of those suspected of associationship with the "Reds" because his second wife was a Social Democrat.

In 1958, he returned to the stage in *Flower Drum Song,* which ran for almost two years, in New York before going on tour.

Kelly now turned more to directing rather than acting. He directed Barbara Strickland in the film version of *Hello Dolly.* He also directed several other productions, most of them were very successful.

During his life his talents were recognized by the entertainment world, by many different governments, and most of all, by his audiences. Gene Kelly a man of many talents, shared them with his fellow man, thus enriching both him who giveth and him that receiveth.

He was married three times. He divorced his first wife in 1958, by mutual agreement. He remarried later and had two children **Tim and Kerry**. His second wife died of leukaemia and he remarried late in life a lady fort three years younger than himself.

5. Shane Kelly of Australia the world record holder in the 1,000 Time Trial, was favourite to win the event at the **Atlanta Olympic Games**. Kelly had set up the World Record in the World Championship in 1995. Kelly and Rousseau from France were the last two riders in the event. Kelly took off and immediately his left foot slipped out of the pedal clasp and as a result failed to finish. Rousseau won the gold medal. Kelly who had won silver in the event in Barcelona four years before went home went home disappointed.

Damien Kelly, of Ireland took part in the **boxing** competition at the same games but despite putting up a good show did not win a medal.

6. Sue Kelly, Congresswoman (R.-- Katonah, N.Y.), in conjunction with the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York, delivered a check for $60,000 to the Westchester County, New York Chapter of Habitat for Humanity. This money was for the construction of six new homes for needy families in that area.

7. Corporal Maighread Kelly, was the first the first lady to be commissioned an officer in the Irish Army.

8. Malcolm O'Kelly, played **Rugby Football**, for Ireland's B team against Scotland, at Donnybrook, Dublin on January 19. Ireland won 26-19. He also played against Wales, at Donnybrook, a match which was won by Ireland, 25-11. In a match at Richmond, O'Kelly was on the Irish team that was thrashed by England, 56-26. O'Kelly playing for Ireland, against South Africa at Donnybrook in November, O'Kelly was on the Irish team that returned to its winning way with a 28-25 victory against South Africa.

9. Gerry Kelly, Garbally College, Ballinasloe, was the Manager of the Irish Schoolboys tour of South Africa, in July and August. The team won all nine matches.

10. Bishop Raymond Francis Kelly was consecrated Bishop of Fairfax and the Vicar Apostolic for the South Central States, California and Eastern Canada of The Catholic Apostolic Church in North America. The consecration was carried out by Bishop John Butterbusch, Bishop Joseph Hladney and Bishop Michael Pugin who are all bishops of the Catholic Apostolic Church in North America.
Bishop Kelly was born in 1949 and was ordained priest in 1989 by Presiding Bishop of the Liberal Catholic Church.

11. **A Kelly Kettle, also known as a volcano Kettle** was advertised in the Sunday Observer. The

advertisement says developed more than a century ago it is still the most efficient and ecologically-acceptable way to make a cup of tea out of doors. The water goes in the hollow aluminium shin of the kettle, while the fire burns in the centre and emerges through the funnel . An old bird's nest will boil a litre and a half (3 pints) of water.

12. Philip Arthur Kelly, of Blue Nobby, Cobbadah, NSW, died. He was survived by his wife Diane Marion McDouall. They had married in 1983 and had three children :
Alan Mae Kelly, b. 1984.
Dustin Philip Kelly, b. 1986.
Kylie Elizabeth Kelly, b. 1988.
Mrs. Kelly had previously married in 1971 Peter Russel Jones and they had issue Heulwen Jones b. 1973.
[Burkes Peerage]

13. John Philip Kelly, L.V.O., M.B.E., was appointed **Governor of the Turks and Cacos Islands**. Born in Tuam, Co. Galway, on June 25, 1941, to William Kelly and his wife Norah Roche. He joined the British Diplomatic Service in
1959, and worked in embassies in Kinshasa (formerly Leopoldville) 1962-65, Cairo 1965-67, Bonn 1967-70, with FCO 1970-73, 1986-89, 1994-96 ; with High Commission Canberra 1973-76, Consulate -General Antwerp 1977-78, with Dept. of Trade 1980-82, Deputy Governor of Bermuda 1989-94.
In 1964 he married Ann Buckler and they have one son.

14. Monsignor George Anthony Kelly (1916-) was born in **New York** City on September 17 to Charles W. And Bridget (Fitzgerald) Kelly. Educated at Catholic University of America (M.A. Social Science, 1943, Ph.D. Social Science, 1946). Ordained priest in 1942 and elevated Monsignor in 1960. Priest at St. Monica's Parish, N.Y.C. (1945-56); dir. Of Family Life Bur. (1955-65); dir. dept. of education Archdiocese of N.Y.C. (1966-70). Pastor of St John's Church (1970-74); dir. Institute of Advanced Studies in Catholic Doctrine, St. John's University, Jamaica, N.Y. He has written several books including *Who Should Run the Catholic Church ? (*1974), *The Battle for the American Church* (1979), *The Crisis of Authority, John Paul II and the American Bishops* 1981, *Keeping the Church Catholic* with John Paul II, 1990.

15. Ron Kelly a Canadian artist, owned and lived at **Castle Turvin**, near Athenry (close to Rockfield and Rockmore once owned by other Kellys). Ron was born in Canada and was the son of **Arthur Robinson Kelly** (who immigrated to Canada around 1909) and his wife Anita Berger. Arthur was the son of **David Kelly of Letterkenny** and his wife Elizabeth Robinson. David taught school at Rathmullen Protestant School.

16. Retired Brigadier General John (Jack) Kelly, Jr., of the USA, retired in 1996 as Director of Weather Systems for GTE Imformation Systems a position he had held since 1994. There he directed GTE's $30 million year weather and aviation services business line, and was responsible for client satisfaction and interface, strategic planning, business, business development and sales, profit and loss, and programme management.

General Kelly retired from the Air Force in 1994 after serving for 31 years. He began his military career with worldwide assignments, with duties covering the entire spectrum of the weather field, from operational forecaster to chief scientist, to staff officer. He retired from the military as Director, Weather and Commander, Air Weather Services (1988-1994). As Director, he was chief operations officer of a 5,000 person global weather and space support organization with an annual operations budget in excess of $500 million. He was responsible for strategic planning policy, policy, resource allocation. One of his most noted accomplishments was reducing overheads by 52 percent, decentralization, modernization and reducing costs by 30 percent.

He holds a Bachelor degree in chemistry from Seton Hall University. He is a fellow of the American Meteorological Society.

[On February 1998, he was appointed Assistant Administrator for Weather Services and Director of the National Weather Service for National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.]

17. Some teaching Staff at University College Galway in 1996.
Professor of **Industrial Engineering** : **Michael E. J. O'Kelly**, B.E., M.S. (Cal. Tec.), M.S. (Columbia), M.E. (Cal. Tec.), Ph.D. (Cal. Tec.),

Statutory Lecturer

Orthopaedic Surgery,.
Joseph M. Kelly, M.Ch.Orth. (Liverpool), LRCPI, FRCSI, FRSAI.

French
Frederick Kelly, M.A.

Part Time Assistants
Education
Sandra Kelly, B.A., H.D.E.

Health Promotion
Ann O'Kelly, RGN.

Women's Studies
Mary Lane-Kelly, M.A.

Honorary Clinical Lecturers
Ennis County Hospital
Denis O'Ceallaigh, M.B., F.R.C.S.I.

18. Some Kellys who died in 1996:-

Mrs Mary Kelly (née Flynn), Dunkettle Roundabout, Glanmire, Co. Cork, formerly of Mitchellstown, Co. Cork, died at the Bon Secour Hospital, Cork on February 26, 1996. She was wife of Dermot, mother of Audrey, Dermot, Peter and Ciaran. Funeral Mass at Church of the Sacred Heart Clounthaune and burial at St. Joseph's Cemetery, Little Island.

Mrs Teresa Kelly, St. Teresa's Terrace, Roscommon died at the Sacred Heart Home, Roscommon. She was mother of Jimmy, Joe and Mary. After funeral Mass at the Sacred Heart Church, she was buried in St. Coman's Cemetery.

19. Joe Kelly (b.1936), **exhibited his watercolours** at Wexford during the Opera Festival. He was born in Dublin and studied at the National College of Art, Dublin.

After years as a designer he began painting watercolours in the traditional style. He has exhibited several times a year since 1990. In 1997 Joe moved house with his wife Bernadette to Solsboro, Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford. A few years ago Joe was given a commission from the County Wicklow Golf Club "Druids Glen" to paint six pictures of the course in collaboration with his close friend Robert Ballagh. They came up with a unique arrangement. Joe painted watercolours of the scenes to a very large format four feet by one and a half feet.

The watercolours were sealed and then Robert enhanced the pictures with oil colours giving a most unusual glowing finish to the artwork. The pictures were then reproduced as limited editions.

20. Professor Cormac O'Ceallaigh (-1996), Professor Emeritus of the Dublin Institute of Advanced Studied, died suddenly at his home in Killiney, Co. Dublin on October 10. 1996. He was husband of the late Millie and father of Niamh (Whitfield), Dairine and Fionnuala and grandfather of Yseult, Adam, Catherine Mathew, Anna and Julia, great grandfather of Louise Mathilde. Deeply regretted by his loving family and many friends. Graveside Ceremony at 10.30 on Monday October 14, at Dean's Grange Cemetery.
He was son of Dr. Seamus O'Ceallaigh, medical doctor and historian and his wife 'Birdie' (Mary Ferran and is ten generations down from Cormac Ó Ceallaigh of Leacht, better known as Cormac na gClársach had made a harp for Donnchadh O'Hempsey and other great performers of the time (early 1800's).

In 1953 was the first Irish scientist to be appointed to the DIAS (Dublin Institute of Advanced Studies) which had been established in 1940 as a result of the vision of Eamon DE Valera, who was then Taoiseach. Ó'Ceallaigh who already had an international reputation in particle tract detection, involving nuclear emission techniques. Through his personal influence, facilities at CERN (Conseil Européen Pour la Recherche Nucleaire) in Geneva were made available to the DIAS as part of the European K-Meson Collaboration (a co-operative study with UCD and laboratories in five other countries).

A joint research scheme organised by O'Ceallaigh between the DIAS and General Electric Research

Laboratories in Schenectady, New York, led to the development of a new technique of charged-particle identification in solid state nuclear tract detectors. The technique was used when Berkeley-DIAS detectors were flown in Apollo 16 and 17 in the 1970s resulting in the first detection of heavy cosmic ray nuclei outside the Earth's magnetosphere.

Ó'Ceallaigh retired from DIAS in 1984.

21. Thomas A. F. Kelly (1956-), philosopher, born in Dublin and educated at UCD, TCD and the University of Fribourg, Switzerland. A lecturer in NUI, Maynooth. His areas of research include ontology, metaphysics and anthropology. His work is systematic but dialogues with Aquinas, Anselm, Heidegger, Wittgenstein and others. He has published *Language and Transcendence* (1994) and *Language, World and God* (1996). He is president of the Irish Philosophical Society and Founder editor of the Yearbook. [Encyclopaedia of Ireland (2003)]

22. Alanna O'Kelly (1955 -), artist, represented Ireland at the Sao Paulo Bienal, in 1996. She was born in Gorey, Co. Wexford and trained at the National College of Art and Design, Dublin and afterwards undertook postgraduate work in Helsinki. From 1985 to 1987 she was a research assistant at the Slade School of Fine Art, London. She works with traditional and non traditional media, including audio, voice and performance work. Her works are often inspired by the rituals, beliefs and histories of rural Ireland, particularly of the 19th century. Performances, installations and exhibitions include *St. John's Night Firepath* (1983), an outdoor night firepiece at Marley Park, Rathfarnam, Co. Dublin; *Still Beyond the Pale* (1986), Slade School of Fine Art, London; *Chant Down Greenham* (1987), a performance work that toured New York, Boston and Toronto; *The Country Blooms ..... A garden and a Grave* (1992), Irish Museum of Modern Art, Dublin; and *Deoraíocht* (1997), San Francisco Art Institute.

1997

1. **Four Kellys were on the panel of Soccer players for the Republic of Ireland** in the World Cup qualifying matches. Gary Kelly (Leeds United), David Kelly (Sunderland and later Tranmere Rovers), Alan Kelly (Sheffield United) and his brother Gary (Oldham) both goal keepers, like their father Alan Kelly Senior who kept goal for Ireland on twenty one occasions, in the sixties and seventies.

2. An unemployed man **Michael "Mouse" Kelly** and his wife Ann won over £4,000,000 in the Irish National Lottery.

3. (a) Dana (Rosemarie Scallen), one of the candidates for the presidency of Ireland, used an unusual route, to obtain her nomination. She was nominated by **Paddy Kelly** a county councillor in Donegal county council. The council voted to have her nominated. **Phil O'Kelly** a Wicklow county councillor, nominated her and the Wicklow county council also voted to have her name included in the election She ended up a creditable third in a five person race for the Presidency.
(b). A photograph on the Evening Herald of the 6th of October under the banner "Ballinasloe has all kinds of everything" was a photograph of **Tommie (Grips) Kelly on horseback** on the Fair Green, during the **horse fair at Ballinasloe,** with Presidential hopefuls Dana, Derek McNally and Mary McAleese who were on the campaign trail. [Grips has since died J.M.K. 2000]

4. Clarence Marion Kelley (1911-1997), former director of the FBI, former police chief, died on August 6, 1997, aged 85. He was born in Kansas City, Missouri, on October 24, 1911, the only child of Minnie Brown and Clarence Bond Kelley, an electrician. He obtained a bachelor of arts degree, from the University of Kansas, in 1936, and in 1937 he married Ruby Pickett. They had two children, Mary and Kent. In 1940 he graduated from Kansas City Law School, and joined the FBI.. He had worked for twenty one years with the Bureau before making his name as chief of police in Kansas City after he was appointed by Attorney General Robert Kennedy in 1961 to replace a police chief and several associates who had been charged with corruption. Kelley cleaned up the corruption. He did have problems in Kansas City. In a city where 20 percent of the residents were black his predominantly white force were accused of being racial. On April 9, 1968, the day of Martin Luther King's funeral, Kelley adopted hard-line tactics against a march of mainly schoolchildren. Six unarmed black men were shot. He refused to apologize and alleged that his officers were provoked. This incident had a very adverse affect on his attempt to recruit black officers for his force.

Kelley was very innovative as police chief. He pioneered helicopter patrols and was one of the earliest police heads to computerize police records. A scheme called Automated Law Enforcement Response Team (ALERT), which covered 10,000 square miles, which enabled a patrolman to receive information on a

name or licence in 15 seconds. Kelley ran into problems with the American Civil Liberties Union when he listed mental cases on the computer.

Kelley was appointed by President Nixon, to succeed Edgar Hoover in 1973. He was a popular choice with the FBI and was known as a "cops cop". In 1974 he announced that communist agents had increased fourfold in the previous 15 years and requested another 250 agents. He met with some success. In 1976 a former CIA agent was arrested on spying charges. The following year a Russian emigrant was charged with passing on secrets to the Russians. Soon afterwards two American were charged with selling rocket secrets. Kelley recommended that no new director should hold office for longer than 10 years. Hoover had been in charge for 48 years up to the time of his death in 1972.

In September 1976 Kelley was accused of using FBI workmen to fit two wooden pelmets at his apartment. He was also accused of accepting presents from his staff on his wedding anniversary. These charges were exploited by Jimmy Carter the Democratic presidential candidate. President Ford stood by Kelley but as soon as Carter won the election, Kelly was replaced in 1978.

Kelley married first in 1937 Ruby Pickett and they had a son and daughter. Ruby died in 1975. He married secondly in 1976 Shirley Ann Dyekes a former nun.

He was a Christian, and was an elder in his church, and a Sunday school teacher. [Irish Times and other sources]

5. The Manx Experience published a very amusing book in 1997, on the Manx cat called *Tales of the Tailless* by **Robert Kelly,** who is a native of the Isle of Man.

6. Archbishop Altham Patrick Kelly of Liverpool, said Mass to a packed congregation in Liverpool Cathedral, to commemorate the 150th. Anniversary of "Black 47". Liverpool became a haven for the starving Irish during the great famine. Many used it as a staging post on their way from Ireland to the New World.

7. Brigadier General (Retired) John J. Kelly Junior, of the U.S.A., prepared an assessment of the Fiscal Requirements to Operate the Modernized National Weather Service, during Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999, on October 14, 1997, for The Secretary of Commerce and the Under Secretary for Oceans and Atmospheres.

8. Edna F. Kelly (1906-1997), of New York, former **Democratic Congresswoman**, died aged 91. She was the first woman to represent Brooklyn **in Congress** and served in the house from **1949-69.** She entered the political arena after the death of **her husband Judge Edward Kelly**. She helped establish the Peace Corps. She was also active in obtaining houses for those displaced during World War II.

9. A photo of *Concarnean Harbour* **by Aloysius O'Kelly** was shown in the Irish Times in November. It was one of the paintings at the de Vere's auction of art and literature at the National Concert Hall, Dublin, and was estimated it would fetch £5,000-£8,000.

10. Frederick George Bacon Kelly, was born on April 22. He is son of Paul Kelly, **the Coach House, Little Gaddesten, Herts HP4 1PH,** and his wife Patricia Margaret Bacon, daughter of Dr Anthony Bacon, Poole, and Surrey.

11. A cousin of the Duke of Norfolk, and partite sculptor tutor, at Prince Charles Institute of Architecture, was arrested, after police discovered 30 human body parts, in a macabre investigation**.**

Anthony-Noel Kelly, a butcher turned sculptor, won critical recognition for his moulds of heads, feet and torsos which he claimed was his way of immortalising the dead. Some of his works gilded in silver and gold, sold for thousands of pounds.

In an interview at the time he claimed his work was concerned with immortalising the dead, and finding beauty in death. "I have no qualms about doing this work. I would not wish to hurt anyone. While I find beauty in death, these are nevertheless rotting bodies."

Police launched an investigation after a request from the British Government's Inspector of Anatomy, Dr Laurence Martin. An art lover allegedly recognised a deceased man in one of Kelly's sculptors exhibited at the Contemporary Art Fair in a London gallery. The sculptor had used a mould of the man's head showing part of his brain cut away. Dr Martin was looking into possible violations of the Anatomy Act, which prevents the illegal use of body parts. A spokesman for the Department of Health, said he had also written to medical schools in Britain alerting them to the possible sale of human remains.

Mr Kelly who now lives at a flat in Clapham, south west London, is now on bail while police investigate allegations that he bought the stolen body parts and dumped the remains.

Scotland Yard, have said that a 41 year old man had been arrested on April 2nd and had been bailed to return to Vauxhall police station on April 17th. [See 1998 (6)]

12. Superintendent Gerard Kelly was appointed as superintendent to the **Ennis** District in September. Born in Tuam, Co Galway on July 31, 1947 to Peter and Mary Kelly, he was educated at St. Jarlath's and the C.B.S. Colleges in Tuam. Joined the Garda Siochana after leaving school and his first posting after graduation was Kilrush, Co. Clare. He later worked in Limerick, Monaghan, Garda College, Templemore, Roscommon and Tullamore. He was promoted Sergeant in 1977 and was appointed Detective Sergeant to Ennis in 1981. In 1986 he was promoted Inspector and was the first head of the Specialist School in the Garda College, Templemore, Co. Tipperary. He was promoted Superintendent in 1991. He is married to Pauline Mulconry and they have three children Noelle, Mark, and Yvonne.

1998

1. Gerry Kelly, a former IRA leader was one of the Sinn Fein negotiators at the peace talks about Northern Ireland.

2. Jimmy Kelly the radical left winger, was the **victim of a vote-rigging** row, in the election for the Irish regional representative of the A.T.G.W. Union. The row concerns several hundred votes cast for Kelly in a three man race. A further election will be held.

3. Tom Kelly, producer of BBC Talk Back programme, has been recommended for the post of head of information services at the Northern Ireland office.

4. Joe Kelly's Celtic and Heraldic Jewellery Ltd., Dublin, was selected as the first **finalist in the HL Export awards**, in recognition of its outstanding growth in the manufacturing and distribution of Celtic jewellery. The company employs 20 people. Kelly who was born in 1945, left school at the age of 14, to begin an apprenticeship in the jewellery business. In 1971 after finishing his apprenticeship, he started his own company. In 1982, his company went into liquidation, following the robbery of a large amount of uninsured stock, from his firm's premises, in Dublin.

5. Darragh Kelly from Clonmel and **Aonghus Kelly** from Oranmore, Co. Galway were members of Clongowes Wood Rugby Football team that won the Leinster Senior Schools Cup. **Mark O'Kelly** from Tempeleogue, was a member of the Terenure College that were beaten in the final.

6. A **sculptor who crafted casts,** for a London exhibition **from human body parts,** stolen from the Royal College of Surgeons was sentenced to nine months in prison, on April 3drd.

The judge at Southwark Crown Court, Mr Justice Geoffrey Rivlin, QC, described the crime as revolting. **Anthony-Noel Kelly (42) a nephew of the Duke of Norfolk,** used body parts including three human heads, part of a brain, and ten legs and feet to make sculptures after he was given permission to sketch the remains by the RCS between June 1991 and November 1994.

Kelly enlisted a former undertaker's embalmer, Neil Lindsay (25) to smuggle the body parts out of the college and after the casts were made some of the parts were stored at Kelly's London home, while others were buried in a field.

Lindsay was given six months imprisonment suspended for two years.

In the first case of its kind in Britain, the judge ruled that the parts of the bodies were owned and therefore capable of being stolen. Earlier cases of "body snatching" have usually being charged under common law, but the judge in this case said that the "disgraceful, and criminal conduct of Kelly warranted a prison sentence.

Neither man had treated the body parts with respect and most of them were buried in a hole in the ground of the family home. This offence was revolting, an affront against every reasonable concept of decent behaviour.

During the case against the men Kelly had referred to a leg that had been stolen as "Hopalong", and after it was used in one silver-plated sculpture it was stored in the attic of Kelly's home. Outside the court Kelly's Legal team said that they were going to appeal the sentence in order to overturn their conviction.

[Anthony-Noel Kelly is the son of Bernard Noel David George Kelly and The Lady Mirabel Kelly nee Fitzalan Howard of the family of the Earl Marshal, the Duke of Norfolk. His grandfather on his father's side was the late Sir David Victor Kelly, GCMG, MC, of Tara House, Co. Wexford, former British Ambassador to Moscow who was married to married to Marie Noele daughter of the late Comte de Jourda de Vaux of Brussels.] [See 1997 (11)]

7. Malcolm O'Kelly, who is 6 ft. 8 inches, won his eighth international rugby cap for Ireland. He plays his club rugby for London Irish, as second row forward. In 1997 he represented his country against New Zealand, Canada, and played twice against Italy. In 1998 he played against Scotland, France, Wales, England, and twice against South Africa, in June. In November he played against Georgia, Romania and South Africa. His sister has played hockey for Ireland.

8. David Kelly, a forensic scientist, based in Hawaii, was one of a group whose advice was ignored, when placing the body of an unknown hero in the tomb of the unknown in Arlington cemetery after the Vietnam war. It appears that there was ample evidence of the name of the Air force man who was buried there.

9. Gerry Kelly, of Garbally College Ballinasloe, was manager of a very successful Irish Schools Rugby team that defeated Scotland and Wales.

10. Dr. Denis Leary Kelly, died. His ancestors came from Co.. Monaghan. Denis graduated from Dublin University in 1955 and lived at 180 Lisburn Rd., Belfast where he worked as a General Practitioner. He survived by his wife Elizabeth.

11. Dr. Thomas Leary Kelly, of 5 Elm Ave., Eastcote, Ruislip, Middlesex., Eng., died on Nov. 23rd. He was born in Donegal in 1918. He graduated from Dublin University in Medicine in 1941. After house jobs he joined the Royal Army Medical Corp., attaining the rank of Major in India and Burma. After a year he joined a General Practice in Eastcote and was senior partner there for 27 years.
A caring doctor he was known for his sense of humour. After retirement he did some locums for a few years and gardened and played golf. He left a wife Pam, two sons, one a doctor in New Zealand; a daughter and nine grandchildren.

12. Chris Kelly, was Permanent Secretary to the Department of Health, in Ireland.

13. Dr. Liz Kelly wrote a book on the Rape Crisis Centre, London.

14. Andrew Kelly, directed a television programme on Galway which was shown on Aer Lingus T. V. Sept. 1998.

15. R. Kelly (Robert Kelly), Grammy award winning musician and song writer, was born in Chicago, in 1969. Kelly has written for such notable singers as Whitney Houston, Michael Jackson and Boyz II Men. In the past he has written some sexually explicit songs but his recent born again belief in God has altered his style and image. Born in the tough south side of Chicago, he was discovered by a school voice scout who steered him away from gangs. His first record *Born into the 90's* was released in 1992 and his second *12 Play* was released in 1993. In the film *Space Jam* he sang the song and won Best Male R/B Vocal Performance and also the Best R/B Song at the 1998 Grammy Awards.

16. Sinead Kelly, who worked as a prostitute on the banks of the Grand Canal in **Dublin, was murdered.** She was a heroin addict and small time dealer who owed money to a north Dublin drugs gang whose leader ordered her murder.

17. In December Brian Tobin Prime Minister of Newfoundland visited a manmade island erected on the Grand Banks 195 miles from the town of St. Johns. It was appropriate that a man whose name is as Irish as the ceanabhan (bog cotton) should visit an island called **Hibernia** a name given by the Romans to the home of his ancestors. Hibernia is the world newest and most advanced oil producing facility. This engineering marvel has been described as **the eighth wonder of the modern world**. This £2.5 billion pound structure is fixed to the floor of the ocean as a safety feature against storms high seas and the massive icebergs that regularly found in this area. There are 140 rooms housing 270 workers. The platform is built to withstand a million ton iceberg. The employees work for a straight three weeks twelve hours a day before being brought back to the mainland by helicopter.
In a glass enclosed room **Bob Kelly, formerly a Newfoundland cod fisherman, controls the drilling** with a computer and a joystick. Kelly moves the stick which controls a section of the drill pipe from an overheat storage rack with the aid of massive pinchers. With another push a 36 section of pipe is lowered into place above the drill pipe. Another move causes the pipe to be screwed into the pipe below. They drill

about 350 feet a day. Instead of the dirt and grease of a previous generation of "red necks" the modern counterpart sits in an air-conditioned office where all the operation is computerized.
Newfoundland called by the Irish Talamh an Eisc (the land of the fish) was once the destination of migratory Irish fishermen who spent the season on the great fishing banks. Later they brought their families with them. Many Newfoundlanders still speak with a brogue brought from Ireland by the ancestors. St. Patrick's Day is celebrated by the many of Irish decent on the island.

18. Westport Historical Society published *A Sailors Story* by Michael Brady from Castlebar. Brady **sailed on thirty of the great liners in their heyday from 1945 to 1955.** In his interesting narrative **he refers to some Kellys**. In September 1945 he sailed on the *Llandovery Castle* from Southampton to South Africa**.** They called at the ports of Port Elizabeth and East London. He states "The **De La Sales brothers** had schools and colleges in each port. It was in **East London** that my good friend and neighbour, **Brother Raphael Kelly**. **Larry as we called him at home, was born a few houses from me in Thomas Street**, **Castlebar**. He made me very welcome each time I visited, taking me for drives all around the area. He returned to Ireland for the last years of his life and came to see me every Christmas.

Larry had **twin brothers; Hubert**, **or Hughie** as he was known, **and Tommy**. **Both** went to primary school with me. They also **joined the De La Sale** order. Hughie was sent to South Africa while Tommy remained at home, teaching. I called regularly to see Hughie while in Durban, where he taught at Pietermaritzburg University. The extraordinary thing about these twins was their close affinity. Despite the fact that they were eight thousand miles apart, each was conscious what the other thought, did and experienced. **They left the De La Sales on the same day** at **the same hour"**

He joined the crew of the *Queen Mary* in January 1946. He states "numerous important people and film stars travelled on the *Queen Mary* during my time with her". Among the list of notable people was **Grace Kelly (later Princess Grace of Monaco).**

19. Cassandra Kelly, New Zealand pole vaulter was born on June 29, 1963 and resides in Auckland. She is coached by Oshima Yasuhiro. In 1998 she was 4th in the Australian Championships. She reached a height of 3.95m in Papakura on January 31, 1998. She is ranked 5th in the Commonwealth. She competed for New Zealand at the 1990 Commonwealth games in the **Heptathlon** and also **represented NZ** at the 1997 World Championships.

20. Some Kellys who died in 1998.

Kieran Kelly, Holland and Dublin, died on October 1, 1998, at Our Lady's Hospice, Harrold's Cross. He was **son of the late John and Rose and brother of the late John Paul and Pauline, much loved husband of Kristal and father of Thomas; deeply regretted by his loving brother Michael and sisters Therese Veronica, Margaret, Carmel Rosemary and Mary,** brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law, nieces and nephews. Mass in Church of Good Shepard, Churchtown, Burial at Deans Grange Cemetery**.**

Mrs. Margaret (Peg) O'Kelly (née Hannan) (- 1998), Main St., Ballingarry, Co. Limerick, died on September 29, 1998 (unexpectedly) at her residence. **Wife of Tom and mother of Maura, Ann, Breed, Deirdre, Niamh, Joe, Sean, Kevin, Noel, Michael, Francis and the late Kieran.** She is survived by her brother, sisters, sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, brothers-in-law, sisters-in-law, nephews and nieces, Mass in Church of Immaculate Conception Ballingarry and burial in adjacent cemetery.

21. Colonel William Harvey-Kelly, MBE, of Kilucan, became Chairman of the British War Pensions Advisory Committee (Republic of Ireland) in 1998. He served in the Irish Guards from 1943 to 1969. He descends from the Kellys of Athleague, Cargins, Kellybrook, Glencara etc. [See Main Hy-Many Family Tree].

22. Kavanagh Q.C., was a very popular Television series shown on R.T.E., in 1998. It was produced in England by **Chris Kelly**.

1999

1. Dr. Joseph T. Kelly (1919-1999), died at home at "Calaroga", Athy Road, Carlow, peacefully on January 6, his wife Sheila's anniversary. He was born in 1919 in Enniscorthy, where his family's pharmacy still flourishes. His grandfather Dr. Thomas J. Kelly, had been Dispensary doctor in Enniscorthy for 38 years. Joe was educated in Blackrock College, where he made the Senior Cup side in rugby football. He

went on to the Royal College of Surgeons qualifying in 1945. He was a house officer in the Richmond Hospital, Wexford Co. Hospital and Newcastle Sanatorium. He was later appointed Medical Officer to the Sacred Heart Home and District Hospital, Carlow. He was highly regarded for his Obstetric work and was one of only two general practitioners on the IMA Maternity Mortality Committee set up by Dr. Arthur Barry, former Master of the National Maternity Hospital, which provided such a valuable clinical audit in the seventies and eighties. He was highly thought of by his peers and was elected the Executive of the Irish Medical Association. He became it's Honorary Secretary and finally President in 1979-80. His Presidential address was entitled "Christianity and Medicine". Joe's wife Sheila predeceased him in 1992. He had two sons, Paul and Joseph and three daughters Mary, Ruth and Joseph. (See also 1924).

2. Laoise Kelly, harpist, launched her debut solo album *Just Harp* to wide acclaim in February. Laoise is a member of the very talented group the **Bumblebees** who have travelled all over the world bringing their own blend Irish music to an ever increasing audience. The phenomenon that is River Dance has introduced Irish music to a word stage and the audience have continued to ask for more. The Bumblebees have released a number of discs.

3. Paul Kelly (1968 -), painter held an exhibition of his work at the Gorry Gallery in Dublin from March 25th to April 9th, 1999**.** Paul was born in Rush, Co. Dublin on June 30th, 1968 and attended the local primary and secondary school. In 1989 he studied painting in the U. S. A. under Chinese painter Sunny Apinchapong Yang.
In 1989 and again in 1991 he exhibited at the Royal Hibernian Academy and was awarded the James Kennedy Memorial Award for portraiture. Other exhibitions in which he took part were R.H.A. Banquet Exhibition, the National Portrait Exhibition and the Awareness Exhibition (for Autism).
In 1992 he exhibited at the Gorry Gallery and at Limerick and one of his paintings was purchased for the Bank of Ireland Collection.
In 1993 once more he exhibited at the R.H.A. and soon afterwards he went to Morocco on a painting trip. Exhibitions in Boyle, Co. Roscommon and the Gorry Gallery took place on his return to Ireland.
In 1994 an article, through a young painter's eye appeared in *Ireland of the Welcomes* in July/August. Exhibitions were held at the R.H.A. in 1993, 94, and 95. In 1995 he was offered the position of Assistant Art Director for M. G. M. Studios, Los Angeles, California animated Feature Film. Some of his paintings were purchases for the Brian P. Burns Collection, USA.
From 1996-1999 he was contracted by 20th Century Fox, Phoenix, Arizona, to paint backgrounds on two feature length films. Paul is married to Deborah Bell and they have three daughters.

4. Patrick J. Kelly, Professor and Chairman, Department of Neurological Surgery, New York University Medical Centre, visited the land of his ancestors. Patrick has pioneered techniques for minimal invasive computer assisted stereotactic brain surgery. The result of his research and development has enabled him to perform over 3,000 operations on brain tumours. The technique is to transfer the image of the brain on to a computer which facilitates him to precisely target the site of the tumour, and as a result much less trauma results to the patient. His work has now been taken on board by the international neurosurgical fraternity. He has written over two hundred scientific papers. His great contribution to the treatment of Neurosurgical Disorders has been recognized by his peers, who presented him with the Scoville Prize. The world Federation of Neurosurgical Societies, made the presentation in 1997. Kelly's Kelly ancestor came from Cork and his maternal Connor ancestors came from Co.. Galway. He has one further ambition before he hangs up his scalpel, and that is to give something to the land of his forbears. He hopes to establish a Neurosurgical Unit of World standard in Galway.

5. Luton Town the English Second Division Soccer Club, was placed into receivership. Peter Philips and **John Kelly**, accountants, of the firm of Buchler Philips, were put in charge on March 23rd, to try to save the club. This move followed the decision of Cliff Bassett, a local businessman, to call in a £2.1 million loan to the club.

6. Fr. John Kelly, ODC, died in his sleep at the Carmelite Priory, Gerrards Cross, Buckinghamshire, England, on Jan. 18th. Fr. John brought much happiness to many people in many lands.
He was the youngest son of Miko and Annie Kelly of **Mullagh, Co. Clare**, having been born in 1934. His father was a farmer and had taken part in the Irish independence movement after 1916. John who was one of a family of seven was educated at the Carmelite College in Castlematyr, and in St.. Flannan's College Ennis, Co. Clare. He entered the Carmelite order in 1954 and was ordained in 1961. He served for 10 years

in the Philippines before returning to Ireland to work in the Avila Retreat Centre in Dublin. When the Carmelites were invited by the archbishop to take over the Berkeley Road Parish near the Mater Hospital, Fr John was appointed Parish Priest. Later he was transferred to High St.. Kensington, London as prior and parish priest. He was a most popular pastor in the various parishes in which he ministered. His wonderful sense of humour broke down so many barriers. In 1996 he was appointed parish priest of Gerrards Cross, in Buckinghamshire, where he was to remain for the short few years left to him. He was predeceased by his brother Fr. Joe. All but one of his sisters entered the religious life. Fr. John's secret was that he loved God and loved his neighbour, which left a bit of love for his native Co.. Clare.

7. David Kelly, Irish actor has been propelled to international stardom at the age of seventy. Kelly has a leading role in the film *The Waking of Ned Devine.* On its release in the U.S.A., it received mixed notices. It was expected to be an also ran. Not for the first time did the pundits get it wrong. After a short time on release in the U.S. it has grossed $30 million and this was followed by £1 million after its opening week in London. This was no surprise to his many Irish admirers who have enjoyed his work for many years. It was a small company's small budget production and was shot in six weeks. The company sent its two stars Kelly and Ian Bannon by air to the Cannes film Festival but the others had to travel by car with the film in a tin box. During the showing, there was what amounted to a bidding auction going on at the back of the theatre, for the rights of the film. The film was received with great praise. Since its release Kelly has been inundated with offers of other parts in large production. David was born in Dublin and attended the Christian Brothers School at Synge St.. Soon he was involved in amateur theatrics. This was soon followed with small parts in professional productions for a pittance. Times were so hard that for a time he worked for an advertising agency as an artist and calligrapher. He took part in many productions in the Dublin circuit. The arrival of television in Ireland enabled Kelly to have a wider audience. He took part with Jimmy O'Dea in the comic series *O'Dea's Your Man* with Kelly playing the rather stupid straight man. His role as Rashers Tierney in James Plunkett Kelly's Strumpet City was very well received and David feels that it ought to be released as a video.
Kelly is married to fellow actress Laurie Morton.

8. Mr. Justice Cyril Kelly, High Court Judge in Ireland, and Mr. Justice Hugh O'Flaherty of the Supreme Court. was forced to resign, over "the Sheedy affair". Sheedy an architect was sentenced to four years for killing a mother of two in a road traffic accident while under the influence of alcohol. The case was meant to be heard by Cyril Kelly who was at that time a Circuit Court Judge but a Kelly was not available so the case was transferred to Judge Joseph Mathews. According to Michael Staines solicitor Judge Mathews after discussions in his chambers had decided to sentence Sheedy to two years with a review after one year. On hearing the case Mathews sentenced Sheedy to four years in jail with a review after 2 years on October 20, 1997. Hugh O'Flaherty was walking his dog in Herbert Park, near his home in Dublin and was approached by a person known to him who was in the company of a relative of Philip Sheedy who inquired about the review on the Sheedy case. O'Flaherty made some inquiries but did not in any way influence the case. The review of the case occurred on November 12, 1998. Judge Kelly dealt with the case. Sheedy was released. There was a public outcry. The state obtained a judicial review. In his report the Chief Justice found that Mr Justice O'Flaherty's actions in the matter "were open to misinterpretation" and therefore damaged the administration of justice. He found that Mr Justice Kelly "failed to conduct the case in a manner befitting a judge." The question of impeachment arose and after a standoff of some days O'Flaherty resigned and was followed some days later by Kelly.

Cyril Kelly was born in Armagh in 1952 and attended secondary school at Clongowes Wood College before entering University College Dublin. After qualifying as a Barrister he worked on the Donegal circuit before resuming practice in Dublin. In 1992 he was appointed a Circuit Court Judge. He very soon was recognized as a being very capable and efficient at his job. In November 1998 he was appointed High Court Judge. His wife Patricia McNamara is a solicitor.

9. *Lady Windermere's Fan* by Oscar Wilde was performed by Heads and Harps Theatre Company at the Taibhdhearc Theatre Galway in March. The play was directed by **Fiona Kelly**.

10. In April the replica of the stone wall erected in memory of the **58,000 American soldiers who lost their lives in the Vietnam War**, came to Ireland. Among the list of fatal casualties were:-

Name	**Rank**	**D.O.B.**	**D. O. Cas.**	**City**	**State**
Kelley, Bernard James	SFA	1 Nov 28	22 May 65	Roslyn	NY
Kelley Dana Richard	AIC	17 Jan 42	9 Jan 67	San Carlos	CA

Kelley Daniel Martin	SP4	22 Jun 47	25 Apr 68	Dorchester	MA
Kelley Daniel Thomas	LCPL	27 Dec 46	15 May 67	Forth Worth	TX
Kelley David Bruce	SP4	30 Jan 48	22 Jul 68	Los Angeles	CA
Kelley Dewey William	SSGT	29 Jun 36	23 May 66	Lancaster	SC
Kelley Eddie Ralph	SGT	23 Nov 48	19 Mar 69	Detroit	MI
Kelley Fred Allan	SP4	8 Jul 45	10 Jul 67	Portsmouth	VA
Kelley Freddie Ray	HM2	25 Sep 46	16 Sep 68	Tullahoma	TN
Kelley George Robert	CPL	25 Jan 50	22 Jul 70	Bellaire	OH
Kelley Glenn Howel	SP5	22 Mar 42	10 Feb 65	Chattanooga	TN
Kelley Harvey Paul	CAPT	23 Nov 37	20 Nov 69	Omaha	NE
Kelley James Daniel	PFC	13 Nov 48	19 Sep 68	Greenville	TN
Kelley Jerry Conrad	SP4	21 Nov 48	12 Nov 67	Englewood	CO
Kelley Joe C	PFC	11 Jan 45	1 Oct 66	Stillwell	OK
Kelley Joe Franklin	HN	9 Sep 47	27 Jan 67	Applegate	CA
Kelley John Patrick	PFC	21 Aug 67	27 April 68	Middletown	RI
Kelley Johnnie Woodrow	LCP	7 Nov 46	4 Sep 67	Galien	MI
Kelley Joseph Howard	SSGT	26 May 47	1 Jul 69	Monkton	MD
Kelley Karl Elton Jr	SSGT	30 June 44	21 Oct 68	Miami	FL
Kelley Kendrick King III	CAPT	30 Sep 41	2 Feb 68	Jacksonville	FL
Kelley Larry Dean	PFC	2 Aug 46	1 May 68	Fultondale	AL
Kelley Larry Milton	SGT	7 Dec 48	7 April 69	Blytheville	AR
Kelley Louis James	SP4	8 Sep 48	14 June 69	Conemaugh	PA
Kelley Mahlon Lewis	SGT	12 Nov 48	8 June 70	Orlando	FL
Kelley Michael James	SP5	8 Apr 47	25 Mar 68	Menomonee Falls	WI
Kelley Michael Patrick	SP4	12 Jul 46	26 Mar 67	Decatur	IL
Kelley Nathaniel	SSGT	10 Jan 45	7 Oct 68	Stockbridge	GA
Kelley Owen C	SP4	13 Nov 42	18 Oct 67	St. Louis	MO
Kelley Patrick Gene	PFC	23 Sep 46	4 Sept 67	Gold Beach	OR
Kelley Paul Glen	TSGT	11 Jun 32	24 Nov 70	Abiline	TX
Kelley Richard Joseph	1LT	3 Aug 45	20 Feb 68	Lowell	MA
Kelley Richard Robert	SP4	18 Jul 49	13 May 69	Weymouth	MA
Kelley Roger Virgil	LCPL	3 Jun 46	29 Sep 67	La Mesa	CA
Kelley Ronald James	PFC	1 Jun 48	11 Feb 68	Philadelphia	PA
Kelley Thomas R	SP4	22 Jun 47	18 Aug 67	East Le Roy	MI
Kelley Verne Carl	1LT	14 Feb 42	12 Feb 69	East Barrington	NH
Kelley Victor Bruce	CAPT	19 June 28	25 Apr 65	Tucson	AZ
Kelley Virgil Kenard Jr	CAPT	22 Jan 37	4 Sept 67	Junction City	KY
Kelley William Francis	SSGT	24 Jan 43	30 Aug 69	Tampa	FL
Kelley William Robert	LCPL	24 Jan 46	28 Aug 66	Citronelle	AL

Kelly Barney Joe	SP4	1 Mar 46	19 Mar 67	Danbury	CT
Kelly Benjamin Edw. Jr	Capt	31 Jan 39	30 Aug 67	Cayce	SC
Kelly Brian Richard	PFC	22 May 50	2 June 69	South Boston	MA
Kelly Carl Eugene Jr	LCPL	13 Aug 48	18 Feb 69	Nashville	TN
Kelly Charles L	MAJ	10 Apr 25	1 Jul 64	Warm Springs	GA
Kelly Charles Patrick	PFC	24 Aug 46	17 Jun 67	Fullerton	CA
Kelly Charles Wesley	LT	11 Jan 28	17 Jan 67	Toms River	NJ
Kelly Christopher	PVC	3 Sept 47	3 Aug 69	Church Point	LA
Kelly Denis Leroy	PFC	7 Jan 44	7 Aug 68	Redondo Beach	CA
Kelly Donald Glenn	SP4	22 June 50	19 May 69	Dallas	TX
Kelly Donald Lynn	1LT	17 Nov 40	19 May 69	Hartford	AL
Kelly Douglas John	CAPT	7 Apr 37	4 Dec 67	Salisbury	MA
Kelly Douglas Milton	LCPL	22 Sept 46	28 Jul 68	Dikinson	ND
Kelly Eddie Jr	CPL	1 July 47	6 May 68	Antioch	TN
Kelly Edmund Joseph	SSGT	26 Mar 40	22 May 68	Wilson	NC
Kelly Eric Melvin	SP4	21 Jan 51	10 Apr 71	Fullerton	CA
Kelly Eric Steven	SP4	28 Aug 49	12 Aug 71	La Crosse	WI
Kelly Ernest Calvin	PFC	7 Jun 42	1 Jan 66	Denver	CO

Kelly Ernest Jr	SSGT	5 Sept 36	29 Dec 66	Bladeboro	NC
Kelly Fathies Jr	PFC	8 Apr 47	16 Dec 67	New York	NY
Kelly George Thomas III	1LT	10 Jan 47	23 Apr 70	High Point	NC
Kelly Gerard John Jr	CAPT	12 Jun 45	14 May 69	Philadelphia	PA
Kelly Glenn Errol	CPL	13 May 51	5 Jan 71	N Brookfield	NY
Kelly Gregory Paul	LCPL	30 Jul 44	10 Jun 67	La Cresenta	CA
Kelly Gregory Richard	SP4	10 Dec 47	6 Apr 68	North East	PA
Kelly Harry Allen	PFC	7 Dec 45	15 Jul 67	Huntersville	NC
Kelly James Anthony Jr	LTJG	3 Jan 41	26 Oct 66	Phoenixville	PA
Kelly James Edward	SP4	3 Sept 48	3 Jul 69	Westmoreland	VA
Kelly James Kevin	LCPL	16 Mar 49	19 Aug 68	Rosedale	NY
Kelly James Mathew	SP4	30 Jan 46	8 Nov 66	Atmore	Al
Kelly James Michael	SGT	20 Apr 49	12 Jan 69	Owings Mills	MD
Kelly James Patrick	2LT	28 Aug 42	27 Sept 45	Hatboro	PA
Kelly James Raymond III	CPL	12 Mar 45	24 Mar 67	Sacramento	CA
Kelly Jerome Richard	SGT	9 Sep 46	16 Feb 68	Cutler	IN
Kelly Joe Dustin	SGT	22 Sep 41	18 Mar 66	Portland	OR
Kelly Joel Ray	PFC	15 Feb 43	13 May 69	Columbas	GA
Kelly John Edward Jr	CAPT	14 Sep 43	25 Jul 69	Bismarck	ND
Kelly John Franklin	CPL	15 Feb 47	6 Sep 68	Houston	TX
Kelly John William SG	CPL	19 May 45	15 Feb 70	Detroit	MI
Kelly Larry Lee	PFC	17 Jul 47	6 May 68	Hayward	CA
Kelly Laurence Lee	CWO	7 Sep 43	12 Aug 71	Munhall	PA
Kelly Leo John III	2LT	25 Mar 44	19 May 67	Pittsburgh	PA
Kelly Michael Dennis	SSGT	29 Mar 49	6 Aug 69	Big Rapids	MI
Kelly Michael Eugene	PFC	21 Feb 50	1 Mar 70	Rolling Prairie	IN
Kelly Michael John	PFC	17 Apr 48	15 Feb 68	Findlay	
Kelly Michael John	PFC	18 Nov 49	6 Apr 69	Detroit	MI
Kelly Michael Joseph Jr	CPL	27 Jun 48	25 Apr 69	Syracuse	NY
Kelly Patrick Joseph Jr	SGT	28 Sep 31	28 Feb 66	Dorchester	MA
Kelly Paul Edward Jr	PFC	8 Feb 46	17 Jun 67	Smyrna	GA
Kelly Robert Francis	LCPL	24 May 49	18 Aug 68	New York	NY
Kelly Robert Michael	SGT	9 Jul 49	21 Mar 70	San Pedro	CA
Kelly Roger Edward	LCP	28 Feb 47	2 Feb 68	Kenmore	NY
Kelly Seeber J	PFC	14 Oct 48	13 Apr 68	Lake Wales	FL
Kelly Stephen Allen	SGT	27 Jun 47	22 Jun 67	Atlanta	GA
Kelly Stephen Gere	SP4	19 Oct 47	13 Jan 69	Waukegan	IL
Kelly Stephen James	PFC	13 Oct 50	12 Aug 69	Sterling	IL
Kelly Terry Leon	PFC	28 Oct 50	17 Jun 71	Santa Cruz	CA
Kelly Willard Douglas	SGT	28 Oct 47	12 Feb 70	New York	NY
Kelly William Martin	PFC	10 Jan 47	22 Jun 66	Peekskill	NY
Kelly William Patrick	PFC	23 Mar 47	5 Apr 67	Windsor	MO
Kelly Willie J	LCPL	9 Sep 49	30 Oct 69	Columbas	OH

The number of Kelleys 41 and Kellys 61 were among 58,214 American military persons killed in the Vietnam War. At least five times this number were seriously injured either physically or psychologically in this pointless campaign that ended in defeat for the Americans. Even the dogs in the street knew it was going to fail. The people who were in power had not studied the history of this area. Someone should have told the U.S.A., to ask the French about fighting the Vietcong. One man fighting for his country is worth five foreign conscripts. The Americans had the fire power, and the naphtha bombs but they were no match for an army that had thousands of miles of underground tunnels. The Vietcong appeared killed their prey and disappeared into the ground. This was a dark period in American history.

11. Paddy Kennedy, lawyer and former Republican MP in the Stormont Parliament, in Northern Ireland, was buried in Foxrock, Dublin, on the 5th of May. The chief celebrant at the Mass was **Rev. Martin Kelly.**

12. The Treasurer of the Galway County Board of the Gaelic Athletic Association is **Tommy Kelly of Corofin.** The treasurer of the Galway Football County Board of the G.A.A. is **Michael Kelly of Tuam**

Stars. The treasurer of the Galway Hurling Board is **Paddy Kelly from Kinvara.** Norman Farragher vice -president of the Co. Board was heard to say, "We have three Kellys treasurers of the three boards, and my mother told me that wherever there was a Kelly involved there was sure to be trouble."

13. Dorothy Kelly-Gay. a native of Creagh, Ballinasloe, was elected Mayor of Sommerville City, Mass., U.S.A. Dorothy was **daughter of Brian and Kathleen Kelly** and emigrated to the U..S.A. in 1968. . A nurse by profession, she became involved in American politics when she was co-opted to fill a vacancy on her local school committee.

She went on to win three elections, to retain her position on this committee, before seeking election to the Governor's Council for the State of Massachusetts, a position she held for six years. Her sister Vera and Vera's husband Billy Grady live in the old family place in Creagh, and her brother Tommy a former Captain of Athenry, Golf Club, lives in Renmore in Galway. Another brother Brian lives in Thomastown, near Athlone, and another brother Gerard lives in Croydon in England. A sister Kitty Noonan lives in Malahide in Dublin.

14. Dolores Kelly, was on June 9th., elected as the first Social Democratic and Labour Party mayor of Craigavon. Mr. Fred Crowe was elected deputy mayor. The SDLP leader is John Hume, the Nobel Peace prize winner, and M.P. at Westminster and E.U. M.E.P.

15. Countess Mary O'Kelly de Galway died on June 20th, aged 94. She was born in Dublin, in 1905, to a wealthy upper middle class family. Her father Thomas Cummins was an engineer who had a large home with beautiful grounds in Drumcondra. She was educated at the Dominican College, Eccles Street, where she showed a great flair for languages. After she had obtained her senior cert she got a position in Brussels, teaching English to the twelve children of a wealthy Countess. Here she had her own apartment, a maid and the use of a chauffeur. On the outbreak of World War II, she joined the Belgian Resistance. Her knowledge of the English language was of great assistance to them. She was captured by the Gestapo. She was taken to Berlin and sentenced to death. She spent the next four years interned by the Nazis in camps and prisons in four different countries. During her captivity she was subjected to terrible tortures. On one occasion she was saved from certain death by virtue of the fact that the train that was taking her to Auschwitz became derailed. When she was freed by the American troops on the day after her fortieth birthday, she weighed only four stone. She was treated in hospitals in Switzerland and in Paris. She was decorated by King Leopold of Belgium and by General Eisenhower. She returned to Ireland in 1946 and went to Belgium for a compensation assessment a couple of years later. She met a handsome Belgium lawyer called **Count Gui O'Kelly de Galway, whose ancestor Captain John O'Kelly (1672-1753),** left Galway and went to Brussels in 1723. James ancestors owned the castles of Clogher (now Castlefrench), and Clonbrock, near Ahascragh Co. Galway. James's grandson Emanuel Hubert O'Kelly (1765-1840), was created a Count by the king of the Belgians. The term de Galway was title bestowed on the family who were involved in the banking world.

Mary Cummins and Count Gui O'Kelly de Galway married, and settled down in Ireland in 1949. In 1964, Gui went to England for an interview for a position. She kissed him good-bye at Dublin airport and never saw him again. Numerous attempts were made to try and trace him, but all failed. Mary was active both mentally, and physically, up to a few days before she died.

[See 1753 (1) and Main O'Kelly Family Tree.] [Patrick MacKenzie S.C., retired High Court Judge in his book *Lawful Occasions* he mentioned Guy O'Kelly de Galway having devilled for him. Another Kelly who devilled for him was John Kelly S.C., author of the definitive book on the Irish Constitution and former Government minister and Attorney General. RE John M. Kelly see 1991 (9).]

16. Donal O'Kelly's play, *Judas of Gallarus,* was produced in the Peacock Theatre, Dublin, on August 18th., 1999.

17. The Kelly Family, purchased a large castle in Germany. **Daniel J. Kelly, an American** maths teacher of Irish stock, and his wife **Barbara Ann**, decided to opt out and go to Spain. They brought their four children with them and later had four more children. They busked for a living and purchased a double decker bus as a means of transport. In the bus they travelled all over Europe. Their first big hit record, was *David's Song.* Barbara Ann died of cancer, in 1982. Her dying wish was that the family would continue to sing. They made their home in Germany, living on a barge on the river Rhine, at Muelhein. Later they bought a summer home in Cork, in Ireland. They recorded several successful albums. Numerous books were written about them. By the mid nineties Kelly mania had spawned **a new word in the German language, "Kelly-gasmus",** to describe the situation where teenage girls were fainting at their packed concerts, trying to get near **Paddy Kelly**. The family were selling three times more records in Germany

than Michael Jackson.

18. Sean Cloney died, in October, aged 74. This closed a chapter on a story that caught the headlines in 1957. Sean Cloney, a Catholic comfortable farmer, in Fethard-on-Sea, Co.. Wexford, had fallen in love with and married **Sheila Kelly,** a Protestant, who was the daughter of a very popular farmer, in the early 1950's. They had married in a Catholic church, and Sheila had to make a promise to bring up any children that they might have in the Catholic faith. The trouble arose in 1957, when their daughter was due to start school. Fr. William Stafford, the dictatorial local Catholic Curate, insisted that the girl would attend the local Catholic school. No discussion was countenanced. Sheila felt that she was been steamrolled against her wishes into agreeing to where her child should be educated. She sent her daughter to the local Protestant school. Fr. Stafford was livid. The Cloneys were read off the alter. Sheila and her two daughters ran away to Belfast. They were helped by the Rev. Ian Paisley, who arranged for their secret transfer to the Orkney Islands. Back in Fethard, poor Sean Cloney was very upset as he did not know where his wife and children were or if he would ever see them again. Fr Stafford, organized a boycott of the Protestants in the locality and their businesses. Sheila Kelly's father who was a very popular man and often helped his Catholic neighbours was shunned. The story reached the
National and International News. The curate appeared to have the support of the Bishop of Ferns. After nine months Sheila contacted Sean. He rushed over to the Orkneys. They spent some time there before returning home. The dispute which lasted five months was causing great embarrassment to the church and to the country. Two Protestant shopkeepers lost their customers. A Protestant music teachers lost her pupils. A Catholic teacher in the Protestant school was forced to resign. The Papal Nuncio and Eamon de Valera, used their influence to bring the boycott to an end. The Cloneys returned to their home at Dun gulf Castle, outside the village of Fethard. They educated their children at home.
Sean had a further run in with a member of the Catholic clergy in 1982. He was chairman of the community hall. A Fr Sean Fortune was appointed curate in 1982 and tried to wrest control of the hall for fund raising activities. Once more Sean Cloney found himself being "read off the alter", after he had resisted the takeover. Fortune died by his own hand in 1996, after accusations of sexual assaults. Cloney was a good amateur historian. He suffered serious injuries in a car crash, four years ago, which had resulted in partial paralysis. Despite how unfairly he had been dealt with by the local Catholic Church, he remained a devout Catholic. He was survived by his wife Sheila and his daughters Eileen and Hazel. His daughter Mary, predeceased him.
In 1998, after forty one years the present Bishop of Ferns, Brendan Cummiskey, apologized to the Protestant community for the hurt caused in 1957. Cloney said he delighted at the apology and was glad that he had lived to hear it.

19. Dr.. Joan ("Judy") Britton (nee Kelly), died. She was born in 1924, and graduated in Medicine, London University (St.. Thomas's Hospital), in 1952. During World War II, she studied physics, and carried out research on concrete for airfield runways. After the war she became a physicist in the radiotherapy department of St.. Thomas's Hospital and then joined the first intake of women into the medical school. She married Hubert Britton, and after rearing her family she returned to medicine in 1973. She was first employed as a research assistant in the hyperbaric oxygen unit at St.. Thomas's. Afterwards she became a clinician in the radiotherapy unit. After retirement she moved to Cathedral Close, Salisbury. She is survived by her husband and five children.

20. On October, 23rd, Jack Lynch, former Taoiseach (Prime Minister) of Ireland, and winner of a record six successive All Ireland medals (five in hurling and one in football), was laid to rest in his native Cork. At an Ecumenical Service, held at Mount Argus Church, where all the main Christian denominations, as well as the Jewish community, were represented**, Bishop Fiachra O'Ceallaigh**, Auxiliary Bishop of Dublin**,** gave a warm bilingual tribute. He said that Mr. Lynch had a "season, a time for recreation never equalled in the history of hurling and Gaelic football". Dr. O'Ceallaigh said he could clearly remember a famous goal scored by Mr. Lynch in 1949, "which was a masterpiece", which followed "an ever so determined solo run".
He told the mourners that his own father **Sean O'Ceallaigh**, a Fianna Fail TD for Clare, was one of a number of TDs' who met Mr. Lynch to try to persuade him to run for the Fianna Fail leadership. (1966 after the announcement that Mr. Sean Lemass was to retire).
Mr. Lynch had been compared on the radio with the old heroes of Ireland, Dr. O'Ceallaigh said in Irish. He believed that meant Cuchulan and the Fianna, which were good comparisons. Mr. Lynch followed their motto "Neart ar ngeag, Glaine in ar gcroi agus beart de reir ar mbriathar" (Strength in our limbs, purity in

our hearts, and being true to our promises). [See 1994 (2)]

21. Rev John Kelly, spoke about his uncle, Frank Foley, who in October 1999, had his name inscribed in the Holocaust Memorial Ground, in Jerusalem**, "Among the Riotous".** This is the highest honour that can be conferred on a gentile by the state of Israel. Foley who died four decades earlier, while working as a spy, posing as a passport officer in the British Embassy in Berlin, from the middle twenties up until 1939, had succeeded in helping about ten thousand Jews to escape from the Nazi persecution in Germany. Sometimes he hid them in his own house. Foley had remained an unrecognised hero until a book was written about his heroic actions.

22. Three Kellys were chosen by Mick McCarthy the manager of the Republic of Ireland Soccer team, on the panel of thirty players to play against Turkey, in the playoff for the Euro 2000 Competition. They were **Alan Kelly (Blackburn Rovers,** formerly of Sheffield United), in goal**, Gary Kelly (Leeds United),** backs, and **David Kelly (Tranmere Rovers),** in the forwards. When the panel was reduced to twenty three players, David was omitted. An injury to Gary forced him out of the first leg played at Lansdowne Road. During the game which ended in a one all draw Alan was injured and was replaced by Dean Kiely. For the second leg in Turkey **Gary Kelly (Oldham)**, was drafted into the panel to cover Kiely in goal. Gary is an older brother of Alan's and they are the sons of **Alan Kelly Senior** (formerly of Preston Northend), who played for Ireland in goal and would have gained many more caps for his country if a serious knee injury had not forced him to retire from the game. He is now living and working in the U.S.A.

23. Cathy Kelly's third novel, *Never Too Late,* reached number one in the Original Fiction category in Ireland's bestselling books. She is working on her fourth novel.

24. Paul Kelly, Irish singer sang several Cole Porter' songs on the Kevin Hough's programme, on Sunday November 28. The programme was recorded at the Summer Fest at the Limerick University Theatre in Summer 1999.

25. Malcolm O'Kelly played Rugby for Ireland against Australia, in Perth. Ireland lost 26-32.

26. Mayor Leon Kelly of Aurora, Dearborn County, died, aged 67. A bus driver, volunteer fire-fighter, politician and service station owner he had been mayor of Aurora for a record 11 years. He had one year left of his third term as mayor of the small community of 2,800. He had been on the city council for thirty years, representing the Republican party.
He was son of **Homer and Nora Kelly** and was brother of the late **Leo Kelly.** He was survived by his wife of 37 years, **Joy Kelly** and four sons and three daughters, 22 grand children and six great grand children.

27. Brendan Paul Kelly, Churchill Park, Portadown, Northern Ireland, was traced through a police data base and appeared in Cookstown Magistrates Court on Nov. 3, 1999 for a burglary he had allegedly committed 4 years before.

28. Fergal Kelly of N.U.I. Galway, was awarded the Kersten Hunik Prize which was organized by the Chartered Institute of Transportation of Ireland to mark its 25 years of successful operation in Ireland. While studying Business Logistics, a course given by the Department of Industrial Engineering to B.Comm degree students, Fergal submitted an essay entitled *From the Sea to Seville,* an analysis of the logistical implications of exporting fresh fish from Ireland to Spain. He was presented with a gold medal and £250 on the basis of his essay.

29. Rachel Kelly and Sharon Kelly were members of the **Tolka Rovers (Dublin)** team that defeated Wildcats 59 to 58 in the National Basketball Finals. At the break Wildcats led 36 to 27 and appeared to be cruising to a comfortable victory but Rachel Kelly began to make her presence felt. With the score at 48 to 39 late in the third quarter Rachel sank a pair of free throws. Early in the fourth quarter she fired another jump shot for Tolka. Suddenly they were on fire and soon the other Kelly, Sharon snatched an offensive board and scored. Back came Rachel with another jump shot to give her side a 53 to 50 lead. Tolka continued ahead and won by the narrowest of margins. This gave the very young Rovers their first cup victory.

30. Patrick John Kelly a former Christian Brother, was sentenced to eight years for a series of sexual

assaults against boys over several years.

31. Mark Kelly, aged 24, from Greenpark Manor, Co. Armagh was found suffering from multiple gunshot wounds after been missing for three days. He had been forced into a van by five masked men. According to security forces the Provisional I.R.A.. Carried out the attack. He had been **abducted** outside his home which is close to Armagh city centre just before midnight in early March. Security forces suggested that Kelly, the father of a 10-week old baby had been issued with a warning by a paramilitary organization about six months before but had not heeded it.

32. Rev John Kelly, ODC, died on January 18th. He was born in **Knockahilla, Mullagh, Co. Clare** in 1934 and was the youngest son of Miko and Annie Kelly who were comfortable farmers. Miko had been involved in the Irish Independence movement in 1916. He was arrested drilling the locals and spent some time interned in Dundalk.

Fr John was one of seven children and was educated at the Carmelite College in Castlemartyr and in St. Flannan's College, Ennis. He entered the Carmelite Order in 1954 and was ordained priest in 1961. He served on the missions in the Philippines for ten years. On his return to Ireland he was attached to the Avila Retreat Centre, Dublin. Following this he spent some years at parish work in Killinaredden, Tallagh. In 1983 the Archbishop invited the Carmelites to take over Berkeley Road Parish and Fr John became parish priest there. E.OC in a lovely appreciation of Fr John in the *Irish Times* of March 22, 1999, said of him. "His gentle disposition, practical capabilities and qualities as a listener did more good as examples than lots of traditional sermons. He was genuinely interested in people and despite a heavy schedule, even when transferred to High Street, Kensington, London, as prior and parish priest, he took the trouble to stay in touch with his friends and many cousins." "He was a great communicator, striving to include people and to bring God's love and forgiveness to everybody.

Fr Kelly's laughter and sense of humour spring to mind, as do his generosity, his many interests such as gardening and church architecture, and attachment to County Clare and his affectionate relationship with his siblings. They drew even closer after the sudden death of their brother Fr Joe. All except one sister joined religious orders and work in various worthwhile fields."

In 1996 Fr John was appointed parish priest of Gerrards Cross, Buckinghamshire. He died in his sleep at the Carmelite Priory in Gerrards Cross far from his beloved Clare.

33. Delia Roche Kelly nee Gallagher, owns one of the most successful **restaurants cum night club in Alphabet City, New York** attracting such clients as John Kennedy Jr, Oprah Winfrey, Brad Pitt and Claudia Shieffer.

34. Champion of the Homeless.
The death occurred in January of **Brother Jerome Kelly, a former superior general of the Presentation Brothers.** He was principal of the Presentation Brothers in Cork from 1969 to 1981.

In 1970 Brother Kelly founded the group known as Students Harnes Aid for the Elderly which was better known as Share. They enlisted the Cork Corporation and the general population of Cork to collect enough funds to begin a building fund to house the needy in Cork. The original programme was run by the boys in the Presentation College but was soon taken on board by the girl's school in Cork. Since the beginning 200 apartments were built in Cork. The idea took root and has been taken up by other schools throughout the state.

In 1984 members of Share were chosen to represent European youth at European youth at the European year of the elderly and solidarity of generations at Brussels.

Brother Jerome's life was marked by his ability to motivate business people to give generously to the causes which he espoused. His death was a great loss to Cork and to the whole nation.

35. The Crosse Kelly Collection at the **Castle Museum, Enniskillen,** Co. Fermanagh**.**
This contains the Medals, Decorations awarded between 1809 and 1919 to members of the family of **Major Richard Crosse Kelly.** Of particular note is the Talavera Gold Medal of **Captain Richard Crosse Kelly**. Very few of these were awarded. [The items in the collection are on loan from Mrs. E. B. B., and Major Crosse Kelly.] [See Kelly of Mucklon and Weston and General Sir Richard Kelly

36. Kelly and O'Kelly Artists and prices achieved at Auction July 1998-July 1999.

Kelly, Carmel (20th Century)

Galway Hooker	de Vere's Art Sale for Armagh.	£300

Kelly, Sir Gerard Festus (1879-1972)

Mangosteens and casket	Christies 20th Century British Art.	£1,380
Jungle girl	Christies 20th Century British Art.	£483
Beach scene	James Adams Irish Art.	£3,400
A village, Burma.	Christies, London.	£2,185

Kelly, Ita (20th Century)

Let the wind blow through me	de Vere's Art for Armagh	£820

Kelly, John (20th Century)

Self Portrait	de Vere's Art for Armagh	£700

Kelly, John F. (20th Century)

Still Life	de Vere's Sale of Art	£760.

Kelly, Paul (20th Century)

Still Life Study	James Adams Irish Art	£370
Pastoral Landscape	de Vere's Sales.	£650

Kelly, Robert George Talbot (1822-1910)

A Fisherman beside a rowing boat with a coastal village beyond.	Christies Watercolours	£ 299

O'Kelly, Aloysius (1851-c.1929)

Old couple at door of Inn	James Adams	£18,000

(Auction record)

Cattle grazing under silver birches	Sotheby's Irish Sale	£6,325
Concarneau	Thomas Adams	£3,000

37. On June 7, 1999 the phone rang in the home of **Michael Kelly at 'Aishling', Kilcolgan,** County Galway. The voice on the other end said, "This is Larry Kelly, calling from the United States. My great grandfather was Michael Kelly from Killeenaran who married Mary Quinn of the same village. One of their nine children was John Kelly, my grandfather, who if I am correct, would have been the brother to your grandfather."

On the Irish side of the phone line, Michael had no hesitation, he was indeed the grandson of Patrick Kelly who was a brother of John who had gone to the U.S.A., in 1903.

Larry not a man to let grass grow under his feet took a plane three weeks later and arrived in the land of his ancestors where he was given a real "Failte Ui Ceallaigh" (the welcome of the O'Kellys) by Michael and his wife Bernie and their five children, Siobhan, Micheál, Diarmaid, Paraic and Orla. The circle had been completed, Larry loved the beautiful Tyrone peninsula, near Kilcolgan, Co. Galway. He felt that he had come home. As a result he said he was giving serious consideration to retiring there. Generations of his ancestors are buried in the cemetery of Drumacoo which had some lovely words written about it by the late Poet Laureate, John Betjeman. His ancestor Peter Kelly who died about 1794 and was laid to rest in this historic burial ground. [In a D.N.A. study which began in 2007 shows that Peter had a brother called Bryan who was born in Loughrea in 1725 and died in Tooreen, near Crossmolina, in 1812. Tradition has it that Bryan was a hedge school teacher. He was the ancestor of the compiler of these Annals.]

The story of this branch of the Kellys starts with the defeat of the Irish-French army by the Dutch-English army at the battle of Aughrim due to the unfortunate decapitation of General San Ruth by a stray cannon ball. Leaderless with no agreed delegation of command the Irish-French army that were in the ascendancy panicked and an anticipated victory was soon turned into a rout. Many Irish lay dead in the field including 400 Kellys. Many thousand other Kellys had either taken part in the battle or were subsequently affected by the harsh treatment inflicted on them in the aftermath of battle despite promises made to them in the Treaty of Limerick. This treaty was broken by the English " ere the ink with which was writ was dry."

To escape from the hell on earth which they found themselves in, these Kellys, whose ancestors once ruled the Kingdom of Hy-Many, which once covered one third of Connacht found themselves little better than beggars, as a result of their lands been taken from them by the superior might of the stranger. Some of these Kellys left their native shores. Others like this writers ancestors migrated to County Mayo. Others

went south to County Clare, while Michael and Larry's ancestors came west in County Galway where they decided to lay down their roots. They became what are called in Scotland 'crofters' which meant that they had a small farm which was supplemented by being part time fishermen. The first name that appears on a tombstone is that of Peter Kelly who was laid to rest in Drumacoo in 1794. Michael who died in 1846 was probably Peter's son. This Michael had five sons and four daughters. Patrick the eldest stayed at home. His son Michael was the father of Michael who now lives at 'Aishling'. John J. went to the U.S.A. One of his sons was Larry who was father of Larry who recently discovered his second cousin Michael of Aishling. Another of John's sons was John J. Kelly who was a Judge for twenty years in Staten Island. Two other sons, Thomas and Michael, also went to the U.S.A.. Martin also stayed in Ireland. He had a son Martin who was a postman. The four girls were Bridget who went to the U.S.A., and married a man called Costello, Nora who also went to the U.S.A., and married a man called Holden, a tailor. They had no family. Margaret stayed in Ireland and married a man called John McInerney. They have many descendants.

Michael Kelly of Aishling, Tyrone, Kilcolgan, who like his ancestors was a farmer, decided when still a teenager, to diversify. He went into the shellfish business. He received great encouragement and assistance in the early days from the legendary Paddy Burke, publican and restaurant owner in Clarenbridge which is only a few miles from Michael's home. By sheer hard work Michael's business thrived. The Galway Oyster Festival has been of great assistance to his business. In 1984 Galway City "borrowed" the Oyster Festival, from its permanent home, for the Quincentenial year. They refused to return it after the year. Clarenbridge then started their own festival and now both are very successful. Nineteen sixty three was a very important year for Michael. He married his sweetheart Bernie Cardiff, who was an orthopaedic theatre nurse in Merlin Park Hospital in Galway. They built Aisling their new home. Bearing and rearing five children as well as helping in the business made Bernie a busy lady. Michael despite working as a farmer and running his shell fish business still found time to be Chairman of the Gort Mart. For the past five years he has been Honorary Treasurer of the Kelly Clan Association proving the point that if you want a job done give it to a busy man. His other great interest in Gaelic games especially hurling which is as old as time and was an old game when Setanta hit his sliotar with his hurley stick and killed Cullen's hound and took over the role of hound of Cullen until, one of his pups was old enough to take over from him. Setanta as result got a new name Cuchulan. One of Michael and Bernie's sons, Paraic was a modern day Setanta. Though he did not kill any hounds, his dexterity with the hurley stick, won for him five all Ireland medals, at various grades, including one for the Puc Fada. This is a measure of the player's ability to hit the ball far. The player who hits the least number of shots between two fixes points, usually a few miles apart, is the winner. Recently Paraic has turned his attention to golf, so Tiger Woods look out. Michéal another son has been world champion oyster opener.

To-day Kellys sell shell fish all over Ireland as well as the most famous restaurants in Switzerland, Germany, United Kingdom, France as well as the United States. In the past this Kelly family sent their sons and daughters to the U.S.A. Now they keep their children in Ireland and send oysters there instead. Now Ireland is welcoming home the descendants of those who formerly had to emigrate. Welcome home Larry, hope you enjoy your retirement in the land of your fathers.

38. De Forest Kelley (1920-99) veteran actor and **film star** died on June 11, 1999 and was survived by his widow Carolyn. Born in Atlanta, Georgia, on January 20, 1920 where his father was a Baptist Minister. De as he was known sang in the choir in the church and also with the Lew Forbes Orchestra. After graduation from High School he went to visit an uncle in Long Beach California for two weeks but instead he waited one year and decided to become an actor. This ambition was supported by his mother but his father was very unhappy about the direction which De had decided on. His lucky break occurred when he was spotted by a Paramount scout while making a Navy Training Film. He was involved in a series of cowboy films including the classic *The Gunfight at the O.K. Corral* in 1957. He is best remembered for his role as Dr Leonard McCoy in the Star Trek series. In 1991, De was honoured by having his star put on Hollywood Walk in front of the Hollywood Galaxy.
Kelley was also a poet of considerable talent.

39. Michael Kelly, assistant secretary in the **Department of Health and Children** was promoted to become **general secretary** of the department. At 44 years of age he is one of the youngest to be appointed to the highest position of a government department head. He is an astute and energetic civil servant and his many talents will be required to deal with the endless problems associated with the task of overseeing the Irish health services.

He holds a Bachelor of Commerce degree from University College Dublin obtained in 1981. He moved to Trinity College Dublin where he obtained a Master of Science degree. He also studied at the Institute of

Public Administration and at the Irish Management Institute.

40. O'Donoghue People and Places by Rod O'Donoghue, was published by Ballinakella Press, Co. Clare. Geoffrey Paul Vincent **O'Donoghue of the Glens** is one of only twenty Gaelic Chiefs of the Name who have the formal right to use their historic title. Geoffrey, a businessman who was born in 1937, lives outside Tullamore, Co. Offaly. He married to **Frances Kelly** in 1963. They have seven children. Conor, Gwen, Paula, Gráine, Donogh, Geoffrey (his Tanist) and Niamh. The title given to the wife of a chieftain is Madam.
Walter Lionel, Count, The O'Kelly of Gallagh and Tycooly, Chief of the name is another of this select group of twenty.

41. Colm O'Ceallaigh published *Éiric Fola* in 1999 which dealt with the Penal Laws and other stories. Colm had previously published *Sclabhaíoct, Deor Ghoirt* an Deoraí and Brídín. Colm was born in Camus in the centre of the Connemara Gaeltacht and qualified as a primary school teacher. And got his first post in Leitirmealláin in Ceantar na nOilean where he remained until he retired in 1985. After this he travelled extensively

42. Paul D. Kelly was **art director in the film The Thomas Crown Affair**, with Pierce Brosnan, who was born in Co. Meath in the principal role as Thomas Crown. The film was released in 1999.

43. Asham Bryan Kelly died on May 28, 1999, after a short illness, at the age of 95. She was the daughter of R.I.C./R.U.C. County Inspector William Atterage, O.B.E., and **widow of Dr. W.W.A. Kelly, of Wexford and York,** sister of the late Maud Adams of Enniskillen, beloved step-daughter of Nuala Kelly and aunt of Gretchen Clements and Julian Adams (Ontario) and Michael Adams Knapton Road, Dun Laoghaire. A funeral Mass was said in York on June 7, 1999. [I.T.]

2000
1. In January **James P. Kelly, Chairman and C.E.O., of Atlanta based United Parcel Services (UPS)** was named **one of *Business Week's* "Top 25 Managers**". This came at the end of a hectic period in the life of 55 year old Kelly, a native of New Bergen, New Jersey. In the previous November he oversaw the record breaking $5.5 billion initial public offering. The success promoted *Forbes* magazine to name UPS "Company of the Year." This giant has a fleet of 500 planes, over 150,000 vehicles and 1,700 depots in over 200 countries and territories. The largest package distribution company in the world distributed 11.5 million documents and packages every day around the world.
Kelly one of three children of a shipyard worker and his wife, with his brother and sister grew up in a very Irish household. He attributes his great work ethic to his Christian Brother education. He worked in a publishing company after high school before doing a stint in the navy. After this he worked as a junior accountant in New York and at the same time attended Rutgers University at night and graduated with a bachelor's degree in management.
In 1964 James became a driver with UPS. He was on the bottom rung of a ladder that was to carry him to the very top. His work has not given him much time to pursue his great interest in golf. He has visited Ireland on a number of occasions. All of his grandparents were born in the USA but he remembers **Cork and Mayo** been mentioned by the old folk.

2. Damien Kelly, born in Belfast in 1973, from **Turf Lodge, Belfast, won the European flyweight boxing championship**, by a majority decision against Russian Alexander Mahmutov, at the Ponds Forge International Sports Centre, Sheffield. It appeared that Kelly's old problem namely the tendency to cut easily, had returned to haunt him. Kelly lost only once in his professional career, in May 1999, when he lost in defence of his British and Commonwealth titles to Keith Knox, due to cuts.
In his amateur days **he trained at Holy Trinity Club, Belfast**, having won his first Irish Senior title in 1993 as a flyweight. He went on that year to become only the third Irishman to win a medal at the World Championships, when winning a bronze in Tampera, Finland, losing in the semi-finals by a first round knockout by Waldermar Font of Cuba. He represented Ireland in the Olympic Games in 1994.
In June, 2000, Kelly produced a brilliant performance in his first defence of his title against Spaniard Jose Antonia Lopez Bueno a former W.B.O. World Champion at the Ulster Hall Belfast. [1996 (5)]

3. Gary Kelly (Leeds United), gained his thirty first cap for Ireland in Soccer in their defeat of The Czech Republic who are placed second in world rankings. Also on the team was **Alan Kelly** of Blackburn Rovers.

4. Paul O'Kelly curator of the Oisin Gallery, Westland Row **Dublin**, has put a painting by Bacon for sale at $1,000,000 dollars. He is son of the late Kevin O'Kelly the television commentator.

5. Moira Kelly, an attractive blonde from **Australia,** with **strong Sligo connections**, came to Galway in January with some Albanian children from Bosnia, to have surgery carried out at University College Hospital, Galway.

Moira has been working as an independent aid worker for 12 years. After working for a year with the Aborigines in Western Australia, at the age of 21, she decided to sell her car, gather all her savings and head to Calcutta, to work with Mother Teresa and her Missionaries of Charity. Moira spent two years working with the nuns helping the destitute, the dying and working in leprosy clinics in the Calcutta slums.

Moira then went to South Africa in soup kitchens and later in the Bronx in New York where she lived in a convent while caring for homeless women and "crack" and Aids babies.

She then moved to Bucharest to work as co-ordinator of the Romanian Children's Appeal of Ireland, which is a project for young AIDS patients. After spending two years there she decided to go to Bosnia for six months. Over six years later she is still involved in as an aid worker helping the poverty stricken ethnic Albanians. She helped to get children sent to Boston, U.S.A. To have surgery that was not available in their own country. More recently she met Jude McSharry, a medical student in the National University Galway, who had worked in Albania as doing voluntary medical work, who made contact with some surgeons in Galway who agreed to do some surgery for children who are cared for by Moira.. Later this year she intends to return with more children who are in need of surgery.

6. Another Kelly lady also very good-looking, who is making the news this year is **Ruth Kelly, Member of Parliament, at Westminster.** Ms. Kelly a well educated young lady was educated at Westminster and Oxford University won for Labour the traditional Tory seat of Bolton West in the Labour landslide in the election of 1997 with a swing of 11% . At the time she was twenty eight years old. Prior to her election she had written for the *Guardian* and had acted as an economist for the Bank of England. A strict Catholic she has two children and is expecting her third in August.

In December 1999 the government introduced a law to allow parents to leave the work force for up to 13 weeks to look after their children. The snag was that it was leave without pay and as a result there was a very low uptake.

Kelly went one step further. She insists that the Government puts money aside to fund mother of fathers to stay at home to parent their young children.

To emphasize her point she commissioned an ICM poll, funded by the Joseph Rowntree Reform Trust to find out how many people would take leave if they were paid. The result was that 97% said that they would be interested in the scheme. Kelly contends that a flat rate of £150 would cost the exchequer £500 million a year. She is optimistic that the government will take on board her plans.

Her husband is Derek Gad who works for the Association of Local Government which is a liberal employer that gives him 15 days paid paternity leave at the moment.

7. On June 8th **Ms Jude Kelly artistic director of West Yorkshire Playhouse** and Artist David Hockey were presented with **honorary degrees by Leeds University.**

8. Margaret Kelly ("Miss Bluebell") Dublin born founder of the world famous "Bluebell Girls" celebrated her 90th birthday. She has received many awards including an O.B.E. from Queen Elizabeth and has also received the French Legion of Honour, from the President of France, on her birthday in June 2000. She has been received by Pope John Paul II, but alas, has never received any honour from the Irish government. Miss Bluebell who acquired the name as a child, she was a sickly girl, and was treated by Dr O'Connor, in Dublin, who called her, "my little bluebell". Margaret was born in the Rotunda Hospital in Dublin, and was "adopted" by the Murphy sisters who lived in Marlborough Street. They later moved to Liverpool, where Margaret spent her youth, and attended a local convent school. She attended dancing lessons to strengthen her "weak legs". The two Murphy sisters by coincidence married men called Kelly. Margaret left school at 14, and went on tour, as a dancer, to Scotland. Later she toured Germany, Scandinavia, Hungary and Spain, before going to Paris in 1932. She danced in the Follies Bergere. Here she met her future husband Marcel Leibovichi, who was a Romanian Jewish pianist. They married in 1939. At this time Miss Bluebell was managing two highly acclaimed dance troupes. After the fall of Paris, to the Nazis, in 1940, Margaret who was pregnant with her first son, Patrick, was put in an internment camp, at Besancon because she had a British passport. Marcel contacted the Irish legation and **Count Gerard**

O'Kelly, a native of Gurtray, Co. Galway, the Irish Charge d'Affaires, obtained her release, on the grounds that she was a citizen of neutral Ireland. In 1942 Marcel was imprisoned in a camp for Jews, but made his escape, with the assistance of a friend, who had attended music school with him. He was smuggled back to Paris, from his place of incarceration in the Pyrenees. Margaret hid him in an attic. She was brought in for questioning by the Gestapo, on a number of occasions, but did not divulge her secret. For two and a half years, Marcel remained hidden. He was finally able to appear, when Paris was liberated by the Allies. After the war Margaret's fame as the dance manager of the **Bluebell Girls** and the **Kelly Boys** grew.

All her life she has maintained a great interest in all things Irish, and she displays a sign in her loo "Its great to be Irish." She has been visited by many Irish people including Sean Kelly, the fourth greatest cyclist of all time.

She was featured on Eamon Andrews "This is your Life" and the B.B.C. made an eight part Television series on her life.

In June 2000, a great party was held in the Lido Nightclub, where she had her headquarters for over 40 years. In attendance, were 200 of the many thousand former Bluebell Girls. Also present were the British and Irish Ambassadors, who attended the investiture of the Legion of Honour by the French. Though no longer able to do the high kicks that she could do up to the age of 70, he mind is undimmed. She refuses to go to live with her son Patrick and her daughter Florence, in Las Vegas. Miss Bluebell intends to take her "last curtain call" in Paris where she has entertained hundreds of thousands for almost 70 years.

9 James Plunkett Kelly a man of many parts celebrated his 80th birthday. Born on May 21, 1920 in Sandymount, Dublin. While at school at the C.B.S. Synge Street he studied music playing a variety of instruments and studied violin and viola at the Dublin College of Music. He left school at the age of seventeen and got a job as a clerk in the gas works near his home. He joined the Workers Union of Ireland and became a secretary there. He worked for the well known labour leader Jim Larkin. He played with the National Orchestra and soon started to write. . In the 1940's and 1950's he wrote short stories in *The Bell* and *The Irish Bookman*. A socialist since his days in the gasworks, he visited Russia in 1955 as part of a delegation when such a trip was frowned on by respectable society. There was a move to remove him from the Union which was resisted. Soon afterwards he joined Radio Eireann as a drama assistant. They had prior to this broadcasted four of his plays. In 1955 he published his first collection of short stories under the title *The Trusting and the Maimed*. He was very much influenced in his style by Sean O'Faolain who was editor at *The Bell.*

He reworked his radio play *Big Jim* resulting in the play *The Risen People* which was produced at the Abbey Theatre in 1958. It's success resulted in his novel *Strumpet City* which received critical acclaim when it appeared in 1969. It depicts Dublin from 1907 to 1914. The labour problems of the times which culminated in the great Dublin lockout of 1913 was vividly portrayed It was made into a most successful television series. One of the characters "Rashers Tierney" was made famous by David Kelly. His next book was *The Gems She Wore : A Book of Irish Places* gave the reader a view of Ireland seen through the writer's eyes. His next novel *Farewell Companions* was a sequel to *Strumpet City* covering up to the mid 40's. His third novel *The Circus Animals* featured the depressed years in Ireland during the post war period.

During his long productive life Kelly won many awards and honours. Among these was the Yorkshire Post Literary Award in 1969. The Jacobs Television Script Award in 1963 and 1969. He was Governor of the Royal Irish Academy of Music from 1950 to 1954 and President of the Irish Academy of Letters 1974-76 and is at present a Council Member of AOSDANNA.

In 1945 Kelly married Valerie and they had 3 sons and a daughter. Valerie was a pianist and often accompanied him on the violin. She passed away in the 1980s.

10. Mr Justice Peter Kelly of the High Court was in the news because he threatened to hold three senior government ministers in contempt of court because of the unavailability of suitable accommodation for a disturbed seventeen year old girl. The ministers for health justice and education. Kellys move came after years of efforts to get the state to move on the issue of suitable detention accommodation for disturbed children and young people. For some days one saw the possibility of three ministers being driven to Mountjoy Prison in their state Mercedes.

11. David E. Kelley an American television producer whose programmes are very popular in Ireland. Programmes such as The Practice, LA Law and Ally McBeal are watched by very large audiences. Kelley is the most influential name in U.S. Television**. Kelley** was born in Maine in 1956 and is married to film star Michelle Pfeiffer. They married in Santa Barbara, California in November 1993, in a Presbyterian ceremony. Kelley a former hockey player at first practiced as an attorney and used his experience in that

profession, to script write and edit **L.A. Law**. From 1992-96 he wrote weekly episodes for *Picket Fences.* While on this project he was simultaneously working as head writer for the medical saga *Chicago Hope.* He took time off from television to write *To Gillian on her 37th Birthday* in 1996, a feature film starring his wife Michelle. More recently he returned to television to write Ally McBeal in 1997 which won a Golden Globe and Emmy as best comedy series and ***The Practice*** which won numerous Emmys including one for the best drama series. **Sheila Kelly, an American actor** plays in the T.V. Drama "L.A. Law**"**

12. There were two Kellys on the 25 strong Irish Team who competed at the world's biggest culinary competition. The Irish **chef team manager, was John Kelly of Barna**, Co Galway who works at the Ardilaun Hotel. Also on the team was John's brother **Martin Kelly from Barna** who works at the Imperial Hotel, Galway. The Irish team won two gold medals, seven silver medals and nineteen bronze medals. On their return to Ireland a reception was held in Dublin Airport.

13. **Malcolm (Mel) O'Kelly age 26** from Dublin was chosen to represent Ireland in a senior **Rugby International** against Japan thus winning his 26th cap.
John Kelly of Cork was a member of the **Irish Development team** that thrashed Japan in the under 25 rugby match. Kelly was playing in the centre. He has been a regular on the wing for Munster and was a member of that team who finished second in Europe last season.

14. Keith Kelly, of Drogheda, Ireland, who is known among his competitors as **"the white Kenyan"** because of his prowess at middle distance running **won** the prestigious and highly competitive **N.C.A.A. cross country championship** at Ames, Iowa, U.S.A. Kelly who is on a athletic scholarship at Providence College and is coached by Ray Treacy the younger brother of John Treacy who won a silver medal in the Olympic Games in the marathon.
Kelly is only the fourth Irishman to win the event which is reckoned to be the second hardest cross country Race in the world after the world cross country race.

In this year's race there were 253 of the leading college runners in the U.S.A. Competing. Many of the competitors were from overseas and all had come through difficult qualifying standards. Most of the 10 km race was dominated by the Kenyan duo of David Kimani and Stephen Ondieki. Kimani the defending champion, running in the colours of Alabama University was the first to fold. For a short time Ondieki kept the "white Kenyan" at bay. Ondieki representing Fairleigh Dickinson University had given his all and when Kelly moved up a gear as they came into the home straight the black Kenyan had no answer for the Irishman.

Kelly has been making great progress. Last year he was ninth and he was 14th the previous year. He had been Irish Junior champion in 1996.

The type of competition faced by Kelly can be gauged by the fact that in 1972 the year that John Treacy won the world championship he while running for Providence College only managed to finish second in this event. He was beaten on the day by the great Kenyan Henry Rono.

15. Savoy goes back to the future with retro look after revamp was the banner headline in the *Irish Examiner* on November 23. A long article told of how a large portion of the old Savoy Cinema had been transformed into one of the country's largest night club. The conversion of the old historic cinema covering an area of 16,000 square feet, into a 1,000 person live music venue/theatre and night club complex with three bars on four levels has cost £1 million pounds. The complex will be managed by Joe Kelly a native of Oranmore, Co. Galway, who has been a resident in Cork for ten years. Kelly is a business partner of Jay Bourke and Eoin Foyle in the "Megapub" the "Bodega", the "Coal Quay" restaurant and the "Roundy" bar. Bourke and Foyle have a large portfolio of pubs in Dublin as well a pub in London and in Sligo.

According to Kelly the new complex "has the potential to have three times the impact of the Bodega". The Bodega with its 9,000 square feet of floor area and its very impressive thirty five feet high ceilings, was a trail blazer, when it opened and has continued to be one of the most successful mega pubs in the country

16. Dr Greg Kelly, a G.P. from Castlerea, Co. Roscommon, who is Chairman of the Western Health Board states that if he is elected a Fianna Fail T.D. at the next General Election, he will press for comprehensive G.P. service for all. Kelly is one of the candidates for the Fianna Fail nomination for the Roscommon-Longford constituency.

17. Tony Kelly, director general of the Show Jumping Association of Ireland for almost eight years

resigned his post at the end of January. The reason given was on health grounds.

18. Cyril Kelly former High Court Judge who resigned in 1999 over the Sheedy affair was accepted as a member of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators **(Irish Branch).**

His appointment means that he can arbitrate (sit as judge and jury) on any matter governed by arbitration laws. His decisions cannot be overturned other than by an appeal to the High Court. Due to Kelly's vast legal experience

He was exempted from sitting a series of examinations and completing a dissertation which are normally required for membership. He may have to sit other examinations if he is to proceed to the fellowship of the Institute.

Since his retirement in April 1999 he has been assisting in her legal practice of his wife.

19. Deirdre Kelly, aged 61, died in February. She was born on May 15th 1938 to Molly and the late Thomas McMahon and grew up in Upper Leeson St., Dublin. She attended the Holyfaith Convent, Haddington Road and the College of Commerce, Rathmines and the College of Art. She took up a job at the National Museum doing pin and ink drawings of archaeological objects. This fired an interest in archaeological matters. She next studied archaeology at U.C.D.

She married **Aidan Kelly from Ballaghadereen**, Co. Roscommon in 1970 and on their honeymoon they hitchhiked through Europe. They had four children Maeve, Diarmuid, Mahon, and Hugh. She got involved in preserving what was good in Dublin. Between 1979 and 1982, she published *City Views,* a newsletter highlighting the poor city planning. She also wrote and published a book *Hands off Dublin,* which documented, highlighted and denounced the corporation's road plans and *Their All Out of Step but Our Corpo,* which showed what other cities are doing. In 1995 she published *Four Roads to Dublin,* a history of Ranelagh, Rathmines and Leeson Street.

20. Gerry Kelly, host of the very popular U.T.V. Chat show *Kelly* was in Dublin in November to do a promotion in the south for his show. Kelly has been presenting his show for the past eleven years. The show is on at the same time on Friday nights as the very popular *Late Late Show* which for more than a generation was hosted by the veteran Gay Byrne. In more recent times this role has been taken over by Pat Kenny. With increased choice on the box Kenny's viewing audience has dropped. No doubt Kelly feels that this is an opportunity to increase his own rating south of the border. During the last six years there have been three death treats on Kelly. At least one of these has been taken seriously by the R.U.C. The first of these was after Kelly, a Catholic, who was born in Downpatrick 48 years ago, the anti- Catholic firebrand cleric the Reverend Ian Paisley. This threat allegedly came from a member of the I.R.A.. On another occasion in 1995 he got a death threat from the Red Hand Commandoes a Protestant paramilitary organization. The third threat also came from a Protestant paramilitary group after he had interviewed Wayne McCullagh who had won a silver medal for Ireland at the Barcelona Olympic Games in 1992. McCullagh a Protestant from the fiercely loyalist Sandy Row District in Belfast caused great confusion in the Protestant heartland. Proud of the achievement of a neighbours child but confused because he had fought for Ireland under the Irish tricolour they were not sure whether to cheer or jeer. McCullagh and fellow Irish boxer Dubliner Michael Carruth, who had won a gold medal at the same games received a tumultuous welcome home in Dublin. Despite these interruptions Kelly manages to have a very large audience for his prime time programme with viewers from both sides of the religious divide.

21. The highly acclaimed **Jen Kelly Fashion Show** on Wednesday November 22, in Dublin. Among the high and mighty that attended the show was Celia Larkin, Bertie Ahern's mistress. Larkin who regularly togs out in clothes designed by Jen Kelly was there to cover the show for the T.V. Programme *Nationwide.* She had arrived in the Taoiseach's State Mercedes. Shortly afterwards **Miriam Ahern nee Kelly** Bertie's estranged wife arrived. The mistress and the mother of Bertie's children did not meet. Celia Larkin stayed downstairs while Miriam took her seat on the show in the first floor.

22. Paul Kelly, painter, who was born in **Dublin** in 1948, was one of a group of painters at the Gorry Gallery Exhibition in Dublin from December 7th to the 15th. He had three solo exhibitions at the gallery in 1992, 93 and 1999 which won critical acclaim. He has exhibited frequently at the Royal Hibernian Academy. He was awarded the James Kennedy Memorial Award in 1991. His works are on display in Public Collections in Ireland and abroad including the National Self Portrait Collection of Ireland, University of Limerick, Fingal County Library and the Brian P. Burns Collection , U.S.A..

23. List of paintings and prices achieved by Kelly and O'Kelly artists at auctions from July 1999 to July 2000

Kelly, Frances (20th Century)

Dingle Harbour.	At James Adams Auction.	£500
Dingle Bay.	At James Adams Auction.	£550
Castle in a field.	At James Adams Auction.	£320

Kelly, Sir Gerard Festus (1879-1972).

Ma Sein Sin, Pose II.	Phillips 20th Century Irish Art.	£ 1,725
La Plage des baraques.	Christie's 20 Century British Art.	£4,025
Mangosteens and a casket.	Christie's 20 Century British Art.	£3,525

Kelly, John (20th Century)

Self Portrait	de Vere's Sales of Art.	£1,000
Figure in an Interior.	de Vere's Sales of Art.	£340
Grey Slate	de Vere's Sales of Art	£200
Figure in Interior	James Adam's Contemporary Paintings.	£370
Figures in the bog	Whyte's Sale of Irish Art**.**	£440
Abstract figure Composition	de Vere's Sale of Art.	£550

Kelly, Paul (20th Century)

West of Ireland bogland	James Adams Auction.	*£2,400*
A summer's Walkway	James Adams Auction**.**	£600
Dublin Bay	James Adams Auctions**.**	£700
Sunrise	*James Adams Auctions.*	£800
Corner of the Barn	Hamilton Osborne & King.	£600

O'Kelly, Aloysius (1851-?1929)

Fisherman beside the Stream	de Vere's Sales	£25,000 **(New Auction Record**).
Gathering Wrack	de Vere's Sales	£22,000
*Fishing vessels at Concarneau, Brittany***.**	Christie's Irish Sale	£7, 637

24. Owen Kelly, a native of Ederney, Co. Fermanagh, a member of a family of eight brothers and sisters left home in 1947 at the age of 17, and immigrated to **Glasgow**. Being a keen footballer and hurler he and some other keen followers of Irish sports established the city's first G.A.A. side within a year of his arrival there. The Tyrconnell Harps still play at Pearse Park near Rutherglen, and Owen minds the ground. Owen started to sing the songs he had learned as a child. He and his songs became famous. His best known song is *The White Hare.*

In 1957, the piper Pat McNulty and the fiddler Jimmy McHugh set up a branch of Comhaltas Ceoltóirí Eireann (The Irish Music Association), which was the first established outside Ireland. Owen got involved in the association teaching singing, as well as céilí dancing as well as playing in the band. He has been a very busy man with these activities as well as rearing a family. He is now retired but his music activities has him out five nights a week. He also goes to Ireland several times a year singing and collecting new songs. [Treoir No 4 2000]

25. The Whoseday Book, a unique diary for the Millennium, in aid of Irish Hospice Foundation was published this year. The Patron was Seamus Heaney, Irish poet and Nobel Prize winner for his poetry. There were 366 contributors (being a leap year). They covered the whole spectrum of Irish society with writers, poets, artists both visual and entertainment, as well as politicians and some other noteworthys. Among this August body of women and men were five Kellys.

Representing February 20 **was John Kelly**. He was born in 1932 and studied at the National College of Art and Design in Dublin. He is **a figurative artist** and was director of the Graphic Studio in Dublin for over ten years. Kelly founded the Black Church Print Studio. He has held several solo exhibitions and among his awards is the Douglas Hyde Gold Medal for 1992. He was elected a member of the Royal Hibernian Academy in 1991 and a member of Aosdana in 1996.

James Plunkett (Kelly), presentation is on March 19. Kelly was born in Dublin in 1920 and was educated by the Christian Brothers in Synge Street. He worked as a clerk, a critic and as a **writer**. He is

associated with the *Bell* under Sean O'Faolain and Peadar O'Donnell. He worked for the Workers' Union of Ireland and became drama critic for R.T.E .He wrote many successful books including *Strumpet City.*

Mick O'Kelly appears on September 19. He was born in Dublin and attended the College of Technology Bolton Street before going to Art College first in Dun Laoghaire and subsequently in Dublin. In 1997 he received the MFA from the California Institute of the Arts. He worked for a period in the 1970s as an architectural technician and has taught at both Ballyfermot Senior College and at St. Patrick's College, Drumcondra. He exhibited work in Paris as part of the 1996 L'Imaginaire Irlandais festival and has also shown in Scotland, England and Germany as well as in Ireland.

Nick Kelly appears on October 26. He was born in Dublin in 1962 and **founded a band in 1986 called *The Fat Lady Sings*** which released a series of highly acclaimed single as well as two albums *Twist and Johnson*. The band split in 1994 and Kelly went on a three year self-imposed exile from music. In 1997 he released a solo album which was hailed by Hot Press as 'album of the decade'. In 1998, Kelly was voted Best Male Solo Artist at the annual Heineken/Hot Press Awards.

David Kelly, Dublin born actor, whose hobby is painting, has performed all over the world including four tours of the U.S.A., in 1990. He received critical acclaim for his most recent film *Waking Ned,* which opened in Cannes in 1998.

26. Andrew Vincent McManus, a native of **Paisley Scotland**, whose parents Owen McManus and Susan Reilly, emigrated from Drunquin, Co. Tyrone where they met and married and settled in Paisley, told his reflections at the turn of the Millennium. Owen was a fiddler and about 1952 they started a weekly céilí for the young Irish men and women lodging in Scotland. The group which included **Owen Kelly** (see 24 above) soon became known as the *Four Provinces Céilí Band.*

He said that in 1954 a family called Kelly from Bundoran, Co. Donegal, came to Paisley. They arrived without their instruments and someone sent **Pat Kelly Senior and his sons** to the McManus household. Eventually when the instruments arrived from Ireland they were all amazed at the size of **Pat Kelly's fiddle** but according to Andrew "how he could play it". Pat Kelly had won the first All Ireland Fleadh in 1951 and had broadcast on Radio Eireann. Sadly after Pat died in Paisley in 1959 "all trace of the instrument was lost." **"Pat Kelly Junior** is an accomplished **fiddler** and can still be found playing in Bundoran." [Treoir. No 2, 2000]

27. A large **gathering of Kellys took place in Drummin, Westport**, Co. Mayo from August 5 to 7. Over one hundred descendants of John and Mary Kelly who lived in Drummin over one hundred years ago. The ancestors had left Hy-Many during the troubled times that prevailed there after the defeat of the Irish-French army by the Dutch-English army at the battle of Aughrim in 1691. The family first went to Tourmaceady but apparently were obliged to leave there before going to Drummin where they prospered. The gathering was organized and hosted by members of the **Kelly family of "Bridge House", Drummin -Helena, Sean, Margaret, Sheila, Kitty** and their families.
Fr. James Kelly, P.P., Caherlistrane, Co. Galway, offered Mass in Drummin Church for deceased members of the family. As the clan was scattered throughout the U.S.A and Europe it was decided to elect a chieftain from each of these two continents. **Sean O'Ceallaigh a Dublin** based solicitor and **Californian based Dr James Kelly** were chosen and duly elected. Each was given a ceremonial belt to be worn at all Clan functions. Sean Kelly a local historian brought the group on a tour of the area. Some climbed Croagh Patrick Ireland Holy Mountain. A great time was had by all.

28. Kelly Winegeese.
The Kellys have had a long association with wine. In ancient times tributes were often paid in wine. **T. W. & J. Kelly of Dublin of 89 Lower Gardiner Street, Dublin** have long been associated with altar wines in Ireland. **Dr Alexander was one of the pioneers of wine making in Australia. South Eastern Chardonnay wine have named a range of their wines after Dr Kelly. Andrew Garrett the wine maker refers to Kelly as the wine making pioneer** and legend. **Count Gerard O'Kelly**, former soldier and diplomat got involved in the wine business in 1935. His love affair with wine making was of short duration as he was soon required for diplomatic services once more. Darren Kelly (47) (See Main Hy-Many Family), whose ancestors came from Hy-Many to Kellybrook, Co. Westmeath, and eventually to Australia founded the Kellybrook Label of wines in France. He usually lives in Australia but commutes to France.

Kellys Hotel Rosslare, Co. Wexford, (See Billy Kelly) have their wines specially bottled in France so if you visit their famous hotel you are likely to partake of Cuvée Kelly's Resort Hotel. Cótes-Du-Rhone.

29. Lieut.-General Thomas W. Kelly, U.S. Army, died of cancer at home in Clifton, Virginia, on June 6, 2000. Tom Kelly became **known to millions of Americans,** as well as many people around the world,

for his **daily Pentagon briefings during the Gulf War.** During that war he served as director of operations for the Joint Chiefs of Staff. In that war he in addition to briefing the media, he helped plan the successful operation that became known as Desert Storm.

General Kelly also helped plan the American military action in Panama that helped remove a corrupt regime. Prior to that he was an armoured officer and decorated combat veteran in the Vietnam War. In a career that lasted thirty four years he commanded everything from a cavalry platoon to tank brigade.

His finest hour undoubtedly his role in explaining to the world American military strategy, tactics and actions during the Gulf War. During that period, the blunt general, who was proud to call himself a tanker, became widely admired by the media as an honest, erudite and even witty service spokesman.

He once memorably put the progress of the war in perspective with the simple statement that "Iraq went from the fourth-largest army in the world to the second-largest army in Iraq in 100 hours."

The television briefings featured his quick authoritive answers to pointed and at times impassionate questions from a seemingly adversarial media. Much of that same media ended up admiring the general, who revealed both good and bad news with candour and who skilfully and politely avoided questions he could not answer for security reasons.

In March 1991, General Kelly announced his retirement from the Army. He was born in Philadelphia in 1933 and graduated in journalism from Temple University in 1956 where he was also a member of the Army Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

Commissioned in the army in 1957 he served in Vietnam in 1967 and 1968. During that time he was squadron operations officer in the elite 1st Infantry Division ("Big Red One"). During that tour, he flew in 13 helicopters that were shot down.

His other Army assignments included tours as army plans officer with NATO's forces in Southern Europe. He also served as assistant infantry division commander, and head of Army Security Affairs Command at Fort Dix, New Jersey, and as director of the Joint Chiefs of Staff's special operations agency.

General Kelly's awards include the **Defence Distinguished Service Medal**, the **Army Distinguished Service Medal**, **three awards of the Legion of Merit, the Distinguished Flying Cross, five awards of the Bronze Star with "V" and The Purple Heart.**

He also received award from the CIA and the FBI and the Drug Enforcement Administration. In 1995 he was presented with the American Legion's Distinguished Service Medal.

During his retirement he spent two years as a professional speaker and was a director of Enron Corporation, before joining Wing Group in 1999, where he served as president and vice chairman and had worked for the company's goals of building natural gas power plants in China, Pakistan, Europe and the Middle East.

He was **survived by his wife Dorothy,** whom he married in 1957 and who lives in Clifton; **two sons Vincent and his wife Stacie, who lives in Clifton; Francis X. (Frank) and his wife Mary E., of Jacksonville, Florida; and his daughter Elizabeth, and her husband Patrick O'Leary of Manassas;** and four grand children. He was also survived by four sisters. Mass was said for General Kelly at the Memorial Chapel of Fort Myer, Arlington, VA.

30. Jackie Kelly, M.P., Australia, was sworn in on October 21, 1998, as **Minister of Sport and Tourism and Minister assisting the Prime Minister in preparing for the Olympic Games of 2000.**

Born in 1964, she entered the Federal Parliament as the member for Lindsay, NSW, in 1996. She was previously a legal officer with the Royal Australian Air Force.

Before becoming Minister, Ms Kelly's Parliamentary Committee service included the House of Representatives Standing Committee on the Environment, Recreation and the Arts, House of Representatives Standing Committee on Industry, Science and Technology, and Presiding Officers Imformation Technology and Advising Group.

A keen sportsperson, she plays team games including hockey and netball and is **a keen rower. She has won a number of medals at Australian and World Masters rowing championships.**

She holds a Bachelor of Law degree from the University of Queensland and is married to Gary Clark, a Penrith Orthodontist.

31. Fred (Frederick Norbert) Kelly (-2000), died on March 15, 2000. He was the youngest of the five children of Patrick Joseph and Harriet (Curran) Kelly. The Kellys grew up in Pittsburgh. Their ancestors came from the west of Ireland in the 19th. Century and reached the U.S. Via Canada. Fred growing up in a household where the children learned to dance almost as soon as they walked. Times were hard in the late twenties and early thirties. When Fred was twelve he was performing a dance gig with his older brother Gene in a speakeasy. When their mother heard of it she soon put an end to the gig. Harriet ran a dance

studio and four of the five children at one time or other help at the teaching there. Patrick Lavin in his article remembering Fred Kelly states that former pupil Rosemary Holmes would recall years later, "The Kelly Dance Studio where I had attended in the early 1930s, was a family owned business located above a store on the corner of Vine and Franklin in Johnstown. Soft spoken Mrs. Harriet Kelly, the proprietor and dance instructor was assisted by her children: Pretty Miss Louise Kelly taught ballet; easygoing Fred gave dance lessons; and stern Gene Kelly who left and became famous in movies."

After graduating from the University of Pittsburgh, he continued his studied in Cambridge University but World War II intervened and he was placed in a unit of entertainers.

During the war among the many places where Kelly went was into Italy after the liberation of that country by the allies. He told Lavin of what war-torn Naples was like. Later he was in Iraq.

He spent some time in London where he lost his sergeants stripe for "sneaking Princess's Elizabeth and Margaret into an army stage show four nights in a row. The future Queen wearing Kelly's army coat was given a seat in the musician's pit. Later General Eisenhower restored the stripes as a goodwill gesture to Elizabeth. As an unofficial goodwill ambassador Kelly was assigned to choreograph a show that played at the London Palladium. His students included members of the royal family including the future Queen. Years later the by then Queen Elizabeth reminded Fred's brother Gene of the event when she gave a reception following Gene's run of An American in Paris in the London Palladium. She asked Gene is it true that you are Fred Kelly's brother?"

Whereas Gene Kelly went to Hollywood to make his fame and fortune Fred stayed in the East working in Television, where he began his career as a director of one of the first television series, 'Casey Crime Photographer'. Later he directed Steve Allen's first television talk show on CBS. Later he and his wife Dottie (Dorothy) opened the Fred Kelly Dance Studio in Oradel, New Jersey. One of his prize dance students was John Travolta.

In 1997 Fred was among the forty five survivors of the Irving Berlins 1942 production of *This is the Army* that reunited in Sardi's in New York. President Roosevelt who attended the first performance and had the principals back to dinner in the White House Afterwards. He afterwards directed shows in London, Toronto, Rio de Janeiro and a host of other cities, as well as shows in the Latin Quarter in New York and the Havana Madrid where he was known as Fredricque Calaie who introduced the Mambo and invented the Cha-Cha, named for Jimmy Durante. He won three Tonies: Choreography, production and direction. His wife Dotty predeceased him was the girl next door. He said when I was working on my first Broadway Musical *Best Foot Forward* with Nancy Walker and June Alyson, the composers the composers were intrigued that Dottie had married the boy next door, so they changed the scene to the boy next door which became an all-time classic."

In 1998, Fred was presented with the Hollywood victory medal for his World War II activities. When Patrick Lavin visited Fred in his home in Tucson in 1998 he was met by Fred and his daughter Colleen. He was very proud of his Irish ancestry and always celebrated St. Patrick's Day. Tucson is twinned with the town of Roscommon in Ireland, and as in 1775, a Roscommon man named Hugo O'Conor established the presidio of Tucson. [Remembering Fred Kelly, by Patrick Lavin, in the Roscommon Yearbook 2003. See Gene Kelly, 1996 (4)]

2001.

1. Angela Kelly (nee Kehoe) of Roseville, Oranmore, Co. Galway, chairperson of the St. Mary's Old Church Restoration Committee undertook the restoration a derelict Catholic church in the heart of the village of Oranmore. The church had been deconsecrated in 1974 on the completion of the church. She started her project in 1994 and assembled a voluntary committee who had various skills and a lot of motivation. As she said in her memorable speech at the official opening of the church as a library with a community office and community meeting venue. "This project was like a journey on a steam engine train. We set out with a good head of steam a fair supply of coal and with great confidence. After travelling some time we reached high gradients. The coal ran out and we had to recourse to getting off the train and scouring the surrounding bogs for a few sods of dry turf in the form of Am.-AM. Golf matches, sales of work, coffee mornings, etc. Sometime later there had to be repeat performances to keep the old engine running. Little by little the train made its way to the home station. Our committee through the good times and the bad times have kept their sense of humour through the hard work of the past few years with no acrimony." The large gathering which included several government ministers, all the local T.D.'s, chairperson of Galway County Council gave her a standing ovation.

This project has won many awards including a Heritage Award, Galway County Council award for 2000.

2. Malcolm O'Kelly, the 26 year old second row forward, who plays his club rugby for **St. Mary's College** and who has been a regular on the Leinster team won his 29th cap for Ireland in their victory over Italy in Rome in the Six Nations Championship. The score was 41 for Ireland to 22 for Italy. The six foot seven inch tall O'Kelly a line out specialist played a brilliant game. He has scored three tries in his senior international career.

On the same day **John Kelly of Cork Constitution** and Munster playing in the centre was on the winning Ireland A team who were victorious against the Italians at Viterbo. Kelly who plays either in the centre or on the wing has been a prominent member of the all conquering Munster team who have qualified to play Stade Francais in France in April.

3. Kelley's Textbook of Internal Medicine (Fourth Edition), edited by H. David Humes, of the University of Michigan Medical School was published by Lippincott Williams and Wilkins. A review of the book by Doody's Health Sciences Book Review Journal states : "This textbook is truly a superb compilation of the current practice of internal medicine. This book is not only needed but will undoubtedly set a new standard for medical textbooks in the future. I could seriously urge all practicing physicians from student to master to consider this as an outstanding addition to any medical library."

4. Malcolm O'Kelly, St. Mary's College, Leinster and Ireland played a significant part in Ireland's historic back to back victory over the French at Lansdowne Road, Dublin on February 17. Ireland had not defeated the French in Ireland since 1983 and had not won against the French in two successive years since the 1950's.

John Kelly, Cork Constitution was on the Irish A Team defeated by France on the previous day at Ravenhill, Belfast.

5. "Nuclear Subs poisoned my family" was a headline in the Observer on Sunday February 18. The story begins when **Lorraine Kelly** felt a lump in **her husband Paul's** stomach. He went to the doctor and died three years later at the age of 47. His brother **Peter Kelly** is taking a High Court action looking for answers. He believes that the answer lies just yards from his home where the nuclear submarines dock at **Plymouth's Devonport naval base**. Paul had worked for months as a roofer at the site, sometimes carrying out projects within the submarine compound. Peter's daughter **Sarah** developed cancer of the thyroid gland, at the age of eight. Sarah, now aged 20, had chemotherapy for five years. Her thyroid is in remission at the moment.

6. Seamus Kelly in goal and Liam Kelly in the forwards were members of the **St. Patrick's Athletic** team that won the League Cup in the League of Ireland in February.

7. Double O'Kelly wedding engagement.
Evan O'Kelly and Shane Bunker
Eanna and Gráine O'Kelly, Barnageera, Skerries, Co Dublin are delighted to announce the engagement of their youngest daughter Eavan to Shane, son of Leslie and the late Lynette Bunker, Sydney, Australia.

Donat O'Kelly and Anne Vogt
Eanna and Gráine O'Kelly, are delighted to announce that the marriage will take place next month in New South Wales, Australia between Donat and Anne, daughter of Norbert and Mit Vogt, Antwerp, Belgium
[Irish Times February 24, 2001]

8. Andy Warhol's 1984 **limited edition screen print of Grace Kelly** with an estimate of £10,000 to £12,000 in the forthcoming de Vere's Art Auction at the Gallagher R.H.A. Gallery. [Irish Times February 24, 2001]

9. March 24, on the sporting world Kellys were prominent once more. **Gary Kelly a native of Drogheda, Co. Louth, won his 34 th cap** for The Republic of **Ireland** in their 4 nil away victory over Cypress. Kelly crowned a fine performance by getting one of the goals. His nephew Ian Harte playing in his 27th International, was also on the victorious team. Kelly was making his return to an Irish Jersey after injury**,**

Alan Kelly a regular in goal for the Irish in recent Internationals had to give way to Shay Given in goal. Kelly who has played with distinction for Ireland paid the price of not having keeping goal for Blackburn Rovers 1st team in recent matches.

10, Jerry Kelly a little known thirty four year old **Wisconsin professional golfer** led the field for the £770,000 1st prize, after three rounds in the Players Championship in Florida. In his wake were some of the greatest golfers in the world including the number one player Tiger Woods who has been climbing up the leader board after a bad start by his standards. Kelly who never yet won on the U.S. Tour had been playing very well.
In the final round, Woods showed the class that has made him possibly the greatest golfer of all times when he won by one shot from Vijay Sing, with Bernard Langer in third spot. Jerry Kelly who had lead after three rounds slumped to a disappointing round of 73 on the last day to take fourth place. This gave Kelly his greatest pay cheque **of his career.**

11. Rev Patrick Kelly, P.P., Moone, County Kildare, died at the Parochial House, Moone, on March 28 after a long illness**. Fr Kelly was a native of Ballyheigue, Co. Kerry.** He is survived by his brother John (Ballyheigue), and his sisters, Mary O'Gara (Wexford), Grace Morris (Bettystown), Geraldine Colleran (Scariff) and Joan Barry (Celbridge) and his aunts Bridget and Bella. He is also mourned by Cardinal Connell and the Bishops and Priests of the Archdiocese of Dublin. He was buried in the Holy Family Cemetery, Ballyheigue.

12. Rita Kelly, bi-lingual author who was born in **Galway** in 1953 gave two readings, the first in Spiddal in Irish on April 25 and the second in Galway in English on April 26. "Her work is shot through with colour, tone and landscape of County Galway. She has published four collections of poetry and one collection of short stories. Among her publications are *The Whispering Arch and Other Stories,* and *Farewell / Beir Beannacht, Travelling West and Danta Eile.* and is preparing her next poetry collection *The Blind Piano Tuner* (Arlen House 2001). Rita also gave a reading on Tuesday April 24 at Ballinasloe library. She spent part of her early life in Ballinasloe. She was married to the late Eoghan O'Tuairisc, well known Ballinasloe writer. Rita has won various literary awards and has been translated into several European languages as well as having lectured at many venues at home and abroad. She is well known with writers groups, with prisoners and in schools. She is the recipient of two Arts Council Bursaries. Rita held a workshop for second level students on Tuesday April 24.

13. Under the 30 year rule documents released, show that Mr Desmond O'Malley personally directed that a file containing the suppressed statement of Colonel Michael Hefferon be withheld from the second **Arms Trial** in 1970 just a day after the trial began. Mr O'Malley, then minister of justice, "examined and considered" the file before directing that privilege be claimed for it and its contents on October 7th, 1970 according to a document signed by him under the official ministerial seal.
The second trial of Mr Charles Haughey, **Captain James Kelly, John Kelly**, and a Belgian national began on October 6th. The five were acquitted of conspiracy to illegally import arms. The suppressed statement suggested that Mr Gibbons who was at the time minister of justice knew of the affair would have cast doubt on the prosecution's case that the attempted importation of arms was illegal. After it was revealed Captain Kelly called for a judicial inquiry of the suppression of the file.

14. John Blake Kelly, of Blackrock, Co. Dublin, died suddenly at his home on April 11. He had worked with Dolmen Butler Briscoe. He is survived by his wife Tessa and son Brian and daughter Nicola, sisters Ban, Claire, Ruth, and Joyce, sister-in-law Philippa. His remains are to be cremated after Mass in Donnybrook. John was the son of (Gustavus Noel Kelly and Alice Joyce daughter of Raul Joyce of Glenina, Galway, of Dundermot, Ballymoe, Co. Roscommon.
John is **descended from Thomas Kelly and his wife Belinda Blake, of Rocklands, Oranmore**, Co. Galway. Thomas was one of very few land owners who sided with their tenants in the land agitation at the end of the 19th century. [See 1898 (1) and family tree in notes.]

15. The Minister for Justice, Mr O'Donoghue, has permitted the courthouse in Loughrea to become a theatre set for a week. The defendant was a 34 year old farmer's son Anthony Daly, who was held in Galway gaol since his arrest by Crown Forces. His alleged crime was an attempted shooting and general incitement against landlordism as one of the leading activists with the Ribbonmen during the agrarian war of the 1880's.
Members of the Loughrea Heritage Project have volunteered to act in the play. It recalls the life of Daly, who was charged with the attempted shooting of the Burke proprietor of St. Cleren's estate. He was convicted and sentenced to hanging.
St. Clerens has another link with drama. It was bought in 1954 by John Huston, the film director, and

resold in 1971, and is now used as a hotel.

Maura Kelly-Stewart, Loughrea town councillor, and one of the actresses in the play, said the courthouse setting would resemble the original, with no special acoustic effects. Seats at the performance were sold several weeks before the performance, and among the audience, were several members of the legal profession. [Irish Times]

16. Ivan Kelly, a painter, and his wife have **a Gallery in Toledo, Oregon,** to show his paintings of quiet meadows, fog shrouded coastal cliffs and sweeping beaches. Kelly was **born and reared in Ireland and moved to Canada in 1972** and did a lot of painting in the Rockies. Painting visits to Oregon lead to his move there.

17. Hyde Park, Inch, Gorey, Co. Wexford, was put on the market with an asking price of £1,000,000. This was the former home of **the late Sir David Kelly and his wife Marie.** Kelly was a former British Ambassador to Moscow. During Kellys sojourn there he called the house Tara House as it is situated near Tara Hill. During recent time it was owned by a right wing Catholic sect.

18. Professor Mary Lydon nee Kelly, a native of Stranorlar, Co. Donegal, died in Madison, Wisconsin, U.S.A. Mary was Pickard-Bascom Professor Emeritus of French at the University of Wisconsin, Madison. She is survived by her husband Herbert, and children Catherine and Rory, he **brother Seamus.** Requiem Mass took place at St. Benedict Centre, Madison, followed by cremation. Internment will take place at a future date in Ireland**.**

19. Larry Kelly, Kilasolan, Mountbellew, presented a cheque for £28,000 to John O'Shea director of Goal (an Irish charity working in the third world). Kelly as well as other Dublin based **publicans** collected the funds.

A farmer son Kelly moved to Dublin in 1960. He is now the owner of two pubs, the *Long Miller Inn* and the landmark *Kestrel House* on Walkinstown Cross. He is a member of the Licensed Vintners Association and Dublin Tourism. He is married to Deirdre and they have three children. Their son Alan owns the well known *Punch Bowl Pub* in Blackrock. Larry's pubs have employed in excess of one hundred staff and have won many awards including the prestigious Black and White Pub of the Year. He is an active member of the Dublin branch of the Galwaymens Association. He is an enthusiastic fund raiser for many charities including his brother Fr. Martin Kelly's mission in Kenya. Larry is a member of Mountbellew (formerly Creggan) Golf Club and organizes an annual mach between Dublin and Galway Golf Societies for the Esker Riada Trophy.

20. A letter appeared in the Irish Times of May 4th, this year from **Mark Kelly, Co-Director, Human Rights Consultants. Lespignan, France** in which he criticizes the Irish Government for its as he sees it poor show in failing to highlight some countries for their poor record in human rights, especially how Russia has handled the Chechnya affair.

21. **Hotpress Yearbook for 2001 has a number of Kellys.**

Anne-Louise Kelly after studying communications joined Paul McGuinness in Principal Management to handle the development of U2. She stayed with the organization for 20 years and played a crucial role in the development of this international management outfit. As a director of the company and **second in command to Paul McGuinness,** she was close to the band. She was also U2's representative on the board of Record Services. She was invited to sit on Minister Michael D. Higgins's Task Force on the Irish Music Industry. After a long period in the fast lane she took some time off in 1997. After she had recharged her batteries she resumed management with Gavin Friday and Paul Brady and she played a crucial role in the Rykodisc deal which has already delivered one major Irish hit album.

Dave Kelly, head of music policy at FM 104 who lead in the race for top spot in Dublin music radio. The station evolved from one of the pirate stations called Rock 104. During those days Kelly was a disc jockey and used the name Roger Manhatta.

Ita Kelly is one of the stars of local radio. She was poached from **Galway Bay FM** by Radio Ireland but has now returned to her roots and is now helping to make Galway Bay FM one of the best local stations in the country.

John Kelly, came south from Radio Ulster to Radio Ireland. Moving to RTE where he present the very successful ***Mystery Train* .** A programme which presents all types of music and the Saturday morning The Vinyl Curtin, a music quiz programme. He also presents ***Later With Kelly*** on the TV.

Brian O'Kelly founded Comet Records Shops. It began with a small outlet in Dublin and has grown from strength to strength. They now have a fine shop in Cork. Kelly has been responsible for giving recording opportunities to many local bands. In the early 1970s he played music with the psychedelic band called Andorra and later was drummer with the mid 80s band called the Horehounds.

Fachna O'Kelly, started his involvement with the **music world** as a journalist with the Evening Press. His next career move was into **management** with Clannad and then moved to the **Boomtown Rats** and guided them to numerous chart hits. His next job was as manager of U2s Mother label. He had a falling out with the band and they parted. Shortly afterwards he took over the management of Sinead O'Connor, and was involved in her spectacular rise and her worldwide number 1 smash hit *Nothing Compares 2 U.* He split with Sinead whom he had become personally involved and returned to Ireland. He presented a fine 'specialist' music on Radio Ireland but this was subsequently terminated. Hot Press consider him one of the twenty most successful and influential figure in the history of Irish music.

Ronan O'Kelly joined Hotpress in the promotions and marketing department and enjoyed a most successful stint there before leaving to replace Pat O'Mahony as male presenter of the fashion show ***From Head to Toe***. He also was co-presenter of Planet X, 104'S Friday night rock show. Despite being very successful the show was pulled and O'Kelly has taken up a key position with the Internet Broadcast.

22. "Human rights of 11 killed 'were violated' "
This is the heading on the Irish Times of May 5, 2001. The European Court of Human Rights has ruled that 11 people killed by the security forces in Northern Ireland had their human rights violated.

The authorities were also adjudged to have violated the human rights of a 12th victim who was murdered by the loyalist paramilitaries.

For the first time in such a case the court ordered the British government to pay £10,000 compensation to the relatives of each of the victims.

The court was considering four cases concerning nine people killed during an ambush at Loughgall in 1987 and two unarmed men shot dead by the RUC.

The seven judges declined to rule whether the men had been lawfully killed on the basis that a court in the UK was better placed to determine the facts of each case.

But the court ruled that in all four cases the authorities had failed to conduct the proper investigation into the deaths , thus violating Article 2 of the European Convention on Human Rights.

The court condemned the lack of independence of the investigating police officers from the security forces implicated in the incidents and recommended the creation of a fully independent agency to investigate complaints against the police.

In the case of the eight IRA men and an unarmed civilian killed at Loughgall, the court complained that soldiers who fired the shots could not be required to testify at the inquest.

The court upheld the complaints of the relatives of Patrick Shanaghan who was murdered by loyalist paramilitaries in 1991, that the inquest excluded an investigation into the alleged collusion between the security forces and loyalist terrorist groups.

In all for cases the court observed that the shortcomings in transparency and effectiveness identified ran counter to the purpose identified by the domestic courts of allaying suspicions and rumours. Proper procedures for insuring the accountability of agents of the state were indispensable, maintaining public confidence and meeting the legitimate concerns that might arise from the use of lethal force.
Among those killed in the above incidents were : **Eugene Kelly and Peter Kelly.**

The verdict produced different reaction from different group in Northern Ireland. David Trimble, leader of the Unionist Party and First Minister in the N.I. Assembly found the result "astonishing". Peter Robinson, deputy leader of Dr Paisley's Democratic Unionist Party found the result "insane". **Gerry Kelly of Sinn Fein**, a member of the N.I. Assembly said it was "the single most important legal judgment in 30 years of conflict." **Roisín Kelly sister of Patrick Kelly, age 32, commander of the East Tyrone brigade** of the IRA who was slain at Loughgall, said accused the government of "giving the families less than convincing support."
[See 1987 (9).].

23. May 9th. In a major reshuffle of ambassadors, the Irish cabinet has agreed that among other changes **Daithi O'Ceallaigh,** the second most senior official in the Department of Foreign Affairs **would become the Irish Ambassador to London**, replacing Ted Barrington, in this very important posting. Diplomatic protocol demands that ambassadorial appointments must be approved by the host government before being formally announced. [Irish Times May 9th]

24. US envoy is facing tough reception in Beijing **A senior US official** arrives in Beijing today to explain

President Bush's controversial anti-missile shield plan to the Chinese leaders.

Mr James Kelly, Assistant Secretary of State, has the task of trying to win Chinese support for the proposal, which the Americans claim, is designed to block missile attacks on the US, by so called "rogue states", such as North Korea and Iraq. China is one of the strongest opponents of the Missile Defence System (MDS).

In Australia the Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Alexander Downer, said he believed the US missile defence system would go ahead with broad international support, despite misgivings expressed by a number of nations, including Russia, China, Germany and France.

After meeting Mr Kelly he said : "The more people understand what is being talked about, the more they think it makes sense."

Mr Kelly is also expected to raise the issue of Taiwan and the return of the stranded US spy plane during what will be his first trip to Asia in his new job. China is refusing to allow the US EP 3 spy plane to leave Hainan Island where it has been since April 1st.

On his appointment he (Kelly) described a key US challenge as handling contradictions in a China which he said embraced globalism while encouraging intense nationalism. [Irish Times May 14, 2001]

25. Eugene O'Kelly, Solicitor from Kilrush Co. Clare, who has founded the Natural Quest Centre, Blackweir, Kilkee, wrote and published *A Natural History Guide to The Loop Head, Peninsula, this year.* **[Became a District Court Judge in 2012]**

26. On June 20, the poet James Simmons passed away. He was by birth a Protestant from Northern Ireland, but his art did not belong to one tradition. His passing was not latched on to by either of the two traditions in that troubled land. His poetry did not recognise the religion of his subject. After the Red Hand, a Protestant extremist organisation murdered a shopkeeper on the Crumlin Road in Belfast in November 1972, he wrote the Ballad of **Gerry Kelly, Newsagent**.

After the I.R.A set off three bombs in the small mixed village of Claudy on the morning of July 31, 1972, killing nine people, he wrote : *Claudy*:

And Christ little Katherine Aiken is dead, and
Mrs. McLaughlin is pierced through the head.
Meanwhile at Dungiven the killers have gone,
And there finding it hard to get through on the phone.
[Irish Times, July 3]

27. On Sunday, February 25, friends of **Brian Ó Ceallaigh (1889-1936),** came together in the house where he was born, in **Killarney.** Brían a Trinity College student, had inspired the Blasket islander Tomás Ó Criomthainn to write 'Allagar na hInise' (1928), and his Magnus opus, 'An tOileánach' (1929). Ó Ceallaigh who had a great interest in Irish, told the islander that it was very important to write down his many stories. The student introduced Ó Criomthainn to the works of the Russian writer Maxim Gorky to act as an inspiration. Ó Ceallaigh told the fisherman and stone mason 'You are a mason of words'. That evening over a hundred people when Sined Bean Daibhéid and Father Labhrás Ó Ceallagh unveiled a commemorative stone in front of the house where Brian was born. On the stone is written 'Ollscoil an Tinteáin,' Ómós do Bhrian Ó Ceallaigh, 1889-1936, a rugadh sa tigh seo agus atá curtha I Split sa Chroit. Eisean a spreag Tomás Ó Criomthainn chun 'An tOileánach' a scriobh ('The Cottage University,' In honour of Brian Ó Ceallaigh, 1889-1936, who was born in this house and is buried in Split, Croatia. He inspired Tomás Ó Criomthainn to write 'The Islandman.' He is alleged to have died of Polio.

28. Evan Kelly of Meath was awarded the crystal trophy as Man of the Match when Meath won the Leinster Football Championship at Croke Park on July 15th. Kelly contributed 3 points to the Meath tally as well as contributing much to the successful Meath performance. Prior to the game he was mentioned in the Press as the most improved Meath player.

29. Professor John Kelly of St. John's College, Oxford, gave a lecture "Yeats the Modernist" at the Yeats Summer School in July.

30. Martin Kelly was elected **New York State President of the Ancient Order of Hibernians**. **Born in Castlelambert, Athenry,** Co. Galway in 1964 into a family with a strong nationalist background. His father was a member of the Old Irish Republican Army (IRA) and was imprisoned by the British in Frongoch Camp in Wales following the 1916 Rising.

Martin first resided in the Bronx on leaving Ireland but moved to Brooklyn after his marriage to Anna

Marie Gallagher (of Frosses, Donegal). They have four children, Bernadette, Margaret, Martin and Sean.

Employed by Verizon for the past thirty years he is currently manager of the Special Services Department in Manhattan. Martin has devoted himself to the advancement of the Ancient Order of Hibernians for over twenty five years and has held every office at the division and county level, including an extremely successful term as King's County President. He served a term in the state board as Chairman of the Commodore Barry Committee, Political Education Chairman and as past Director of District 5, comprising the counties of Staten Island, Queen's and King's. Past State Treasurer, past State Secretary, past State Vice-President and current State President.

As a charter member of the Baile na nGael Hall in Brooklyn's Gerittsen Beach section he has been in the forefront of county wide projects including the Great Irish Fair, the Irish festival held in Coney Island every summer to raise funds for Catholic charities in the Diocese of Brooklyn.

Martin serves as an active committeeman for both New York and Brooklyn St. Patrick's Day Parades. He is vice-president of Hibernians of Flatbush, Inc., an executive board member of Rosary for Life, Inc. And is an active member of the Commodore Barry Club of Brooklyn, the Telephone Emerald Society and the Knights of Columbus Council No. 126. Martin has served on the Pastoral Council of the Parish of Good Shepherd where he is an usher, Eucharistic minister and member of the choir.

31. Lieutenant Colonel James M. Kelly, USAF, **NASA Astronaut**, was the pilot on the STS-102 Discovery which was the eighth Shuttle mission to visit the International Space Station from March 8 to 21, 2001 (clocking 307 hours and 49 minutes).

Born in Burlington, Iowa on May 14 to Mary Ann and the late William Kelly. Graduated from Burlington Community High School in 1982 and was awarded B.Sc., in astronautical engineering from the U.S. Air Force Academy in 1986 and a M.Sc. (Aerospace Engineering) from the University of Alabama in 1996. Commissioned from the U.S. Air Academy 1986 and designated Air Force Pilot IN 1987. Further training at Air Force Base, Phoenix, Arizona was followed by transfer to Okinawa, Japan where he became mission commander. He graduated from the Air Force Test Pilot School at Edwards Air Force Base, California in 1994 and was assigned to the Air Force Flight Test Centre at Nellis Air Force Base in Las Vegas, Nevada where he logged 2,000 hours in more than 35 different aircraft.

Selected by NASA in April 1996 and reported to the Johnson Space Centre in August 1996 and after two years training he qualified as a pilot on a Space Shuttle flight crew.

32. Mark E. Kelly, Lieutenant Commander USN, NASA Astronaut was born on February 21, 1964 in Orange, New Jersey to Richard and Patricia Kelly who now reside in Flagler Beach, Florida. His twin brother Scott is also an astronaut (see below). Mark is married to Amelia Victoria Babis of Roscommon, Michigan. They have two children.

After graduating from Mountain High School, West Orange in 1982 he entered the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy (B.Sc. Marine Engineering and Aeronautical Science, 1986). This was followed by U.S. Naval Postgraduate School (M.Sc. Aeronautical Engineering, 1994).

He received his commission in June 1986 and was designated a Naval Aviator in December 1987 before reporting to Attack Squadron 128 at Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island, Washington for initial training in the A-6E Aircraft. On completion of his training he was assigned to Attack Squadron 115 based in Atsugi, Japan. His squadron made two deployments to the Persian Gulf aboard the USS Midway. During his second deployment he flew 39 combat missions in Operation Desert Storm. During this tour he was designated an Airwing Qualified Landing Signals Officer. Kelly was selected for the Naval Postgraduate School/Test Pilot School Cooperative Education Programme in July 1991. He completed 15 months of graduate work at Monterey, California, before attending the U.S. Naval Test Pilot School in June 1993. After graduating in June 1994, he worked as a project test pilot at the Carrier Suitability Department of Strike Aircraft Test Squadron, Naval Air Warfare Centre, Patuxent River, Maryland, flying the A-6E, EA-6B and F-18 aircraft. Kelly was assigned to the U.S. Naval Test Pilot School as an instructor pilot in the F-18, T-38 and T-2 aircraft. He has logged over 2,000 flight hours in more than 40 different aircraft and has over 375 carrier landings.

He was selected by NASA in April 1996 and reported to Johnson Space Centre in August 1996. Having completed two years of training and evaluation, he is qualified for flight assignment as a pilot. He was initially assigned technical duties in the Astronauts Office Computer Support Branch. Currently he is assigned to STS-108, scheduled for launch late in 2001.

Among his awards are : Air Medals (2 indidual/2 strike flight) with Combat "V", Navy Commendation Medal with "V," Navy Achievement Medal, two Southwest Asia Service Medals, Navy Expeditionary Medal, two Sea Service Deployment Ribbons, Overseas Service Ribbon and various other unit awards.

33. Scott J. Kelly, Lieutenant Commander USN, NASA Astronaut is the twin brother of Commander Mark Kelly above. A classmate of Mark's he graduated from Mountain High School in 1982. He attended State University of New York Maratime College (B.Sc. Electrical Engineering, 1987) and the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, (M.Sc. Aviation Systems, 1996). He is married to Leslie S. Yandel of Atlanta, Georgia and they have one child.

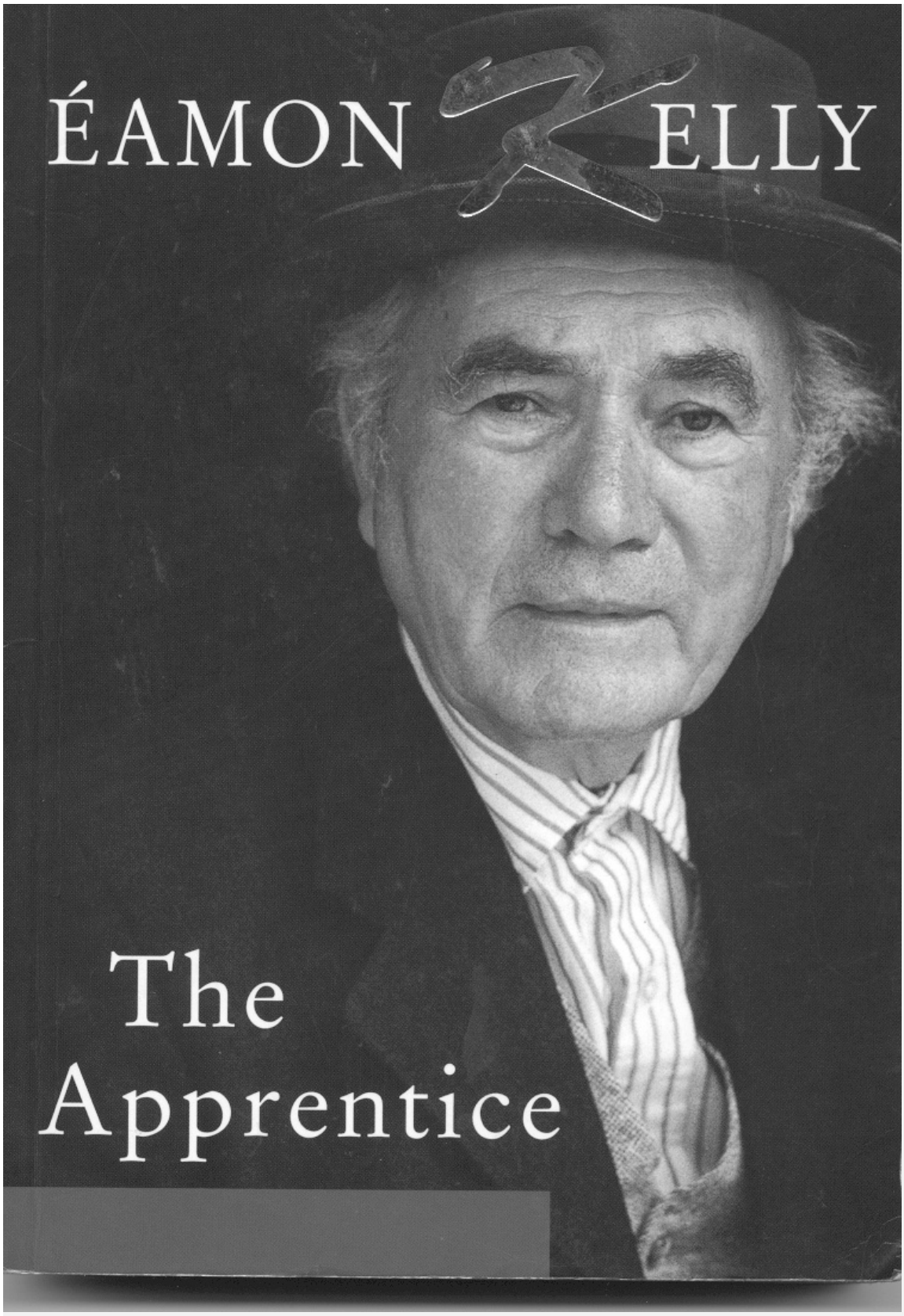
Scott was commissioned in 1987 and designated naval aviator in July 1989 at Naval Air Station (NAS) Beeville, Texas. He then reported to Fighter Squadron 101 at NAS Oceania, Virginia Beach, Virginia, for initial F-14 Tomcat training. Upon completion of this training he was assigned to Fighter Squadron 143 and made overseas deployments to the North Atlantic, Mediterranean Sea, Red Sea and Persian Gulf aboard the USS Dwight D. Eisenhower (CVN-69). Kelly was selected to attend the U.S. Naval Test Pilot School in January 1993 and completed training in June 1994. After graduation he worked as a test pilot at the Strike Aircraft Test Squadron, Naval Air Warfare Centre, Aircraft Division, Patuxant River, Maryland, flying the F-14A/B/D, F/A-18A/B/C/D and KC-130F. Kelly was the first pilot to fly the F-14 with an experimental digital flight control system installed and performed subsequent high angle of attack and departure testing. He has logged more than 2,500 flight hours in more than 30 different aircraft and has over 250 carrier landings.

In April 1996 he was selected by NASA and reported to the Johnson Space Centre in August 1996. On completion of training, he was assigned technical duties in the Astronauts Office Spacecraft Systems/ Operations Branch. He serves as a pilot on STS-103 in 1999 and has logged over 191 hours in space. From December 19-27 1999 he piloted STS-103 ON AN 8-day mission in space during which the crew successfully installed new instruments and upgraded systems on the Hubble Space Telescope, thus enhancing its scientific capabilities. The operation required three space walks. The STS-103 mission was accomplished in 120 Earth orbits. They travelled 3.2 million miles in 191 hours. Kelly is currently assigned as a back-up crew member for ISS Expedition-5.

Among his awards are : Navy Commendation Medal, Navy Achievement Medal, 2 Navy Unit Commendations, National Defence Service Medal, Southwest Asia Service Medal, Defence of Kuwait Service Medal, Sea Service Deployment Ribbon.

34. Eamon Kelly, actor and story teller, died on 24th October. He was 87 years of age. Born in 1914 in Rathmore on the borders of Cork and Kerry, he was the eldest of eight children. He left school early to work with his father as a carpenter. This brought him into contact with the travelling stone masons who were later to enrich his own stagecraft.

He won a scholarship to train as a woodwork teacher and after qualification he started to teach. Soon he got involved in amateur acting. He joined the ranks of the professional at the age of 37. In 1951 he married Maura O'Sullivan from Listowel. She had played Pegeen Mike to his Christy Mahon in *The Playboy of the Western World.* In 1952 he joined the Radio Eireann Players. His big breakthrough came in 1964 when he was cast as the father of



S.B. O'Donnell, in Hilton Edward's production of *Philadelphia Here I Come* at the Gaiety Theatre Dublin.

Using silence as his tool, Kelly learned the lesson that fine acting is reacting. The production was an enormous success and transferred to Broadway. His moving performance marked him as one of Ireland's most gifted actors and earned him a Tony nomination. He toured the US. When he returned to Ireland he became a life member of the Abbey Theatre.

Through his one man shows, such as *In My Father's Time* and in the stage adaptation of sculptor Seamus Murphy's *Stone Mad,* Kelly fulfilled the dual roles of social historian and actor.

He was also a very talented writer and in his two part biography *The Apprentice* and *The Journeyman* he gives an account of his life. Among his other books are *Bless Me Father* and *The Collected Stories of Eamon Kelly.* Ar deis Deí go raibh a ainm.

The chief mourners were his **wife Maura, their sons Owen and Brian and daughter Sinéad, his brothers Johnny and Laurence and sisters Hannah and Bridie.**

35. On the morning of September 11, 2001, the most dastardly **terrorist attack** on civilization occurred **in New York** as people were going to work. Two long distance passenger planes with a full load of fuel were hijacked and the controls were taken over by the hijackers and they flew into the twin tower buildings in Manhattan. When the first plane rammed into one of the towers onlookers believed an accident had occurred. Soon afterwards with television cameras focussed on the burning tower the second plane hit the side of the second tower and it then became clear that something sinister was afoot. Many people below the crash levels escaped down the buildings. Soon the New York Fire Service arrived on the scene and proceeded to go up the stairs against the flow of traffic to try to save those people who were trapped. Some success resulted. Within a short time the twin towers collapsed. As a result almost five thousand people lost their lives. Among those who lost their lives were three hundred and forty five firemen. They had paid the ultimate sacrifice to save their fellow man." No greater love .....". The list of casualties among the firemen reads like pages out of an Irish Telephone Directory. Three Kellys were among these bravest of the brave. There were **two Thomas Kellys as well as Richard Kelly Junior**. May they and all who perished there rest in peace.

Do not stand at my grave and weep,
I am not there. I do not sleep.
I am a thousand winds that blow.
I am the diamond glints on snow.
I am the sunlight on ripened grain.
I am the gentle autumn rain.
When you awaken in the morning hush
I am the swift uplifting rush
Of quit birds in circle flight.
I am the soft stars that shine at night.
Do not stand at my grave and cry;
I am not there. I did not die.
Anonymous.

On the same day a third plane was flown by the hijackers into the Pentagon in Washington killing several hundred more innocent people, as well as the passengers aboard the plane. A fourth plane was also hijacked that day. One of the passengers on board phoned a loved one and said they had a plan. It would appear that some of the passengers attacked the hijackers. As a result the plane did not reach its intended target ? The White House but crash landed in a field near Pittsburgh, killing all on board.

36. Ireland qualified for the World Cup Finals in Korea and Japan in 2002. Ireland finished second in its very difficult group which included Holland and Portugal and had to play a two legged decider with Iran who had finished second in the Asian section. In the panel for the two legs of the decider were **Alan Kelly**, goal keeper of Blackburn Rovers and **Garry Kelly** of Leeds United. Garry came on as a sub in both legs but Alan's services were not required.

37. Ireland's rugby heroes played the New Zealand All Blacks in Dublin. Ireland which included big **Malcolm O'Kelly** in the second row played very well but Ireland was finally defeated by the awesome power and drive of the world number one team.

38. Peter Cary won the **Booker Prize** for his novel ***The True Story of Ned Kelly*** based on the life of Ned

Kelly the Australian Bushranger.

39. Padraic 'Dandy' Kelly (1961-2001), of Drimavoughane, Moycullen, Co. Galway, teacher and sportsman, died suddenly at the end of November. He was son of James and Mary Bridget (nee Faherty) Kelly. During his school days at Baile Nua and St. Mary's College, Galway, Padraic showed a great interest in the Irish language and maintained this interest for the rest of his life. A fine all round sportsman who excelled at Gaelic football, hurling and basketball. While at University College Galway he represented his college in the Sigerson (Intervarsity) Cup and also County Galway. A very popular teacher at St. Paul's Secondary School in Oughterard he continued his association with football as a player and official and also his interest in the Irish Language and was a regular contributor on Radio Na Gaeltacta.
He is survived by his wife Jamie (nee Finnegan) and by his young children Daragh, Seán, Eoin and Paul and by his Parents James and Mary Bridget; his sisters Philomena, Mona, Bríd, Mairéad and Martina. The great esteem that Padraic was held in his own area and throughout the whole of Co. Galway and beyond was shown by the very large funeral which was the largest ever seen in the area.

40. Monsignor Charles Anthony Kelly died in March 2001.

41. Wicklow Labour to select Kelly (Irish Times November 24, 2001). Labours prospects of winning an extra Dail seat in Wicklow in the next General Election has been boosted considerably by a local part agreement to accept independent councillor for the Labour Party.
The party leadership has supported **Nicky Kelly's** candidature for some time but was resisted by the Labour organisation in South Wicklow.
In the 1970's Kelly was associated with the Irish Republican Socialist Party.
He was convicted of the 1974 Sallins mail train robbery but the conviction was later quashed and he was released from jail and received a Presidential pardon and was given substantial damages by the State. Mr Kelly became involved in local politics in his native **Arklow** building up a substantial personal vote as an independent councillor.

42. Joseph Brooke-Kelly, artist friend of Harry Clarke, has an important portfolio containing upward of 375 finely executed drawings and watercolours in varying sizes from ½ page to small illustrations of Pirates, Treasure Island, Characters from Oliver Twist, Life Scenes, American and Dutch Types, Irish characters, many identified and quite a few signed items, mostly pasted on card but some loose. As an album, w.a.f., for sale at Mealy's Auction on December 5 and 6 at Jury Doyle's Hotel, Merrion Road, Dublin. It fetched £2,600 and was purchased by Eamon de Burca, a book dealer who was bidding against Mike Brooke Kelly from Australia and his cousin Claude Brooke Kelly.
The artist was a contemporary of Harry Clarke (the stained glass artist) and like Clarke made a good living from illustrating books, etc., he was on the staff of The Brandon Smith (Premiere) Academy of Acting and travelled a lot and did work for D'Oyly Carte Opera Company in London and America. Joe was of the same family as the Kellys of Eccles Street, Dublin and Dr Thomas Kelly of Enniscorthy. They descend from the Kellys of Clooncannon in Hy-Many. He was a cousin of Mike Kelly (Australia) and Claude Kelly.
Joseph was born on June 15, 1921 and married Aileen Gladys Kerr. He died in Dublin in 1972. He was the son of Patrick Brooke Kelly who was born in 1851 and died in 1928.

43. Sean Kelly former racing cyclist supreme proved the old adage "old cyclists never die, they only ride away," when he dusted his old racing machine, doffed his riding gear and took to the road. Kelly once known as 'King Kelly', because of the way he dominated the professional cycling world, was up to his old tricks once more. With a number of other veterans he set out five minutes ahead of the scratch group of first category riders on a thirty mile Christmas Hamper race near **Carrick on Suir. With** 200 meters to go, Kelly unleashed his famous burst of speed to out sprint current internationals Mick Gannon and Phil Cassidy winning this race for the first time since 1994.
[See 1988 (1), and 1994 (6)]

44. Tom Kelly is the only qualified **Royal Society for Prevention of Accidents () examiner** in Ireland. There are only about half a dozen Irish motor cyclists who ride to his standard.

45. William Aliaga-Kelly has been appointed **chairman of the Friends of the Chester Beatty Library, in Dublin.**

46. Aosdána an affiliation of Irish artists was started in the early 1980's. This group who number 150 was

brought into focus recently (December), when John Banville, the novelist and Irish Times critic, resigned his position on this body so as to allow some young artist who has financial difficulties to obtain the £8,000 untaxed stipend that each member receives each year. The members are composed of three groups. The first group of **Visual Artists** include **John Kelly and also Alanah O'Kelly who is a native of Carraroe**, Co. Galway. The *Literature* group has James Plunkett **(James Plunkett Kelly**). The third group is Music and does not have any Kelly members.

47. Just 60 of Gateway Computers technical support staff will transfer to its new outsource partner, US firm Clientlogic, despite being offered lucrative terms to move. More than 115 Gateway support staff were offered the opportunity to transfer from January 14th, 2002, to support the firms European customers. **Ms Jennifer Kelly, Gateways human resources manager**, said the relatively low take-up probably reflected the young workforce and the number of foreign staff. Many of the younger Irish staff have gone travelling or are taking a few months off.

48. The usual criteria for determining Time magazine's **person of the year** were abandoned this year. The rules up to this year were that the person chosen was the person who for good or evil has affected the world most in the past year. In the past this has placed on the cover such people as Stalin, Ayatollah Khomeini and Hitler. The obvious choice was Osama bin Laden but instead they chose New York mayor Rudy Giuliani. **Jim Kelly, Times managing editor** said "though we spent hours debating the pros and cons of naming bin Laden, it ultimately became easy to dismiss him. He is not a larger than life figure with broad historical sweep. As the tapes show he is smaller than life, a garden variety terrorist whose evil plan succeeded beyond his highest hopes and who is now either dead or running for his life."

49. James Kelly, head of the History Department at St. Patrick's College, Dublin City University, published *Gallows Speeches* this year. One of them is by Walter Kelly, a sailor, who murdered a Dutch sailor in Dublin, and was hanged and quartered near St. Stephen's Green, Dublin in 1734.[See 1734}

50. Just before midnight on New Year's Day, Rudolf Giuliani stepped down as Mayor of **New York**, and handed the reins over to Michael Bloomberg, a billionaire, in a ceremony held before thousands of revellers. The only discordant note was the presence of police officers with radiation detectors in case terrorists tried to set off a nuclear device. Giuliani, the most popular mayor in the history of New York, would still be mayor were it not for the law that states that he could only hold the post for two terms. Apart from the dizzy heights reached after the atrocities of September 11th he will also go into the history books for the reduction by 62% of crime during his period in office, thanks to his policy of zero tolerance.

Ray Kelly, his newly appointed police commissioner, served in the same post under David Dinkins, Giuliani's discredited predecessor. Kelly is said by many observers to have initiated a zero tolerance policy before Giuliani claimed the credit for it. [Sunday Times, December 30, 2001]

51. Gillian Ní Cheallaigh, a journalist, wrote an account of a thousand kilometre trek on an elephant, across southern India by an attractive twenty nine year old attractive blonde, Cathy Casey, who is legally blind. [The Irish Times record of the year.]

52. Mrs Katie Kelly of Duniry, Co. Galway, died. For many years she and her husband Abie ran a successful bar and grocery business in Duniry. They had only retired a short time from business, when Abie died in December 1980. Though devastated by the loss of her husband and best friend she picked up the pieces and got involved in community affairs. A member of Portumna Golf Club, she was Lady Captain in 1987 and was a very popular with all the members. In her youth she took part in many drama productions in Duniry augment parish funds. In recent years she was secretary of the Duniry Development Committee. One of her favourite hobbies was card playing.

53. Governor Gray Davis of California appointed **Vicky O'Kelly as Agency Imformation Officer of the Youth and Adult Correctional Agency** on June 20, 2001. As an Agency Imformation Officer, she has oversight responsibility for all imformation technology matters relating to the Agency and its Departments and Boards.

Prior to this appointment O'Kelly was Deputy Director and Imformation Officer of the California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs. During this time O'Kelly also served as Co-Chair of the State CIO Workshop for Re-Engineering of the Feasibility Study Process.

From 1992 to 1997, O'Kelly was Project Manager for Strategic Systems Planning and Manager of Data Services and the imformation Technology Support Section for the California Franchise Tax Board (FTB).

54. The skull of Australia's most famous outlaw Ned Kelly is poised to be returned to his descendents. In an article written by Shamin Chowdhury in the Daily Express (London). "Outback dweller Tom Baxter, who claims to have the 19th Century bandit's skull, said that he wants to give it back to Ned Kellys relative Geoff Christie for a proper burial. Mr Christie has been seeking legal possession of his ancestor's remains, which are officially the property of the state.

Mr Baxter said "Hopefully they will give him a piece of paper which will entitle him to be in possession of it and something that will give me immunity from prosecution."

Ned's remains were originally transferred to a museum and put on display before being stolen in 1978. It is not clear what became of the rest of Ned's skeleton. Mr Baxter has denied responsibility for the theft. He said the skull will probably be buried in north-eastern Victoria, where fellow bandit Steve Hart was buried. Ned who wore an iron bucket over his head for protection was hanged at 25.

55. A Buyers Guide to Irish Art (2nd Edition), was published this year (2001).
Listed among the "up and coming" artists was **Mary Kelly, a graduate from Dun Laoghaire Institute of Art,** who is thought to be a thought provoking artist who has turned her film making background into some of the most interesting lens-based art being made in Ireland today. She has collaborated with another fine artist Abigail O'Brien in the How to Butterfly a Leg of Lamb exhibition and her work is held in a number of collections including Goldman Sachs in London. Recently she completed a commission for the Office of Public Works entitled *Through the Looking Glass*.
She says "The domestic is such an integral part of life containing important rituals which underlie the complex business of living. The concept of hygiene extends beyond the domestic and bodily senses into mental, sexual and moral hygiene. My work to date explores the layers of meaning which surround daily tasks. I am interested in the struggle between order and chaos, instinct and socialisation, sanitised ideals and impure reality that are negotiated in everyday rituals".
List of Kellys in the Guide (All Oil Paintings unless stated water Colour (wc).

Frances Kelly, ARHA (fl. 1929)

Dingle Bay, Watercolour	£550
Dingle Harbour (WC)	£500

Gerard Festus Kelly, PRA, RHA., Sir,

Punta del Cuppo, Portofino	£4,700
Le Plage des Baraques	£4,025
Neac Thul VI	£3,600
Beach Scene	£3,400
Ma, Seyn Sin, Pose 11	£1,725
Porofino across the Golfo Tigullio, Sept. 13, 1933	£1,700
Towards the Western Hills	£1,560
Arrient in Triana	£900
Jungle Girl	£550

John Kelly, RHA (b. 1932)

Head	£1,300
Self Portrait	£1,000
Christ Clown of the World	£900
Still Life	£760
Abstract Figure Composition	£550

Paul Kelly (b. 1968)

West of Ireland Bogland	£2,400
Evening Walk, Rush Harbour	£2,400
Beach at Rush, Summer's Day	£1,400
Still Life with Spanish Jug	£1,300
Sunrise	£800
Dublin Bay	£700
Pastoral Landscape	£650
A Summer Walkway	£600
Corner of the Barn	£600

Arbour Hill, Dublin	£520
Phil Kelly (b. 1950)	
Fiesta in the Centenario	£850
Robert George Kelly (1822-1910)	
Meeting of the Waters, Killarney	£3,800
Aloysius O'Kelly, RHA (1851-1926)	
Fisherman Beside a Stream	£25,000
Gathering Wrack	£22,000
Fishing Vessels at Concarneau, Brittany	£7,637
Cattle Grazing under Silver Birches	£6,325
Quayside Building with Reflective Figure	£960
Breton Market Scene	£500

56. Artist Draws Crowds as fans rush to buy his painting. Alan Brady had queued since 4.45am yesterday to have his choice of paintings from one of Ireland's hottest artists.

The young law student was at the front of a queue of 30 people for the latest exhibition by Paul Kelly. Six hours after the queuing began the doors of the **Gorry Gallery in Dublin**, swung open. The **artist Paul Kelly, age 33, from Dublin** is one of the top contemporary artists. At his last show all seventy of his paintings sold in a matter of minutes.

"This is his third solo show here. I think the panic of getting his paintings is increasing by the year. The queues are getting longer and starting at earlier times," said Mark O'Neill, an artist from Wexford who drove up for the show.

The paintings are set largely in Kelly's local north Dublin area, concentrating on harbour views, but also depict landscapes in other counties such as Kerry as well as a snow scene from Prague in the Czech Republic.

Alan Brady was buying on behalf of his godmother bought Playing on the Strand, Kerry, for £4,850. Artist Mark O'Neill said Kelly was a special painter: "I just look at the way he paints water, his trademark, the boats, and think there's no one else can do it quiet like him." He said that few artists can put on a show as large as Paul Kelly's, with 70 paintings on exhibit. See 1999 (3), 2002 (55)].

57. Professor Patrick Hyde Kelly retired as Professor of History at Trinity College, (Dublin University). He lives between his homes in Dublin and Lambay Island Co. Dublin. He is Chairman of the Trust that controls Lambay. His wife Margaret is niece of the late Lord Revelstoke of the Baring banking family who owned the Island. Lambay Castle was remodelled in the early 20th century by Margaret's grandfather with his friend Lutyens. This Lord Levellestoke was the man who was paid to go away after the original Baring Bank scandal in 1890's. On that occasion the British Government bailed the bank out (unlike the more recent scandal when a relative minor employee brought the bank to its heels with his dealings in futures in Singapore in the 1990's.

Lambay which was one of the first places to be raided by the Vikings is four miles from the mainland and was investigated by the late Lloyd Praeger and friends all naturalists who published a report on their findings. The success of the venture prompted a larger team to do the world famous Clare Island Survey.

Recently Patrick Kelly has installed a French wind generator which has improved the quality of life on the island.

[His eldest son **Edmund Campion Kelly** (b.1970) married Wendie Mackie in the chapel on the Island in July 2002]

58. Robert George Kelly (1965-) who graduated BA mod with 1st Class Honours and Gold medal in Genetics and obtained his PhD from Leicester University in 1988 and then moved to the Pasteur Institute in France. While there he obtained 1st Place in the ISERM Competition in Microbiology in 2001. INSERM is a branch of the French Civil Service covering medical sciences. He is at present on a sabbatical in the Genetics department at the University of Columbia, New York. [He married in December 2002 Marine Prissette a French lady. They intend to return to France in autumn of 2003 where Robert will set up his own laboratory within INSERM.

Robert is son of Tom and Jean Kelly (née Healy) of Dublin and formerly of Galway. He is nephew of Robert Hyde Kelly [See 57 above and 1981 (9)]

59. Rear Admiral John M. Kelly, US Navy, Commander of Abraham Lincoln **Battle Group, assumed**

command of Cruiser Destroyer Group Three in July 2001.
Kelly is a second generation Naval Academy graduate, who earned a Bachelor of Science degree from Annapolis in 1973. Upon commissioning he joined the *USS Joseph Strauss* on deployment in the western Pacific. He went to Naval Postgraduate School where he obtained a Master's Degree in Weapons Systems Technology.

In 1979 he joined *USS Thorn* as combat systems officer and was deployed in the Mediterranean in 1981. He returned to the western Pacific in 1982, serving as weapons officer on the *USS Leahy.*

In 1984 he was appointed Surface Navy's Gunnery Officer with responsibility for *Harpoon* and *Tomahawk*. In 1986 he became Executive Officer in *USS Yorktown*. During his tour Yorktown operated in the Black Sea*,* the Mediterranean and in the Gulf of Sidra. He earned the coveted Sixth Fleet Top Hand and Battle Efficiency Awards. From 1989 to 1991 he participated in the planning and execution of the Panama and Desert Shield Operations while acting as briefer for the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

In October 1991 he reported as the commissioning Commanding Officer of *USS Paul Jones.* He joined the staff of the Director, Surface Warfare Division (N86) as Deputy Director, Theatre Ballistic Missile Defence. He assumed command of the *USS Gettysburg* in May 1996 which was deployed in the Mediterranean and Persian Gulf.

60. Major General William Kelly (1922-2001), U.S. Air Force, died on February 27, 2001. He was born in Mishawaka, Indiana in 1922. He graduated from Central High School, Lawrence Mass., in 1940 and attended the University of Notre Dame from 1940 to 1943. In 1943 Kelly enlisted in the Army Air Forces and served in Italy with the 464th Bombardment Group, 15th Air Force, as a B-24 ball turret gunner. He was honourably discharged as staff sergeant in November 1945 and entered Law School and received a doctor of laws, from Boston University, School of Law in 1949.

He was commissioned as a first lieutenant in the U.S. Air Force Reserve in February 1950 and was recalled to active duty in December 1950 and was assigned as legal officer with the 3310th Technical Training Wing, Scott Air Force Base, Ill. From January to March 1951 he attended the Judge Advocate General course at the Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala., and then returned to Scoot Air Force Base as assistant staff judge advocate for the wing.

In April 1953 Kelly transferred to the Pacific Air Forces and served as staff judge advocate, 1500th Air Base Wing at Hickam Air Force Base, Hawaii.

He then moved to L.G. Hanscom Field Mass., as staff judge advocate and later was chief of Military Justice Branch in the Office of the Staff Advocate. From September 1956 to February 1959 he served successively as assistant staff judge advocate and as chief of Contracts and Patents Branch in Staff Judge Advocate Office at Eglin Air Force Base, Florida.

Kelly went to Brussels, Belgium, in March 1959 as staff judge advocate in the Office of Aerospace Research European office, which was responsible for writing contracts for basic research by European scientists in such fields as computer technology, life scientists and physics. In August 1962 he returned to the U.S., to become staff judge advocate, Los Angeles Contract Management District, Los Angeles. In February 1964 he transferred to Strategic Air Command headquarters at Offutt Air Base, Nebraska, as chief of Contract Law Division. He was sent to South Korea in October 1967 and served as staff judge advocate of 314th Air Division at Osa Air Base.

In December 1968 he was assigned to the Pentagon, where he was a member of the Armed Services Board of Contract Appeals until June 1971. He then became general counsel of the Army and Air Force Exchange Service, Dallas.

He moved to Wright-Patterson Air Base in June 1973 as Air Force Logistics Command's staff judge advocate. He served in that capacity until he became the commands deputy chief of staff for procurement and production. He was made chief of staff, Air Logistics Command, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio.

His military decorations and awards include the Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit with oak leaf cluster, Air Medal and Air Force Commendation Medal.

He was promoted major general in February 24, 1978, with date of rank July 1, 1974.

61. Some Kelly deaths in 2001

Mrs Inez Kelly, late of Firhouse, Dublin, died suddenly on October 23, 2001. Children Daniel, Micah and Nathan; mother Sharon, brothers Robin and Lee, sister Elizabeth, father Dermot. Mass in Our Lady of Mount Carmel Church, Firhouse and to Newlands Cross Crematorium.

Mrs Mary Kelly, Anny, Rathmullen, Co. Donegal, died on October 28, 2001. She was wife of the late Jimmy. Survived by daughter Rose Mary, sons, John, Willie, Arthur, Tom, James, Patrick and Eamon and her brother Arthur Morgan, Kilcoo, Co. Down, sister Bon Bentere, India, son-in-law, daughters in law, nieces and nephews and grandchildren. Mass in St. Catherine's, Ougherlin, and burial to Rathmullen Cemetery.

62. Sandra Kelly, Gander, New Foundland, became **Minister** of Youth Services and Post Secondary Education and Minister responsible for the Status of Women **in the Newfoundland House of Assembly**.

Before entering politics Sandra attended Gander Collegiate and then graduated from the General Hospital of Nursing in St. John's. Later she received a diploma in Community Health Nursing from Dalhouse University, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

In 1985, she entered municipal politics and served eight years as deputy **Mayor of the Town of Gander** and was elected Mayor of Gander in 1993.

She was elected Member of the House of Assembly for Gander district in 1996. Shortly afterwards she was named as Minister of Tourism, Culture and Recreation and on December 15, 1998 was named Industry, Trade and Technology. On February 21, 2001 she was appointed to her present position.

Sandra has two children as well as two grandchildren and lives in Gander with **her husband Dr. Ron Kelly**.

2002

1. In a Jungle called the World of Professional Golf, it is nice to see this world, so long dominated by a White Shark and later by a Tiger, invaded by one whose surname means war or strife. On January 14, the heading on the *Irish Times* reads :- ***Kelly Soars Ahead***. It refers to **Jerry Kelly, a professional golfer from the U.S.** who after three rounds, in the Hawaiian Open, was leading by two shots. In the third round, Kelly had a bogey at the fourth hole, which he followed by a 15 foot birdie putt at the fifth, and went on to record birdies at the 13th, 17th and the 18th holes.

In the final round, Kelly fired a level par 70, to win the event. The cheque for over $700,000 was Kelly's biggest ever payday. He was runner up on a few previous occasions, but this was his first win in over 200 competitions, spanning a professional golfing career of over a five years.

2. Donal O'Kelly, actor, and playwright, performed his one man story *Catalpa*, in the Town Hall, Galway, on January 16. His performance demonstrated O'Kelly's great versatility as an actor, playing many different roles, in this work, which he wrote himself.
Live music during the performance was supplied by Trevor McKnight.

3. Bishop Martin Pius Kelly of the **Tridentine** Catholic Church told the *Leinster Leader* that he believed a contemporary evil is *pop stars* the T.V. Programme which was manipulatively and spiritually damaging.

4. Sarah Kelly, representing **Portumna** Athletic Club, won a treble, at the County Galway Indoor Athletic Championships, held at Nenagh, Co. Tipperary. Sartah won first in the 60 meter hurdles, the 200 meters and the long jump.

5. High Court Proceedings, have commenced in **Dublin**, against a woman, who is claiming to have the winning ticket, for last Saturdays **Lotto jackpot**, worth more than €1.2 million.

The ticket is at the centre of a dispute between the National Lottery and a 16 man syndicate of construction workers, who claim one of their numbers, **Noel Kelly- Ms Michelle Kelly's partner** - disappeared after it was claimed she was claiming to have won the Lotto.

Mr Justice O'Higgins adjourned the matter for two weeks and made an order for the Lotto jackpot to be placed in an interest bearing account pending the outcome of the proceedings.

The syndicate claim the ticket was bought on its behalf. [Irish Times, January 26, 2002]

6. Limerick Gardai Seized 120 guns in 15 months.
More than 120 guns were seized in Limerick in the past 15 months that were stolen in different parts of the country, local Gardai have confirmed.

The guns were found in house searches and other Garda operations in the city.
Chief Superintendent Gerry Kelly head of Limerick Garda Division, expressed concern yesterday about firearms culture.

7. Ireland beat top class teams from all over the globe **to clinch the Word Schools Debating contest** held in Singapore on February 1. Ireland beat the reigning world champions, Australia in the finals of the prestigious contest proposing the motion "The Media has become too powerful." This is the first time Ireland has won the contest. Two hundred youths from 28 countries across six continents took part. Noel McGrath from Catholic University School in Dublin led the Irish team. The other members were **Ross Kelly from St. McCartan's College, Monaghan,** Barry Glynn from Gonzaga College, Dublin, Cian Murphy from CBC College, Cork and Stephen Coutts also from CBS, Cork.
Four of the seven judges gave Ireland a winning vote.

8. The World Light Heavyweight Championship, took place in the American Airways Stadium, Miami, Florida on February 15th. **Roy Jones Junior**, Fisacella, Florida the **undisputed (**holding all three belts) champion, was defending his titles, against **Glen Kelly, the Australian Champion.** Jones arguably the best boxer in the world in any division who has held the world titles for nine years. The thirty three year old African American looks and boxes like Mohamed Ali in his hay day looked as composed as his lightening speed saved him from everything that Kelly could throw at him, and immediately counter attacked with devastating consequence for the Australian Aborigine. Kelly was put on the canvas in the third round and again in the sixth in the scheduled twelve round fight. In the seventh, Jones teased Kelly by putting his two hands behind his back and by his sheer speed avoided the boxes thrown at him. In a split second Jones unleashed a pile driver of a right handed punch flooring Kelly and no doubt making him wish that he was back at his former job as a refuse collector in his native Sydney. The fight appeared a mismatch but all comers who have come in the hope of wresting the word belts from Jones have met similar fates. There appears to be only two ways of getting these belts either Jones retires or anno dominie slows him down in another ten or twenty years.

9. James Adams Art Salesrooms (Dublin), in a list of Irish Art, sold there, from 1999 to 2001, include the following Kellys.

Frances Kelly	September 29, 1999	W/C	14.5"	X	21.5"	Dingle Harbour	IR £500.00
John Kelly	September 26, 2001	O/B	120	X	112cms	Untitled	IR £1,100.00
Paul Kelly	March 31, 1999	O/B	10"	X	12"	Still Life Study	IR £370.00
Paul Kelly	September 29, 1999	O/C	20"	X	24"	West of Ireland Bog Scene	IR £2,400.00
Sir Gerard Festus Kelly	March 31, 1999	W/C	10.5"	X	14.5"	Far Eastern River Landscape	IR £300.00
Aloysius O'Kelly	December 5, 2001	W/C	45.8	X	35cms	The Peat Cart	IR £7,200.00

10. Many people have read Arthur Conan Doyle's many books describing the crimes solved by the famous Sherlock Holmes, with the assistance of his friend Dr Watson. The seeds of the amazing powers of deduction, used by the famous detective, were sown in Edinburgh, where Doyle was a medical student, by one of his clinical teachers, who used these types of deductions to diagnose his patient's diseases. Those who have read about the exploits of the detective who resided at Baker Street, London, or who have watched the many movies, made about him, will be surprised to learn that he was not the first to use these deductive powers, to solve crimes. **Professor Fergus Kelly of the Irish Institute of Advanced Studies**, has translated an 8th century Irish Manuscript, and found that many of the deductions used by Holmes, were once used by his ancient Irish counterparts. By a strange coincidence both Kelly and Doyle are the sons of famous Irish artists. Professor Kelly has discovered in his translations that the ancient detectives studied the footprints at the scene of a crime, and compared them with those of the suspect. They also felt that if a dog did not bark it indicated that the crime was committed by one known to the household. Professor Fergus Kelly is probably the greatest authority on ancient Irish Laws and has written extensively on this subject. We await with great anticipation his completed work on the ancient Irish Sherlock Homes'.
[Article in Sunday Times by Paul Colgan, February 17, 2002]
[See 1976 (1) 1979 (1), 1981 (5), 1988 (2)]

11. Tomás Ó Ceallaigh has announced that he is to retire as **Assistant Principal News Editor** at the Irish speaking channel, **TG4**, in a few months time after the forthcoming General Election. He started his broadcasting career with Radio Na Gaeltacht in 1972, supplying news from Múscraí when he was still employed as a Primary School teacher. Six years ago he started work with TG4 when they started to train a news team. He would like to spend more time writing on political matters. [*Foinse* Feabhra 10, 2002]

12. "Kelly inspires Linfield" was the heading in the Sunday Times on February 17th in a report on the rout of Carrick Rangers, in the Nationwide Irish Cup (Soccer), sixth round tie. **Russel Kelly** acted as supplier in several of the seven goal hammering, inflicted by Linfield on Carrick. For good measure Kelly

scored two goals himself.

13. Tony Kelly, Chairman of the Irish Tourist Industry Confederation calls for an extra €20m from State on advertising and targeted markets - an increase of up to 40%. He said the amount the Republic was spending was too low in those markets that should be capable of delivering growth this year, in particular Britain, where he said Tourism Ireland's recent marketing plan earmarked four million for advertising.

14. Malcolm O'Kelly played in the second row for **Ireland** in their comprehensive victory over Scotland in Rugby Football international match at Lansdowne Road, Dublin in March. **John Kelly** the versatile back player who can play either in the centre or on the wing was on the bench but his services were not required.

15. Clifton Wrottesley, representing Ireland was fourth in the Skeleton event in the **Winter Olympic Games** in Salt Lake City. He missed the bronze medal by the merest fraction of a second.

Clifton is mentioned here because for the **first three years of his life, he lived in Newtown House,** Abbeyknockmoy which was **once the home of a famous Kelly family,** for several generations. The last of the male Kellys to live there was **Judge Charles Kelly** M.A., Q.C., who died in 1905, who had several daughters but only one son **Captain James Alphonse Kelly, D.S.O**. who was killed in 1909, while in the British Army.

Clifton's father who was also interested in bobsleighing was killed in a motor accident on a trip from Dublin to his home in Galway. His widow and three year old child sold Newtown and went to England.
[See 1852 (1), 1905 (1), 1909 (3)]

16. David Doyle the former Dublin hotelier paid more than €10 million for Clancool a house on Shrewsbury Road, Dublin 4 **to** Dr Tony Mullins, Chief Executive of Barlo Group. Dr Mullins had bought Clancool nine years ago from **a property developer Paddy Kelly,** for €857,250, which was a record price at that time for a private home in the city.

17. A half length portrait of Harry Aaron Kernoff RHA by **John F. Kelly RHA (FL. 1944-1979)** was offered for sale at James Adams Salesrooms in Dublin. This signed oil on canvas measuring 61 x 50. 5 cm. The picture was a gift from Harry Kernoff to the present owner's family.

A portrait by Kelly entitled Aaron Abravanal Kernoff RHA was exhibited at the RHA in 1955. Catalogue No. 38.

18. John Kelly gained his **first senior International cap for Ireland** in the **Rugby International** game at Lansdowne Road against Italy. Playing on the wing Kelly scored two tries and helped in the third try in the comprehensive victory against the Italians. He was **voted Man of the Match** and it is expected that he may be retained for the match against France in Paris in two weeks time. **Malcolm O'Kelly** was also on the team and played his usual dominant role in the lineouts.

19. John James Kelly, a 38 year old Scot, who stabbed Chris Cybulla in a campsite brawl at The Commons, Cureeney, Kilcommon, Co. Tipperary on December 28, 1999 was found guilty in the Central Criminal Court, Dublin by a jury and Mr Justice Kevin O'Higgins and was **sentenced to life imprisonment on March 23.**

20. Mrs Rita Kelly a mother of six children from Derry was severely beaten with a hammer by two masked men wearing balaclavas. She was dragged into her back garden by two paramilitaries and was beaten there while her children were asleep upstairs. It appears that the beating was **a case of mistaken identity which was not much consolation for Mrs Kelly while being treated in hospital for her severely bruised body**.

21. Miss Claire Kelly a twenty one year old beauty who is studying at **Trinity College Dublin** was photographed on the front page of the Sunday Independent wearing a Philip Treacy design for her Easter Bonnet. Claire who is **a native of Drogheda has just signed a contract with Dublin model agency, 1st Option.**

22. In the post President Clinton Era several skeletons dating back to the time of his presidency begin to **surface. Michael Kelly of the *Washington Post*** last week analysed four new investigations of the Clinton 'phenomenon' which had a common theme: 'What comes across as the most important source of Clinton's uniqueness as President is the nearly unbelievable degree of his essential unfitness to be President - his

profound immaturity, his pathological selfishness, his cynicism, above all his relentless corruption.'

23. Paddy Kelly a property owner and house builder is believed to be worth €50. A close associate of arguably the richest property developer in Ireland Sean Mulryan, fellow **Roscommon man** Paddy Kelly is a man whose precise wealth is difficult to pin down. He owns 50% of Markland Properties, which based on net assets is worth €11 million.

House builders Kelland Homes has been one of the most prominent providers of starter homes in the Dublin area. Another house-building vehicle - Rockbriar Limited made profits of €4 million in 1999. Kelly **a Dublin 4 resident** also has shareholding in directory assistance company Conduit.

Kelly developed and owns the Clarion Hotel in the International Financial Services Centre in the Dublin Docks area.
[Sunday Tribune April 7, 2002]

24. Gary Kelly, professional soccer player who plays as a defender for **Leeds United and Ireland** who lost his sister Mandy to cancer four years ago has **decided to give about £600,000 sterling to cancer charities**. Gary who was born in Drogheda, Co. Louth on July 9, 1975. The youngest of thirteen children of Johnny and Claire Kelly, Garry was reared in a small house on a working class estate in Drogheda. His father had an egg run. Garry signed for Leeds United from Home Farm Football Club on September 29, 1991 as sixteen year old. He found the loneliness of being away from home was too much to bear. He went to the then manager of Leeds, Howard Wilkinson and asked to be allowed to go home to Ireland. Wilkinson said to him how much he would be able to help his parents in the future if he stuck it out. He decided to stay and was converted from a striker/right winger to right back, and he made the first of 339 appearances for Leeds first team on August 24, 1993. On May 28, 1994, Kelly made the first of his 43 appearances for Ireland, in 0-0 draw against Russia.

On June 28, 1994 Gary made his World Cup Debut in a 0-0 draw in the Giants Stadium New York. He and two other young players Phil Bab and Jason McAteer are called Ireland's 'Three Amigo's'. He lost the whole of the 1998/99 season due to as series of operations for shin splints. In June 2000 he signed a new five year contract with Leeds United. September 1, 2001 was one of the lowest days in his life. Playing in his 39th Irish appearance against Holland one of the best teams in the world, in a vital World Cup qualifying match in Dublin, Kelly was given a yellow card. To his utter disbelief he later picked up a second yellow card for a tackle on Mark Overmars, and since two yellows results in an automatic red card Kelly was sent off. Ireland was one goal to nil up on the Dutch at the time they were reduced to ten men. The packed house at Lansdowne Road Stadium as well as half the country was shocked. The Dutch team that was made up of some of the most valuable players in the world were now expected to overrun the depleted Irish. Somehow the men in green moved up a gear and even though half the match had still to be played they put up such a powerful defence that their goal was not breached. The bravery of the Irish was akin to that shown by other Irish men in 1691 against the more experienced and better armed Dutchmen in the Williamite army when they prevented them from taking the bridge across the Shannon River in the siege of Athlone. A poet writing of that event wrote. "St. Ruth (French General of the combined Irish French army) in his stirrups stood up and cried, I've seen no deed like this in France, With a toss of his head Sarsfield (Irish General, second in command) replied, they had luck the dogs, it was a merry chance".

On March 27, 2002, Kelly wins his 43rd cap in a 3-0 win in a friendly match, over Denmark (who has also qualified for the World Cup Finals in Japan/Korea in May 2002.
Another member of the Irish team and also a fellow professional at Leeds United, is Ian Harte, who is a nephew of Gary's, the son of his older sister Lena.

Garry recently decided to give the proceeds of his testimonial match to cancer research. He had lost a sister from this dreaded disease.
[Sunday Times, April 7, 2002]

25. Malcolm O'Kelly, St. Mary's College and Leinster won his 38th cap for Ireland against France in Paris. Playing in the second row, O'Kelly was rated the best player on the Irish team by the *Sunday Times*. *The Irish* who had defeated the French for the past two years were on this occasion comprehensively defeated by the French, who a few weeks earlier had also defeated the English (rated first in the world). Ireland who had a mixed season finished in third place in the table behind the French, who won the Grand Slam, and the English who won the 'Triple Crown'. Finishing below the Irish, were Scotland, Wales, and Italy.

26. Sean Kelly from Kerry, was elected President elect, of the Gaelic Athletic Association, at the Annual Congress at Easter. He will assume the reins of office next Easter, as successor to Sean McCaughey.

Kelly, who is a Secondary School teacher, obtained more votes than the combined votes for all the other candidates. He will be the second Kelly to hold this prestigious office. The previous Kelly was Peter, who was the second president of the GAA and was a member of the IRB (Irish Republican Brotherhood), a proscribed organisation, which brought him into conflict with the establishment. The RIC had a file on him. He was also decried by Archbishop Croke Patron of the association.

27. Mary Kelly, a twenty four year old nurse**, from west Kerry,** is one of the aid workers, in the West Bank. She was knocked to the ground and her male companions were beaten by Israeli soldiers as they tried to protect Palestinian aid workers who were trying to bring help to the besieged people during the invasion of the Palestinian areas.

28. Thomas Joseph Kelly, engineer, died in Cutchogue, New York on March 23, 2002. Born in Brooklyn, **New York** on June 14, 1929, and was raised in Bellmore, New York. In 1946 he won the Grumman Engineering Scholarship at High School which was to result in him working for Grumman for almost forty years.

After working during the summer holiday as an apprentice engineer he graduated from Cornell University with a bachelor's degree in mechanical engineering. He joined Grumman as a propulsion engineer at first on the Rigel missile programme and later on the F-11 jet fighter programme. He was awarded a master's degree in mechanical engineering from Columbia in 1956.During his military service at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Ohio from 1956 to 1958 First Lieutenant Kelly was a performance engineer on prototype aircraft and later on the Hound Dog missile.

After a short spell with Lockheeds at their missile and space division he returned to Grumman as Assistant Chief of Propulsion. A year later he was made Project Engineering Leader for the studies involving the proposed Apollo space programme.

Thomas was leader of the team that built the first manned spacecraft to land on the Moon. He was generally regarded as the **"father of the lunar module".** He assembled the team of engineers at Grumman Aircraft Corporation in Bethpage, New York to build the revolutionary module. The module which was officially known as the Lunar Excursion Module (LEM), was to go on to deliver two men to the surface of the Moon and return them to the command module for their return trip to the Earth. The module also saved the lives of three astronauts on board Apollo 13.

John F. Kennedy committed the U.S.A to land a man on the Moon in the 1960's. Kelly developed the lunar orbit rendezvous concept that made landing on the Moon possible with the limited rocket power available at that time. The Grumman team designed a two stage lander. The decent stage was designed to deliver the entire spacecraft to the surface of the Moon. It also acted as a platform for the ascent stage that would lift the men back into lunar orbit in order to dock with the Command Module.

The program had fallen behind schedule due to technical difficulties, when Kelly was promoted Grumman Engineering Manager in July 1966. By 1969 the hard work was rewarded with a successful 10 day flight of the module within the Earth's orbit. Two months later the second trial brought the module within a few miles of the lunar surface. In July the module named Eagle, landed Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin on the Moon in an area called the Sea of Tranquillity.

Apollo 13's oxygen tanks in the Command Module Exploded half way to the Moon the crews lives were saved by the fact that Grumman's lunar module was still attached and acted as a lifeboat. Kelly and his team worked around the clock to bring the crew safely home.

After the success of the Moon programme he was awarded a masters degree in industrial management from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In 1971 in recognition of his achievements, the board of directors at Grumman made him company vice-president and in 1972 he received the Nasa Public Service Medal for his work on Apollo. In 1991 he was elected to the National Academy of Engineering.

Kelly went on to serve as deputy director of Grumman's Space Station Integration division before he retired in 1992 after 38 years with the company.

He received high praise for what he called the highlights of his career in a book entitled *Moon Lander : how we developed the Apollo lunar module* published in 2001.

He married Joan Tantum and they had five sons and one daughter.

29. The following 13 Kellys presented themselves as candidates for election as Teacta Daila (Members of the Dail or Irish Parliament) in the General Election on May 17, 2002.

Constituency	
Cork North Central	**Gerry Kelly, Fine Gael.**
Donegal South West	**Joe Kelly, Independent.**

Dublin Mid West **Des Kelly, Fianna Fail.**
Dublin South Central **Shay Kelly, Workers Party.**
Dublin South West **Ray Kelly, Independent.**
Kildare North **Paul Kelly, Fianna Fail and Anne Kelly-McCormack, Green Party.**
Laois-Offaly **John Kelly, Independent.**
Limerick East **Michael John Kelly, Independent**
Longford-Roscommon **Greg Kelly and Peter Kelly, both Fianna Fail. Peter Kelly was elected and Dr Greg Kelly was defeated for the last seat by 50 votes.**

Meath **Tom Kelly, Independent.**
Waterford **Jimmy Kelly, Socialist Workers Party.**

Wicklow **Nicky Kelly, Labour Party, was defeated by an independent candidate by a handful of votes after several recounts that lasted several days. Mildred Fox, the victor was the last member of parliament elected.**

30. Under the title, "Bankrupt for 18 years, but Kelly still owned €10m in property". Barry O'Kelly, Crime Correspondent, in an article in the *Sunday Business Post*, of May 5th, 2002, wrote about **Matt Kelly (58), the former carpet mogul** from the Navan Road in Dublin, who was declared a bankrupt in 1984, continued to trade under other people's names, and has a beneficial interest in commercial properties at numbers 345, 346, 347, and 349, North Circular Road, numbers 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45 Talbot Street and numbers 14, 15, 16 Foley Street. He also has property interests in Mary Street.

O'Kelly goes on to say that these interests were identified after a five year paper trail by a team of Criminal Assets Bureau, led by Chief Superintendent Felix McKenna, after exhaustive searches in Dublin, Jersey and England.

He is now about to buy himself out of bankruptcy after agreeing to pay €1.9million to the liquidator of Kelly Carpetdrome, after one of the longest receivership in Irish history. Kelly believes he was a victim of his association with former criminals, such as Gerard Hutch (The Monk) and resents the raids that have been carried out on his home and the homes of his business associates. Sunday *Business Post*, May 5, 2002]

Tax settlement agreement broke down, court told. A €3.6 million agreement made by Matt Kelly, a Dublin businessman and a declared bankrupt, to settle his tax affairs with the Revenue authorities has broken down, the Supreme Court was told yesterday.

Mr Kelly a former director of Kelly Carpetdrome (in liquidation), came to an agreement with the Revenue Commissioner in May.

He was described in an earlier court hearing as "a unique species of bankrupt - one who is a multimillionaire".

Mr James Salafia, for Mr Kelly told the Supreme Court yesterday that, following the agreement, the matter had been adjourned on several occasions.

On each occasion the court was assured the matter remained settled and intact and that the settlement was being implemented.

"To his distress", counsel said, he had been informed earlier yesterday by the Criminal Assets Bureau (CAB) and the Revenue that in their view, the settlement had broken down.

"This comes as a shock and disappointment to us. I am firmly of the view that the settlement is intact and should be implemented," Mr Salafia said. They would wish to enforce the settlement "based on the express provisions in it".

MR Richard Nesbitt for CAB said the "unhappy fact" was that Mr Kelly had not complied with the agreement.

He was not sure the court should be troubled by the matter further as it went outside the issues to be dealt with by the court.

The effect of the breakdown was that the liquidator's appeal in a bankruptcy matter involving Mr Kelly should proceed before the Supreme Court.

CAB would be the beneficiaries of the bankruptcy should the liquidators appeal succeed.

Mr David Barnville, for the liquidator, said that, when the agreement was reached last May, his client had been happy to have the bankruptcy matter adjourned.

In view of what Mr Nesbitt had said, the liquidator was very anxious and another hearing date be fixed for the bankruptcy matter.

Ms. Justice Denham adjourned the matter to next Thursday.

Kellys Carpetdrome was wound up by the High Court in July 1981 on the petition of the revenue.

The liquidator brought proceedings against two directors, **Mr Eamon and Mr Matt Kelly**.
In 1983 the High Court heard the business of the company was carried on from October 1976 to February 1980 with intent to defraud creditors of the company and for other fraudulent purposes. The court found the two directors were personally liable for the debts and other liabilities of the company and should pay £1.9 million.

In January 1984, Mr Kelly was declared a bankrupt.

The Official Assignee in Bankruptcy fixed July 31, 1997 as the last day on which creditors proof of debts would be received by him in the bankruptcy. No proof of debt was filed by that date.
[*Irish Times*, October 19, 2002]

31. Antrim gives champions a real fight was the heading on the *Irish Times* on Monday July 29. Antrim the underdogs in the All-Ireland Senior Hurling quarter finals gave a wonderful display of hurling in Croke Park. For much of the match Antrim lead the reigning All-Ireland Champions. In the end Tipperary through the dept and quality of the substitutes ran out fairly comfortable winners. **Eoin Kelly from Mullaghahone** playing at right full forward, gave his usual brilliant display for Tipperary and notched up 7 points during the afternoon. **His brother Paul** playing at left full back put 5 points over the crossbar. Kieran **Kelly** playing at full back for **Antrim** played out of his skin to keep the Tipp forwards from overrunning the underdogs.

32. Former Republic of Ireland International forward **David Kelly** made his debut for **Derry City Football Club (Soccer),** at the Brandywell on August 1, 2002 to help Derry win their first point of the new championship. David who is in his late thirties, reaching the end of a long career was joined on the Derry team by **Darren Kelly**.

33. Anthony Sammon Senior Council refused to allow himself to be searched by the police before entering the High Court in Dublin to defend to defend **Martin Kelly age 43, of Westpark, Artane, Dublin** and William Clare, age 35 of Adare Park, Coolock, Dublin, who were in custody charged with being member of the **Continuity IRA (Irish Republican Army**), an illegal organisation who do not subscribe to the Good Friday agreement in Northern Ireland.

34. Dan Kelly (1930-2002) who died on August 6, 2002 was described in an obituary in the *Irish Times* as **"the man who turned his musical children into recording sensations".** "The Kelly Family, a ragamuffin band that crossed The Osmonds with the Von Trapp Family Singers and sold 15 million records worldwide.

He was born Daniel Jerome Kelly in Erie, Michigan in 1930. He was the son of two Irish emigrants. After studying mathematics and philosophy he became a school teacher, but left his job at the end of the 1950's.

While travelling the USA he met Barbara-Ann, a ballet teacher, also of Irish parentage. The couple married and their first child Danny was born mentally disabled, in 1961. Three other children followed in the next four years, and in 1966 the rapidly growing family moved to Spain. Here they settled in Toledo, where Dan Kelly wary of the Spanish educational system, taught the children himself, everything from reading to music. When not teaching his children he earned a living as an antiques dealer. Three more children were born by 1972 and the family moved to Pamplona and opened an Irish pub.

The Kelly Family band was founded in 1974 with eight Kelly children singing and playing the guitar, accordion and fiddle, lead by "Papa Dan".

The group performed at local festivals and in 1975 for the first time on Spanish television, followed by a tour across Spain. After the tour was over Dan Kelly bought a double-decker bus and took his family on a tour of the big European cities, earning their keep as musicians.

The first breakthrough for the family came in Rome. While Dan and the family were on a sightseeing tour of the city, thieves broke into their bus and stole everything the family owned except their musical instruments. The destitute family started to perform on the streets. With replenished finances the family continued on the tour, tasking in Austria, the Netherlands and Ireland, with a little remembered turn on *The Late Late Show.*

In 1979, Dan Kelly managed to get the children on German television and shortly after the appearance he signed The Kelly Family's first recording contract.

The family had its first number one hit in the Netherlands and Belgium in 1980 with *Who'll Come With Me.* But Dan Kelly's long dreamed of success was overshadowed when his wife Barbara was diagnosed with cancer in 1981, the same year as their 12th and final child Angelo, was born. Barbara died a year later aged 42.

According to Dan her last words to the family were "Keep on singing". He made sure the family kept the

promise, touring Europe and the US.

Dan Kelly suffered the first of many strokes in 1990 which left him crippled on the left side and his declining health in the following years contrasted with the rising fortunes of the children.

By the mid-1990s, the Kelly Family were filling stadiums across Europe, at one point performing in front of 250,000 screaming fans in Vienna. Their 1994 album *Over the Hump* was a runaway success, selling over 4.5 million copies in Europe and even went into platinum in Ireland.

Though not confined to the wings Dan kept his children on a tight rein. He founded his own record label Kel-Life, in the early years ensuring the family kept a larger slice of the record revenue pie than is usual with musical artists.

By the 1990s the Kelly Family had become a huge enterprise with over 50 employees. Despite Dan Kelly's determination, his children have yet to make it into the big-time in the English speaking world. A spokesman from EMI their record distributor, admitted the Kelly Family was a very specific taste. "The type of people who buy Kelly Family records don't read critics", he said. Nevertheless the band has sold 15 million records, earning them 48 platinum discs, and two million videos.

The Kelly Family's swelling finances soon attracted the attention of the German tax official and in 1996 after they were accused of raising €150,000 at concerts for AIDS research and keeping it for themselves.

The money was controlled by the Dan Kelly Foundation, which the investigators discovered wasn't a registered charitable foundation. The German AIDS Trust (DAH) attacked Dan Kelly in Public for "lack of transparency" in what happened to the money. "We find it irresponsible that this money has not been used for its intended purpose," the DAH said at the time.

The Kellys said in a statement that they had been "too overworked" to forward the money, but they rapidly did so after the scandal broke.

Their image suffered further after German tax authorities launched an investigation into alleged tax evasion.

Dan Kelly suffered a second stroke in 1999, and last December doctors discovered brain haemorrhaging which left him wheelchair bound and unable to speak.

His few public appearances in recent years showed a shaken old man with a wild white beard that made him look more like an ancient druid than a Show Business Svengali.

Dan is survived by 11 children. [*Irish Times,* Saturday August 10, 2002]

35. Jimmy and Joey Kelly of the Kelly Family folk group are to be questioned by the Gardai in Cork over an alleged assault on Niall O'Connor, a reporter with the *Star* newspaper. O'Connor said he was knocked to the ground, punched and kicked by Jimmy and Jey Kelly from the German-Irish group at Cork airport on Friday (August 9). The brothers were accompanying the body of their father, Daniel Kelly, 71, back from Germany ahead of his funeral. [*Sunday Times,* August 11, 2002] [See 1999 (17), 2002 (34)]

37. Dr. Al Kelly, **an Irish 76 year old engineer, claims** to have **solved the mystery** that has puzzled astronomers for years - the origin **of the dark matter in outer space**. According to Kelly it is not a collection of undiscovered exotic particles or black holes, as is generally believed. Rather it is made up of stars and galaxies that cannot be seen because their light has yet to Earth. Kelly's theory is likely to provoke heated debate among astronomers.

The presence of the dark matter can be detected by the gravitational effect it has on other astral bodies that are visible. It is estimated that there are roughly 10 times as much dark matter in space, and it makes up 90% of the total mass of the universe. Until now scientists have believed most of it is made of invisible particles unknown to man.

But Kelly using a simple formula, claims to show that it is not a mysterious substance but is just invisible. According to his calculations, about 70% of the galaxies are invisible because at the time they were formed they were too far away for light to arrive on earth.

"It looks like it is an explanation for a lot of the dark matter they are looking for," he said. "I'm not saying it's going to be all of it, but it looks like a sensible source for a heck of a it. It's not dark matter at all; it's just you have not seen it yet." The engineer also said black holes are just normal stars that cannot be seen yet on Earth.

"Supposing we take the average age of the galaxies to be 10 billion years - that they were all formed around that time ago. The supposing you take that the galaxies are spread uniformly throughout the universe. We won't see any that are further away than 10 billion light years because the light has not reached here yet."

A light year is the distance light travels through space in one year.

"If it was formed 12 billion light years away, 10 billion light years ago, it will be another 2 billion years

before it's light will reach Earth," said Kelly.

Astronomers have been arguing over dark matter for years. Kelly's simple postulation is likely to rile those with more complex explanations. "We engineers just look at one and one makes two. Astronomers are looking for too complicated a reason," said Kelly.

Kelly, 76, who was once head of generation at the Electricity Supply Board, is no stranger to controversy. Several years ago, he challenged Einstein's theory of relativity, offering evidence of where the great scientist had gone wrong. In 1998 he also debunked Michael Faraday, the famous British scientist who discovered electricity.

Astronomers say Kelly's theory is too simplistic and falls down in some areas. Professor Tom Ray, of the School of Cosmic Physics at the Dublin Institute of Advanced Studies, said the conventional belief was that dark matter was mainly made up of two types of bodies: cold dark matter, such as dead stars or planets, or hot dark matter, such as small particles called neutrinos.
[*Sunday Times*, August 11, 2002]

38. Mrs Frances Judy Boland (nee Kelly) (1908-2002), died on Sunday August 25, 2002 in Newtownpark Nursing Home, in Dublin. She was **wife of the late Frederick Henry Boland** who was Chancellor of Dublin University and was President of the United Nations. She was mother of Jane, Fergal, Nessa, Mella and Eavan (the poet) and by her sons-in-law John, David, Laurence and Kevin and by her daughter-in-law Yvonne and by her grandchildren and great grand children. After Mass in the Church of the Guardian Angels, Newtownpark Avenue she was buried in Deans Grange Cemetery, Dublin.
Frances Kelly studied at the Metropolitan School of Art in Dublin and in Paris under Léopold Survage. In 1929, she exhibited for the first time at the Royal Hibernian Academy, and in 1931 she contributed a still life and the *Cossack,* as well as two portraits to the RHA. *She* continued to exhibit there until the late thirties. During the 1940's she *exhibited with the Dublin Painters and at the Oireachtas Art Exhibition and the Irish Exhibition of Living Art and she held four one man shows in the Dawson Gallery, Dublin. She has rarely exhibited since 1950. Portraits include her daughter, Eavan Boland* (the poet), and Máire MacEntee, H. P. Boland and writer Frank O'Connor. "Her paintings are unmistakable for their pale harmonious pastel tones, for the broad flat treatment in areas of light and shade, and for their restrained and introspective character" (Hilary Pyle). [Irish Women Artists, The National Gallery of Ireland 1987; See also Buyers Guide to Irish Art, 2001, same for 2003, also Royal Hibernian Academy of Arts, Exhibitors 1826-1979]

39. Anti-Globalisation activists attending a two week festival on the shores of Lough Derg are expected to join a series of actions in the Shannon area. Garda in Killaloe will be monitoring the Lough Derg event but are not anticipating violent protests.

Brother Anthony Keane of Glenstal Abbey, said "We are seeking the truth in a world gone mad and driven by a death wish."

An advance party from Limerick Clare and Galway, including some new hippies from west Cork, helped construct the low-impact camp in the **Beal Kelly wood** on the banks of Lough Derg. The site with poor drainage and less than one hundred meters from the shore was already beginning to resemble a mud bath. The eco-camp will even have its own currency, the eco, for the purchase of vegetarian and vegan food, and hemp made clothing. Cars are banned from the festival.

Dale Harding, the English born farmer who has donated the site, has declared the area an alcohol and drug free zone and expects the fortnight to pass without incident. The festival will run to August 24, 2002.

40. In a letter from **Marcella O'Leary (nee Kelly**) from **Clonmacrew, Limerick**.
"I promised Joe that I would collect some Kelly imformation and enclosed is part of my research and there is more to come. It would appear that our Kellys came from Hy-Many to Dysart O'Dea. There were three Kelly brothers banished from Galway as they saved an O'Dea priest who was being persecuted. The priest sent the Kelly brothers to Dysart for protection from his family. One Kelly brother went to West Clare (Clonina, Cree). One Kelly brother went to Mayo. The remaining Kelly brother remained in Dysart". [See below]

Kellys of Dysert O'Dea

The oldest record we have of the Kelly family in Dysert is on a headstone in the old ruined church in Dysart. The inscription reads "God rest the soul of Darby Kelly, died 11 July 1787. Erected by his son Patrick". Beside this is another old slab with the inscription "Thos. Kelly, Kilmaley, died 1914, age 84. His wife Bridget, Erected by his sons John and Thomas".
[I presume this are Tony Morgan's grandfather] His great grandfather was evicted from Dromina in 1820.

The graveyard in Dysart also contains a vault with just two names on it. They are Bridget Kelly, died 12 June 1872, age 15 years, and Patrick Kelly, died 1857, age 3 years.
These were the children of Jeremiah Kelly of Ballygriffy (who later bought Porte) and it is known that some coffins were brought to the Kelly vault in Ruan which had been built by Jeremiah had built in 1882. I assume that those coffins were those of the two children and maybe Jeremiah himself who died in 1882 but had left £500 in his will for the building of the vault. He is buried in Ruan vault now but it is possible he was buried in Dysart first.

Another headstone in Dysart has the inscription "Sacred to the memory of Susan McMahon alias Kelly who departed this life January 12, 1864, age 35 years. She is the great grandmother of John Joe McMahon of
Susan was a daughter of Patrick Kelly and his wife Miss Brew and granddaughter of Darby, who died in 1787. That would mean she was born 42 years after her grandfather died --------- is there a missing generation here ?

Susan's sister, Elizabeth married John Lynch of Latoon and another sister Kate married Cahir of Buncraggy (ancestor of Brenán O'Cataoir, a writer in the Irish Times ?).
Their sister married Bedelia married Frank Burke of Whitegate. They had a son Paddy Burke T.D.
Bedelia's daughter, also called Bedelia married Frost of Rosroe and was grandmother of Mrs. Grace of Carrigoran.

Patrick Kelly and Miss Brew had nine sons.
Charlie, Patrick, Arthur, Frank, Michael, Monty (did not marry as far as we know), James (married Rebecca Arthur and from them descended the Bealnalicka branch of the family and the Hanrahans and Morty (pub in Ruan) and the Considines of Barefield, the O'Driscolls of Ennis and also the Kellys in San Francisco).
Thomas married Bridget Coffey and from them descended the Spancilhill, Domina, and Clonina branches.
Jerry (old Jer) married Bridget Scanlon and lived firs in Ballygriffy and after 1850 bought Porte. From him are descended the Fosters (Belfast), the Comyns (Ballyvaughan) as well as the Porte Kellys. Jerry and Bridget had 7 children according to the parish register in Ruan. They were :

1. Michael, born in 1852, who married Miss O'Brien and lived at Ardcarney and had no family.
2. Patrick, b. 1854, d. 1857 (see above).
3. Bridget, b. 1855, and died age 15, either her age on the vault or her d.o.b. Must have been wrong as she would have been 17 in 1872.
4. Francis, b. 1860, lived at Trinaderry, Barefield, and married Miss McDonagh and had two sons (1) Frank who married his cousin Statia Foster and lived in Lisdoonvarna and had no family and (2) Charles who married Mabel Duignan and lived in Belfast----- they had three sons Joseph, Dermot and Foster. Two of these are in San Francisco and one in Belfast.

5. Susan, b. 1858
6. Susan, B. 1862.

The parish records do not mention Elizabeth who married Dr. Frank Foster of Lisdoonvarna (and was mother of Statia mentioned above nor do they mention Margaret who married A. Comyn of Ballyvaughan.

7. Jeremiah, b. 1864, who married Gertrude Matthew of Rinroe. (This Gertrude was a niece of Dr. Frank Foster. Her mother, Delia Foster was married to Captain Foster, who died in the Gold Coast (now Ghana). He sister Kathleen (who is buried in Glasnevin) started Curley Wee in the *Irish Independent.* Her only brother Toby died young.
When Gertrude married, her mother, sister and aunt Minnie moved to Porte with her. There is a story that Jerry wanted to marry the younger sister and did not realise the mistake until after the ceremony ! In those days older sisters were considered on the shelf once the younger son was married.
Jerry drown in 1893 and left a widow with 4 children and expecting a fifth. She married within a year Paddy Mellet from Mayo (having dispatched the baby to live with her aunt Kate McCurtin in Caherminna in Galway. They had two children, Jack who joined the Garda force when it was founded and never married and Caroline who married Tim Hannon of Newmarket and went to live in Dublin and had 10 children.

Morty Kelly's Pub

The pub came into the Kelly family when Morty Kelly married Statia Glendon (aunt of Mrs. Clarke of Rockview). Morty was the son of Jerry Kelly and Margaret O'Brien. (Jerry inherited Bealnalicka from his uncle, old Jer of Balltgrifey and Port). Morty and Statia had 10 children. One of their sons Jimmy, married Kathleen Linanne and they lived at Schoole in Dysart. The present owner is Jimmy and Kathleen's son Morty and his wife Sadie who inherited on the death of Jimmy's sister Becky. Another brother of Jimmy, called Jerry married Nonie Cullinan. They lived at Rineen for a time and later moved to Tarmon near Gort, where they had a timber business. One of Jerry's sons, Morty, became a Columban priest and died in Korea in 1990.

Kellys in Australia

In 1852 a Jeremiah Kelly from Dysart immigrated to Australia with his wife Mary Baker (Crucheen). They had four children, at least two of whom were born and baptised in Dysart. Many of their descendants have visited Ireland in recent years. Jeremiah and Mary would have been contemporaries of Jeremiah (old Jer) and Bridget Scanlon, so it is probable, these Jers were first cousins.
Old Jer's father was Patrick (who put up the headstone in 1787). As far as we know Patrick had a brother Richard (Kilmaley connection ?). Australian Jeremiah could have been the son of Richard or of another brother of Patrick's.
It now seems that another brother of Jeremiah, called John had gone to Australia before him in 1850. A descendant of his called Kieran Gillan called in July 2000. John and his wife Ellen Fitzpatrick had 3 children before they left Ireland. The baby Mary was only 2 years in 1850 and was left with Jeremiah and Bridget Scanlon and their family. She joined them in Australia when she was 21 years old by which time she had a sister Ellen (from whom Kieran Gillan is descended) and her mother was dead.

Will of Jeremiah Kelly (Porte) April 29, 1882.

The last will and testament of Jeremiah Kelly, Porte House, in the county of Clare.
"I Jeremiah Kelly herby make and publish this my last will and testament at the same time revoking all former wills or codicils at any time here before made by me. I herby appoint my wife Bridget Kelly and my brother Thomas Kelly Trustees and executers of my last will.

I herby give and devise all my estate of Nuan, Porte, Dromina, Paefield, Caherbullog and Newtown to my son Jeremiah Kelly.

I bequeath to my wife Bridget Kelly an annuity of one hundred pounds for her life. To my son Michael, an annuity of sixty pounds a year for his life with power to my said son to appoint some deed or will amongst his lawful children living at his decease and in such shares and proportions as he shall think fit, and if one such child should survive him, then such child and in default any such children being at his decease him surviving, it is my will and I do hereby declare it, that in such a case, then the said annuity shall cease and determine.

I bequeath to my son Francis for life an annuity of sixty pounds a year for his life with power to appoint same Deed or will amongst his lawful children being at his decease and if only one such child, then to such child and if in default of any such child or children him surviving them I declare that in such event this annuity shall absolutely cease or determine, and I hereby declare said three annuities hereinbefore granted to be charges upon and payable out of my said Estates of Nuan, Porte, Dromina, Peafield, Caherbullog and Newtown.

I give and bequeath my farms at Ballyallaban and Leminagh to my said son Francis and my farms at Ballycashin, Liskett, Cloonagh, Deelcu, Fannygalvin, Roxborough, Rathvergin pulloy, Bancun and any other farms I die possessed of, to my said son Jeremiah.

I give and bequeath my farm at Carhue together with the sum of five hundred pounds to my nephew, Jeremiah Kelly (son of my brother James Kelly).

I give and bequeath the sum of six thousand pounds to be paid in equal shares to my daughters Susan and

Elizabeth on their marriage with the consent of the Trustees of this my will for the time being or on their entering into any religious community. But until they or either of them shall so marry or enter into any religious community, I direct that my said Trustees in the meantime should invest their shares or share of such one of my said daughters as shall not have so married or entered into a religious community, in Government Stock and pay the dividends and pay the dividends as they accrue therin to my said daughters or such of them as shall have not then entered a religious community.

As in the case my said daughters or either of them should marry without consent as aforesaid or should die without having married without the consent of afore said or entered into any religious community, then I direct that upon any such event as aforesaid, the portion or portions of her so marrying without consent of my Trustees should there upon fall in and become part of the Residuary Estate.

I hereby direct all my farming stock to be sold by public auction as soon as may be convenient after my decease, and out of the proceeds of said sale, I direct my Trustees to pay to my son Jeremiah £4,000 and my son Francis £1,000.

I bequeath to my Trustees the sum of £2,000 and I direct to invest same in Government Stock or Landed Security and pay dividends, or interest to accrue due therin to my son Michael on every year with power to my said son Michael to appoint said sum of £2,000 among his lawful children or if only one to such child and should my son Michael have no lawful child or children, him surviving my will is that sum of £2,000 shall form portion of my residuary estate.

I bequeath to the Parish Priest for the time of being, the sum of five hundred pounds to a chapel at Ruan.

I bequeath to my Trustees the sum of five hundred pounds in Trust to build a family vault for me, if possible in the Chapel yard at Ruan or in the event of that not being allowed, in the ordinary burying ground in Ruan.

I bequeath to my illegitimate son Edmond Kelly, now in Australia, the sum of five hundred pounds.

I herby appoint my said son Jeremiah, Residency and legate of this my last will and I declare that if the Trustees herby appointed or any of them shall die in my lifetime or if they or any of them or any future Trustee of this my will, shall die or go to reside abroad or shall desire to retire from or refuse or become incapable to act in the Trust of this my will before the same shall be fully performed, then and in every such case, it shall be lawful for my said wife, during her life and after her decease for continuing Trustees or Trustee for the time being of this my said will or of these shall be no continuing Trustee then for the executors or administrators of the last acting Trustee to appoint any other person or persons to be a Trustee in place of the Trustee so dying, going to reside abroad or desiring to retire or refusing or becoming incapable to act as aforesaid, with the liberty on any such appointment to increase or diminish the number of Trustees but so that the number of Trustees shall not be reduced below two and in every such new Trustee as well as after the trusts shall become invested in him, shall have all the power and authority of the Trustee for whom he shall be substituted.

Witness my hand
This the
29 day of April, 1882.
Jeremiah Kelly

Dated the 4 day of December 1882
Copy of probate of the last will and testament of Jeremiah Kelly, Esq., J.P.
Thomas Lynch, Solicitors
67 Dame St., Dublin and Bindon Street, Ennis.

41. "First Bluebell girl, hit by family follies" was the heading in the *Sunday Times*, on September 15, 2002.
An unseemly dispute over money, has come to haunt the twilight years, of **Margaret Kelly, the Irish-born "Miss Bluebell",** now living in Paris, who made leggy girls in feathery outfits and fishnet tights, one of Britain's most glamorous exports.

Few women can claim to have provided so much titillating after-dinner entertainment, to so many, as the

founder of the “Bluebell Girls”, who have become a glittering landmark of nightlife, from Paris to Las Vegas. The name was coined by a Dublin doctor who treated Kelly as a sickly child and said “If I were her mother, I’d call her Bluebell”.

A frail but spirited 93, she offers tea and biscuits to visitors, with grace, befitting a former queen of the cabaret, who is reverentially as “Miss”, by helpers and friends. The Bluebell legend is overshadowed these days, by unpleasant family business, and a rift with one of her sons.

“It is such a shame” said Dick Powell, a show business friend. “Such a sad postscript to her amazing story.”

The dispute has involved court appearances, in which Francis, her son, has accused Patrick, his elder brother and Florence their sister, of an “enormous conspiracy” to take control of their mother estate.

They say it is Francis not them who is trying to rob their mother, and the crisis deepened when they accuse his Polish wife of attacking Alice Mariaud, a woman hired to look after Bluebell.

“They hit me and pushed me to the ground,” said Mariaud. “They wanted to get Miss to sign a piece of paper. It was awful. We had to call the police.”

Bluebell renowned for a stubborn streak, is refusing all further contact with Francis, a 61 year old civil servant, who denies any assault, and pictures of him have been removed from her cosy sitting room. “He does not get on with anyone in the family”, she said clearly upset by the topic. “He’s been good at getting money out of me.”

Putting a brave face on her burdens, including having to move about in a wheelchair and a doctor’s injunction against cigarettes, she wraps herself in happier memories, pointing with pride to photographs of her other family - the performers with whom she shared the limelight in her heyday. The pictures chronicle an extraordinary career that took her from an impoverished background in Ireland to glittering stages in Paris and Berlin.

There are shots of her with **Gene Kelly** and Ginger Rogers and she is particularly proud of one with the Pope. She got an O.B.E. from the Queen of England and the Legion of Honour, France’s highest civilian order from President Jacques Chirac.

She was born in the Rotunda Hospital in Dublin in June 1910, and was given away at birth by her parents whom she never knew. She was raised by Mary Murphy, a spinster seamstress. In 1916, to escape the violence surrounding the Easter Rising, Murphy invested the last of her savings in two ferry tickets to Liverpool where they settled.

Sent to dance school to strengthen spindly legs, she discovered her talent and at the age of 14 began touring Europe, with a troupe of dancers, before creating her own show business empire with the Bluebell Girls. She began recruiting in Britain in the 1930s. It was disrupted when she was interned during the German occupation of France but blossomed again in the post war era until her retirement at 79.

Up to the age of 80 she would appear each week for dinner at the Lido de Paris, indulging her taste for champagne. Only in recent years has declining health curtailed such nocturnal outings, and the legendary energy with which she performed the taxing can dance as a party number at the age of 68. “What I miss most is putting on shows” she said. “The most important thing was to pick girls with long legs,” she added referring to the trend she started of hiring tall women who, with startling feather headdresses, would tower over everyone else on the stage.

To this day, many of the women performing at Paris clubs such as the famous Moulin Rouge are British, or Australian dancers, even though their routine is as quintessentially French as the Eiffel Tower.

The latest family drama began in 1996 over the illness of Jean-Paul, Bluebell’s youngest child. Patrick and Florence both estate agents who live in Las Vegas, rushed to Paris to be at their brother’s bedside when he went into a coma. He died soon afterwards and Francis blamed his siblings, saying they had urged hospital staff to disconnect a life support system.

They deny this and accuse Francis of exploiting his mother’s grief by asking her for money to pay Jean-Paul’s hospital bill, which they claim he never settled. “From that day on she did not want to see him”, said Patrick on the telephone from Las Vegas.

Francis, a lawyer, began a long running legal battle to argue his siblings were trying to force his mother to live in Las Vegas with them so that they could take control of his assets. The battle intensified when Bluebell testified that Francis had tried to separate her from her friends and had pocketed money she had put aside for Alexandra, his hand-capped daughter.

Francis, in turn, accused Patrick of trying to sell off his mother’s investment portfolio. “She cannot recognize her good son from her bad son,” he said last week.

However Francis’s claims have been undermined by two court judgments against him. He is now presenting the case at a court of appeals. “He keeps going at it ,” said Patrick. “But all his claims are groundless. It’s a family tragedy. We’re all sad about it.”

42. Jerry Kelly, age 35,year old Professional Golfer of the USA was one of the 65 people who were invited to compete in the **American Express World Championship** in golf at Mount Juliet in Ireland**.** The field included 49 of the top 50 players in the official world ranking**. Kelly who is 30th in the world ranking** has had two tour wins this year. His first success was in the Hawaii Open and in July he won the Western Open. His tournament earnings this year is $2,454,851. He has not figured in his last three starts.

On his first visit to the land of his forbears Kelly did not disappoint. He finished joint fourth in one of the greatest gatherings of the best golfers in the world.

The final results were:

1st Tiger Woods	(USA)	65, 65, 67, 66. (25 under par). Prize $1 million dollars = £641,642 Sterling.	
2nd Retief Goose	(South Africa)	67, 67, 68, 62. (24 under par).	£346,487 Sterling
3rd Vijay Sing	(Fiji)	67, 69, 66, 65. (21 under par).	£235,803 Sterling
4th **Jerry Kelly**	(USA)	67, 65, 70, 66. (20 under par).	£150,786 Sterling.
4th David Toms	(USA)	66, 67, 69, 66. (20 under par).	£150,786 Sterling.

43. US envoy heads to North Korea.

A senior US State Department official arrived in Tokyo yesterday en route to North Korea to open high level talks with a country US President Bush has said is part of an "axis of evil". **Mr James Kelly assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs** will meet Japanese officials before heading for Seoul and on to Pyongyang tomorrow, US officials said.

Mr Kelly's visit to North Korea marks a diplomatic breakthrough in ties with Washington, which chilled after Mr Bush took office.

The last US delegation to visit Pyongyang was led by the then secretary of state Ms. Madeleine Albright in October 2000, near the end of Bill Clinton's presidency. Mr Bush ordered a review of North Korea policy after he took office.

Mr Kelly's trip follows a September 17th summit between Japanese Prime Minister Junichiro Mr Koizumi and North Korean leader Mr Kim Jong-il, when Mr Kim offered a stunning apology for the abduction of Japanese citizens and the two sides agreed to resume talks on establishing diplomatic relations. North Korea has over the past six weeks agreed to reconnect rail and road links through its border with South Korea. [*Irish Times*, October 2, 2002]

44. Thomas P. (Tom) Kelly, partner in McQuillan Kelly and Company, Chartered Accountants 18-20 Merville Road, Stillorgan, Dublin, who lived in Marie, children, Paddy, Frank, Tommy **Terenure, Dublin and formerly of Augrishmore, died on September 29, 2002 (peacefully) at the Blackrock Clinic. He was survived by his wife, Amanda and Lucina, brother,** sisters, in-laws and grandchildren. Mass was in the Church of St Pius X, Tempeleogue, and burial was at Mount Venus Cemetery, Rockbrook, Rathfarnam. [Irish *Times*]

45. Sarah Kelly (née Fleming), Alleen, Donohill, Co. Tipperary, died on October 1, 2002, in the Sacra Coeur Nursing Home, Tipperary. She was wife of the late Denis Kelly, and was survived by her son Dan, daughter Mary (Landers), sisters Margaret, Josie and Annie, son-in-law Michael, sister-in-law. Brother-in-law, nephews and nieces. Removal from White's Funeral Home, Cappawhite, to Donohill Church and burial in St. Michaels Cemetery, Tipperary. [*Irish Times*]

46. Irish barrister **Matt Kelly Queen's Counsel (Q.C)** has been appointed **chairman of the Bar Council of England and Wales** and will take up that position next year. Kelly who was educated at St. Patrick's Academy, Dungannon, Co. Tyrone and Trinity College, Dublin was called to the English Bar in 1979. Four years later he was called to the Bar in Dublin and Belfast, and took silk in 1999.

He is also an attorney at the New York State Bar and the US Federal Bar. His work covers claimant and defendant work, and he is the current vice-chairman of the English Bar Council. [*Sunday Business Post*, October, 20, 2002]

47. Barry O'Kelly, crime correspondent of the Sunday Business Post, has been appointed Assistant Editor - News/News Analysis with the Sunday Business Post [S. B. P. Oct. 20, 2002]

48. Dr Edward Patrick (Paddy) Kelly, died peacefully at home in **Rushbrooke, Cobh**, Co. Cork, on November 1, 2002 in the loving care of his family and friends. He was husband of Angela and father of Alva, Brian, Rhona, and Paul. He was also survived by his grandchildren and brother and sister. After Mass in St. Colman's Cathedral he was buried in St. Colman's Cemetery. He graduated in 1949 and was D.M.O. in Cobh.

49. David Kelly, professional soccer player and former Irish International player, who had played for clubs in England and Scotland, and recently played for Derry City made his final appearance for the club in a victory in the F.A.I. Cup Final, before returning to Tranmere Rovers near Liverpool, in the Wirral, as assistant coach, where he had spent some years as a player.

50. The Irish College in Paris reopened on October 18, 2002 after a year and a half of renovations during which the 18th century building changed into the Centre Culturel Irlandais. It was opened after its €10. 5 million facelift. In the several longwinded speeches with a smattering of Irish, praise was lavished on the various people associated with the restoration of the college. No mention was made of **Rev. Laurence O'Kelly,** who had transferred the college to its present location and then restored it. The college survived the anticlericalism of the revolution and remained a bastion of Irish education during the Penal Times. After the opening of Maynooth College in 1795, its role in the training of Irish Catholic priests declined. It was used by the Polish church when it was under siege by the Communist authorities and the present pope John Paul II spent some time here as a student. [See 1777 (2)].

51. Among the Kellys who died in 2002 were :

Austin Patrick Kelly, Forest Edge, Stameen, Drogheda, Co. Louth, died (peacefully) on December 3, 2002 at his residence. He is survived by his wife Críonna. He was father of Shakira, Oisin and Niall. He was brother of the late Noel Kelly. He is also survived by his mother Angela, brothers Bertie and Tom and sisters Olive and Angela and parents-in-law Gerry and Una Delaney and his golfing and nursing friends. Funeral Mass at St. Mary's Church and to be buried in Calvary **Cemetery.**

Mrs. Catherine Kelly (née Lowe), Carrickmines, Dublin, died on September 14, 2002 in St. Vincent's Hospital. She **was wife of Michael and mother of Fiona, Clare Rebecca and Alexander.** Also survived by her mother Marie and twin sister Margaret, sisters Marion, Joan, Teresa and Mary, brothers Francis and John. Mass at the Church of Perpetual Succour, Foxrock. Burial at Shanganagh Cemetery.

Mrs. Ida M. (Bunty) Kelly, 32 Elmwood Park, Newry, Co. Down, died on November 25, 2002. She was **wife of Robert, mother of John and Janet, mother-in-law of Angela and Tom, grandmother of Kelly and Ben**. Service in Downside **Presbyterian Church** followed by internment in Banbridge New Cemetery.

Mrs Irene Kelly (née Macauley), died on November 26, 2002 at home at 26 Merrion Avenue, **Newcastle Co. Down**. She was the **widow of** the late **James P. Kelly and was mother of Paul, Jaqui and Caroline**. She was also survived by her son-in-law Paul, brother John and sister-in-law Myrtle, sister Joan and brother in law Mervyn. Funeral after Mass to St. Mary's Cemetery. Donations is desired to Cancer research.

Kevin Kelly, Bray, Co. Wicklow, died on December 23, 2002, at St. James Hospital, Dublin**,** after a long illness. **Brother to Monica, Anne, Trudi, Eileen and James.** Mass at Foxrock Church and burial in **Deansgrange Cemetery.**

Mrs. Muriel Kelly (née Byrne), Stillorgan, Dublin, died on September 3, 2002. She was **wife of the late Herbert F. Kelly and mother of Dermot and Bryan and sister of Ray.** Funeral Mass at the Church of St. Laurence O'Toole, Killmacud. Burial in Deans Grange Cemetery.

Mrs. Nonie Kelly (née Kenny), Gurteen, Ballinasloe, Co. Galway, at U.C.H.G. She was **wife of the late Jimmy** (recently deceased), and **mother of the late Kerril;** sadly missed by her daughters, **Mary Una** Sheedy and **Sharon** O'Reilly, sons **Vincent and J.J.,** brother John, sons-in-law and daughters-in-law and grandchildren. Mass at St. Michaels Church, Gurteen and **burial at Cloonkeenkerrill Cemetery**.

Dr. E. P. (Paddy) Kelly, Rushbroke, Cobh, Co. Cork, died on November 1, 2002. He was husband of

Angela and father of Alva, Brian, Rhona and Paul. Burial in St. Colman's Cemetery after Mass in the Cathedral.

Ronan Kelly, Creagh Road, Ballinrobe, Co. Mayo and Mullingar Co. Westmeath, died suddenly on September 21, 2002. He was **son of Frank and Ann Kelly.** Missed by his partner Lisa**, sister Denise Mulrooney (Newbridge), Caroline Donegan (Middleton), brother Joseph (Sligo),** nephews and nieces. Burial after Mass in **New Cemetery, Ballinrobe..**

Susie Kelly, Foxrock and Ranelagh Dublin, died (tragically) on December 16, 2002. Sadly missed by her **partner Dave, sisters Carmel and Emer of (Woodland Montessori and Day-care Centre, Cabinteely), nephew Ben,** all the Kelly and Hill families. Mass at the Church of Perpetual Succour, Foxrock followed by burial at **Shanganagh Cemetery.**

52. Among the list of the rich of 2002 was Raymond Kelly, a 51 year old businessman. In June Kelly, the director heading a subsidiary of the quoted media group Aegis, made a profit of £1.289,305 on exercising his options. He also received a salary of £433,000 and dividends of £3,302 in 2000.

53. Rear Admiral Jamie (James D.) Kelly serves as Director of Warfare Programmes and Readiness, U.S. Atlantic Fleet.

He was born in Longview, Washington and grew up in Scotia, New York. He graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1973 and was designated a Naval Flight Officer (NFO) IN April 1974.

Following completion of A-6 training with VA-128 at NAS Whidbey Island, his initial Fleet assignment was on board the *USS Constellation* from January 1975 to December 1977. He was a flight instructor at VA-128 from January 1978 to May 1980. He then served with the United Nations Truce Supervision Organisation in Palestine as a military observer until July 1981. From August 1981 he served as NFO Training Officer on the staff of Commander Training Wing in Pensacola, Florida. He then joined VA-145 on board *USS Kitty Hawk* and was promoted Aide to the Chief of Naval Operations for Air Warfare in Washington, DC. He then attended the National War College and graduated in June 1989.

He was Executive Officer of VA-115 from November 1989 to July 91 and was in command from July 1991 to September 1992. During this period VA-115 led strikes in the Persian War from *USS Midway.*

He returned to Washington D.C. In October 1992 as Director of Strike Projection Evaluation and Anti-Air Warfare Research.

In April 1999 he assumed command of *USS Sacramento* and served there until May 2001. He then was appointed to his present position.

Decorations :- Defence Superior Service Award; Legion of Merit; Meritorious Service Medal. He has flown more than 4,000 flight hours, primarily in A-6, including 60 service missions flown during *Operation Desert Storm*.

54. Siobhan O'Ceallaigh, who is Registrar in the Department of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery in **St. James Hospital, Dublin, was awarded a Travel Grant** in the Postgraduate Awards of the Royal College of Surgeons Dublin in 2002, to assist her towards living costs during her time at the School of Biological Sciences, University of Manchester, studying the mechanism of skin graft visualisation**.**

55. Five Year legal battle by midwife end in victory was the heading of an article in the Irish Times on December 5, 2002. The "battle" began in 1997 between An Bord Altranais (the nursing board) and a domiciliary midwife **Ms Áine Ó'Ceallaigh of Temple Crescent, Blackrock, Co. Dublin,** when the High Court, on the boards application, granted an injunction restraining her from practicing.

Ms O'Ceallaigh has always claimed it was the practice of midwifery that was really on trial, in the enquiry into her conduct. The enquiry, she alleges was instigated by the former master of the National Maternity Hospital, Dr Peter Boylan, "as a means of damaging domiciliary midwives". The case has involved numerous High Court applications and three Supreme Court hearings, involved a settlement yesterday of judicial review proceedings taken by Ms O'Ceallaigh against the board over the failure to give reasons for recommendations by the boards Fitness to Practice (FTP) Committee, despite its findings that she was not guilty of misconduct - that she be censured and her practice supervised for two years.

After Ms O'Ceallaigh initiated the action, she claims reasons were given which she claims were not sustainable. She disputed these at hearing before the board. It is understood that the board has decided not to proceed with the recommendations of restrictions.

In the light of these developments, Ms O'Ceallaigh's judicial review proceedings were settled and Mr Justice O'Caoimh struck them out yesterday with an order for costs against the board. The proceedings

have cost the board an estimated €2 million and Ms O'Ceallaigh has emerged victorious with no restrictions on her practice.

56. A photo of John Kelly of Athenry, Co. Galway appeared on the Galway Advertiser. He is **one hundred years of age** and appeared very well when he attended the official opening of the Turloughmore Health Centre.

57. A pretty coloured photograph of **Kevin Kelly, senior artist at Abbey Stained Glass Studios in Kilmainham, Dublin, working on "The Nativity", a new stained glass window** for St. Ninian's Church, Gourck, Scotland appeared on the front page of the Irish Times on Christmas-eve, 2002.

58. Frank Kelly (1938-), Actor, lawyer and writer has enjoyed a rerun of the old Fr. Ted T.V. Series and is involved in a Pantomime in Dublin. He was born in Dublin in 1938 and was the sixth child of Charles E. Kelly, Civil Servant, cartoonist, watercolourist, editor of the satirical magazine the Dublin Opinion and former director of broadcasting and saving. His mother was Kathleen Hayden. Frank was educated in Blackrock College (1946-57), Dublin and at U.C.D (1957-1960), BCL. Qualified for King's Inns in 1961 and in 1964 he married Mrs. Barbara Meldon, widow of playwright Maurice Meldon and daughter of P. L. McCann. They have six children, Aideen, 1956; Fiona, 1958; Jane, 1965; Ruth, 1967; Emmet, 1969; and Stephen, 1971.

Frank was called to the Bar in 1966 and became a professional actor and entered journalism briefly before resuming acting. Played Seanín Keogh in 'Hearts a Wonder', 1961, went to Theatre des Nations, Paris 1961. Other plays include 'The Voice of Shem', 'Fair Game', 'Slings and Arrows', 'Black Rosie' etc. He also played several roles on R.T.E. Radio and T.V. In more recent years played Father Jack in the very popular T.V. Series 'Father Ted'.

59. Colm Kelly (1927-2002), physiotherapist, theatre festival director, died on Sunday October 5, 2002. He was born in Dysart, Co. Roscommon in 1927 and was the youngest child of Denis J. Kelly and his English born wife Frances de Paor. His father was a prominent and often controversial political figure who counted among his friends John Dillon and Charles Stewart Parnell. His godfather was the distinguished poet Paraic Column. He attended the local National School and later the Christian Brothers School in Roscommon. He attended U.C.D., where he studied Agricultural Science but both of his parents died and he left university and joined the merchant navy as a radio officer. He returned to Ireland in the early 1950s and qualified as a physiotherapist and chiropodist and set up practice in Athlone. In 1955 he married a local medical practitioner called Patsy Elliott. They had three children, two of whom died in infancy, the other Anthony is a distinguished mathematician living in England.

For almost 50 years Colm was involved in the theatre as actor, producer, theatre manager and trustee. In 1957 he appeared in the All-Ireland theatre festival in Paul Vincent Carroll's *Shadow and Substance.* For 10 years he was festival director of the Athlone festival which is the premier amateur theatre festival in Ireland. He was instrumental in transforming the Dean Crowe Memorial Hall into a modern theatre.

Colm was also a keen golfer and was a past president of Athlone Golf Club. He was also interested in history and played a prominent part in the Old Athlone Society.

He is survived by his wife Patsy and his son Anthony and his daughter-in-law Ann and his grand-children Jane and Colum.

60. Irish Arts Review Price Guide for 2002 included :

Frances J. Kelly, born 1908
As She Moved Through the Fair (design for a mural decoration) €3,500
Still life with flours and statue £10,517

John Kelly, fl. 1944-1979
Figures with Letter €2,032
Half Lenght Portrait of Harry Aaron Kernoff RHA €3,800

Paul Kelly, born 1968
Summer Pasture with Sheep €1,000
Vegetable Gardens, Ardgillan €2,000

Sir Gerard Festus Kelly, 1879-1972

Portrait of Sao Nyunt	£24,150
Neac Samuy II	£2,115
A Messenger, A Tragic Gesture	£2,115

Aloysius O'Kelly, 1853-?1929

Fishermen beside a Stream	£25,000
Stormy Afternoon, Maine	€4,500
The Orange Sellers	£5,875
Cattle Grazing, Brittany	£5,377
La Ville de Concarneu	€17,500

61. Phil Kelly, Dublin born artist held an exhibition of art in the Frederick Gallery, Dublin in March 2002. Phil has been **living in Mexico since 1989**

62.

Thomas Joseph Kelly (1929-2002), American aerospace engineer (b. June 14, 1929, New York, N.Y.—d. March 23, 2002, Command Module for the flight back to Earth.
Cutchogue, N.Y.), led the team of engineers that designed the Lunar Excursion Module Eagle, in which Apollo 11 astronauts Neil Armstrong and Edwin ("Buzz") Aldrin, Jr., landed on the Moon on July 20, 1969. Kelly spent virtually his entire career as an engineer for the Grumman Aircraft Corp. In 1962 NASA contracted Grumman to develop the Lunar Module, and Kelly was given charge of the project. The result of his team's work was a spider like two-stage landing vehicle that ultimately proved successful in descending to the Moon's surface and then returning the astronauts to the Apollo In 1972 NASA bestowed its Distinguished Public Service Medal on Kelly, and he was elected to the National Academy of Engineering in 1991. He recounted his experiences on the historic project in Moon Lander: How We Developed the Apollo Lunar Module (2001). [From the Internet].

2003

1. Mathew Kelly an English actor was arrested by the police in Britain for unloading child pornography from the internet. This was part of a large operation between the police forces of GB and the USA. Credit cards were used to pay for the images. Kelly who at the time of his arrest was acting in a pantomime in the north of England, playing the part of Captain Hook, denies the allegation. He was released on police bond.

2. Ms Kathy Kelly, a Chicago based activist is heading to Baghdad as part of a human shield to try to stop what appears to be an inevitable war against Sadam Hussein and the Iraqis over alleged manufacturing of weapons of mass destruction. Sixteen members of her Voices in the Wilderness group are already in Iraq. Kelly is stopping over in Ireland to address an anti-war conference in Kildare. Kathy age 50, is something of a war veteran. A practitioner of "non violent resistance", she first went to Baghdad before the initial conflict began in 1991, spending four nights in the city before heavy bombing forced her to evacuate.

This time she says she is better prepared. The group has access to satellite phones and contingency plans if electricity fails. They have everything except an exit strategy.

A former high school teacher whose mother hails from Listowel, Co. Kerry, was inspired by figures such as Father Daniel Berrigan, the Jesuit priest whom she says stopped her from "getting a prescribed view of the world".

She ceased paying federal taxes in the 1980s to protect against the US military budget, and in 1988 spent nine months in prison for trespassing on nuclear sites.

As a member of the Catholic Worker movement, she takes a vow of poverty. She does not have a house or drive a car. She says the most expensive thing she owns is her contact lenses**.**

3. The day was Saturday, the place was **Thomond Park in Limerick**, the opponents were Gloucester, who are top of the English Rugby Union league. The prize was a place in the European Rugby Union quarter finals. Due to a bad day at the office in France some weeks before Munster were left with a very high mountain to climb. A win in Limerick would make Munster have the same number of points as Gloucester but the latter had a better goal and try average and would therefore go through on score (points and try difference). Munster would need to win by 17 clear points and also would need to score four tries or better. Even the most optimistic Munster supporter knew that the possibility of doing this against the mighty Gloucester was an impossibility. But no one told the Munster men this or no one told their trainer Matt Holland either. Fortress Thomond has been the scene of many battles in the past. The all conquering All

Blacks from New Zealand some years before had arrived here expecting an easy workout against the Munstermen and were annihilated and went away with great respect for the men in red.

That match with the All Blacks was history, the game had changed, the professional era had arrived, with its full time training. The old enemy had arrived, but on this occasion the men in red, were the home side. It was like the great fight between Dan Donnelly and the English champion all over again. From the first whistle the men in red tore into the opposition as if their life depended on it. Their controlled aggression, soon made the Gloucesters make mistakes. These were severely punished by the impeccable penalty kicking of the current Irish outhalf Ronan O'Gara. The Gloucesters were on the back heel, and some of their players stooped to the dirty tricks, which their ancestors had done in this country. A blatant off the ball stamping of O'Gara's ankle, while on the ground, had the desired effect of having him stretchered of the field of play. The Gloucesters if they thought that this would turn the game in their favour were wrong. Bringing in the former British and Irish Lion, Rob Henderson into the centre and moving Jason Holland to stand off steadied the nerves of the Munstermen. The first try of the match was scored by winger John Kelly. This tall, fast and powerful duel player who is equally happy on the wing or in the centre is a man for the big occasion. He had shown when playing for Ireland that when the occasion demanded it he was capable of making a tryout of a quarter chance. This engineering graduate could spot the narrowest clink in the defensive armour of the enemy and exploit it. The Munstermen kept piling up the scores but the clock was ticking away and the chances of success were fast fading. There were two minutes on the clock and Munster needed a converted try to reach their goal. Suddenly the ball came out to the backs and the ball reached Kelly on the wing. The Cork Cú (hare) was out of his trap and tore away like Master McGrath, the legendary Irish greyhound, **John Kelly**, the boy from Cork went over near the corner flag for his second try of the game. The vital but seemingly impossible conversion from near the sideline was being taken by the second choice place kicker. Thomond Park fell into an eerie silence. When the ball sailed across and over the goal posts the roar of the crowd could have been heard all over Munster. Old men who had followed the game all their lives said it was the best game of rugby football that the ever saw. As the men in red were carried shoulder high from the field of play the crowd were full of praise for the Munster heroes and there was special praise for John Kelly who like his namesake two hundred years before was on the day "Seven feet is his height with some inches to spare and he looked like a King in command." **Munster had achieved the impossible, against all the odds and the expectation of the majority Munster had once more showed the world that since Clontarf in 1014 when the occasion demanded it the Munstermen would not be lacking.**

4. Mary Kelly a pacifist and opponent of the American build up of the trappings of war against Iraq did $500,000 worth of damage to an American aeroplane which had landed in Shannon Airport. She was imprisoned for the action pending the trial but was released on bail with the proviso that she stays away from **Shannon.**

5. David Kelly, the veteran Irish actor was awarded a Special Tribute Award at the Irish Times/ESB Theatre Award ceremony on Monday February 17, 2003. His comments were "Well this is wonderful, just wonderful, and it is heavier than I am - like everything", he said grapping the award.

He was honoured and grateful not least since, at his age, he would have expected a gift voucher for Fanagans [undertakers]".

He reflected back 53 years ago, when he first worked with Tomás Mac Anna and with "the incomparable Hilton [Edwards] and Míchéal [Mac Liamoir]" and with Phyllis Ryan Gemini Company. He also remembered his wife Lorry (Morton) and their children Miriam and David whom he thanked for "not walking out during the dramatic parts".

There also was his "spiritual director Pat Laffan and Michael Colgan, "who all citizens of Dublin owe". Presenting the award, Des Cave spoke of Mr Kelly as the "greatest stylist this theatre has ever seen and I don't mean offstage : *bon viveur, boulevardier"*.

When they first met 33 years ago, he did not realise that he [David Kelly] had already been in the business 25 years. They had first met on the set of *Philadelphia Here I Come* at Ardmore Studios near Bray, then at the Abbey, where they had reached from "the heights of comedy by Bernard Farrell to Gorki's lower depths".

And through it such warmth, camaraderie, friendship, coffee mornings". The last time he had seen Mr Kelly act was in a film in which "he disappeared down a laneway, supposedly in Ireland, but in the Isle of Man when he was naked on a motorcycle.

6. Some Kelly who died in 2003.

John Kelly, Cloonkeen Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin and late of J. and V. Kelly, Patrick Street, Dun Laoghaire. Died at St. Joseph's Centre, Crinken. Survived by **his wife Ita** and grandchildren and great grandchildren. After Mass in the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, Churchview Rd., Johnstown, Killiney, burial in Deans Grange Cemetery.

James O'Kelly, Clontarf and formerly Boris, Co. Carlow, died on May 17, 2003, in Hampstead Private Hospital. Survived by his **wife Therese, sons Patrick, Sean and Con, daughters Gráine, Siobhan, Deirdre and Maeve,** sons-

in-laws and daughters-in-law. Mass at St. Anthony's Church Clontarf and burial at Fingal Cemetery. Donations to Alzheimer's Society**.**

Marie O'Kelly (nee McKee), Dundrum, Dublin and late of Red Barns, Armagh, May 17, 2003, at Cuan Aoibheann, Phoenix Park. Wife of Peter (Stephen) and mother of Niamh and Niall, daughter--in-law, son in law, grandchildren, brother, Pat and sisters Kathleen and Nuala. Mass at Holy Cross Ch., Dundrum and burial at Shanganagh Cemetery.

7. Dr Thomas Kelly, junior, a Belmullet G.P., and Mary Monaghan-Turner, a community activist in New York have been selected for the Erris People of the Year Awards for 2003.

The Erris Person of the Year id Dr Tom Kelly who has been practicing in Belmullet since 1951, while the Erris Exile Award went to Glosh native, Mary Monaghan-Turner.

Dr Kelly, a native of Glenamoy, worked for a time in England and Ballyshannon after qualifying as a doctor in 1945.

Mary Monaghan-Turner is a tireless worker for the poor and homeless in New York. She works in a city hospital and lives in New Jersey. [Western People, February 19, 2003]

8. Michael Kelly was the first American reporter killed in the Second Gulf War which started in March 2003. He was an embedded American (travelling with the troops) journalist and was killed on April 4, 2003 in an accident. He was *Atlantic Monthly* editor-at-large and a columnist for the *Washington Post*. Kelly was a former editor of the New Republic and National Journal who had decided to go back to reporting. He told the New York Times this week that he and other reporters enlisted as embeds because "there was a real sense after the last Gulf War that witness had been lost. The people in the military care about that history a great deal."

Kelly was a nationally known pro-Bush columnist who was fired as editor of the New Republic in 1997 over his strident criticism of Bill Clinton and Al Gore. In his war columns in the *Washington Post* he reported on the setbacks that embarrassed the Pentagon. Last week he wrote: "The planners of this war considered a range of scenarios. At the most optimistic, they hoped that the imminent threat of invasion would trigger the collapse of Sadam Hussein's regime. At the next rosiest level. They considered they thought a regime collapse would follow an invasion in a matter of days. On the next rung was the idea that the American advance would be met by little armed resistance, which would allow for a swift advance and a possible brief but hard battle..... South of Baghdad. What actually happened in the first five days was a surprise and made the American advance significantly more difficult and dangerous."

9. Under the heading Irish truly suffered during World Cup, a team of psychiatrists under the leadership of **Dr Brendan Kelly a Dublin Psychiatrist** that admissions to one Dublin clinic soared by 160% during the tournament. [Sunday Times. May 18, 2003]

10. Donal O'Kelly, a 43 year old London based Barrister who a few years ago was a client accused of burglary when he got a sudden pain in the back of his neck. He paused for a moment and then the lights went out. He awoke a few minutes later in the horizontal on the floor unable to move and unable to speak. A fit apparently healthy non smoker and non drinker he had had a stroke. In an article in the Irish Times on May 19, 2003 he describes vividly his ordeal, hospitalisation and slow recovery which was not complete. When he returned to work he found life difficult and had difficulty in concentrating and was occasionally tripping over words. He lost his confidence and eventually found the stress and responsibility too much. He left the bar and now works with the British charity Different Strokes.

11. James Plunkett Kelly (1920-2003), died in a nursing home on May 29, 2003. At the time of his death he was preparing a retrospective programme on his life with R.T.E. This is to be shown in the near future, [See 2000 (9) & (25).

12. Man hanged 53 years ago was innocent, was the heading on the Guardian on Wednesday, June 11, 2003.

A conviction for the murder of a cinema manager, that sent a young Liverpool labourer to the gallows 53 years ago, was yesterday overturned by the court of appeal**.**

George Kelly was executed at Walton jail on Merseyside in March 1950 following what was then the longest criminal trial in English history. His plea for clemency was rejected by the home secretary of the day James Chuter Ede.

Announcing their decision yesterday, three appeal judges, Lord Justice Rix, Mr Justice Douglas Brown and Mr Justice Davis, concluded the original verdict "was unsafe". The case was the oldest referred to the

criminal cases review commission, the statutory body that investigates alleged miscarriages of justice. The crown did not attempt to uphold the conviction.

During the appeal, the judges heard that a statement given by a prosecution witness, claiming a man called Donald Johnson had confessed to committing the crime, had not been disclosed at the original trial.

The crime for which Kelly was hanged shocked post-war Britain. Leonard Thomas, 44, manager of the Cameo Cinema in Waverley, Liverpool, and his assistant John Catteral, 30, were killed during a bungled burglary in March 1949.

While the audience watched a thriller, a man in a brown coat, trilby hat and mask burst into the manager's first floor office as the night's takings were being counted. Thomas was shot in the chest; Catteral, who arrived moments later, was hit in the hand, chest and back. The gunman panicked and fled, leaving the cash untouched.

Pressure on the police for arrests were mounted and as many as 65,000 people were questioned. An anonymous letter eventually led detectives to Kelly, a petty criminal named "the little Caesar of Lime Street", and Charles Connolly, then 26, who allegedly acted as a lookout.

In the first trial which lasted 13 days, the jury failed to reach a verdict. The two men were then tried separately. Connolly pleaded guilty in February 1950 to robbery and conspiracy and was sentenced to 10 years in prison. He died in 1997, protesting his innocence.

The court of appeal overturned both convictions, even though the crown opposed the application on behalf of Connolly. "However much the Cameo murders remain a mystery, we regard the circumstances of Kelly and Connolly trials as a miscarriage of justice which must be deeply regretted", Lord Justice Rix said yesterday. During the hearing Orlando Pownall QC, for the crown, said Donald Johnson had told a man called Robert Graham a serving prisoner, that he had been responsible for the shootings. Graham made a second statement to police several months later incriminating Kelly and Connolly and was later granted immediate release.

Bur Grahams September 1949 statement implicating Johnson was not discovered until 1991 when a member of the public with an interest in the case was given access to Merseyside police files.

The prosecution accepted that the document was genuine and in the absence of evidence to the contrary conceded that Graham must have spoken to Chief Inspector Herbert Balmer, one of the officers involved in the inquiry.

Mr Pownall told the judges: "It is not proposed by the crown to dwell on any conspiracy theories. If there was a conspiracy it seems unlikely anyone involved would have left that original document in a box to be found years later." Chief Inspector Balmer, he said like most of those involved in the case, had long since died.

Kelly's daughter, Kathleen Hughes, left the courtroom in tears, refusing to comment. She had previously stated : "I have waited a long, long time for this day. I hope now I can give him a decent Christian burial, which I have previously been thwarted from doing."

Robin Makin, the Kelly family lawyer, said it was a "deplorable" situation. "George Kelly's brothers made efforts on his behalf from the time of the conviction in 1950 and there was nothing that could be done. There is tremendous concern about the way in which matters were handled at that time.

Connolly's brother Eddie, said afterwards : "A lot of doubters at the time will have been proven wrong today. We've known all along that they were innocent."

13. On Sunday June 15**, Laois** to the surprise of most observers**, defeated Dublin in the Leinster Football semi-final.** Laois under the management of the wily Kerryman Mick O'Dwyer, who had been a star of many victories Kerry teams who later went on the manage successfully his home county. Later he managed with some success Kildare had recently moved to Laois where once more he showed one of the weaker counties how to succeed was instrumental in giving his adopted county the self confidence and necessary skills to defeat the mighty Dublin team who probably felt that they had only to show up at Croke Park in order to claim an easy victory. Playing a pivotal role in Laois's success was **Tom Kelly,** who plays his club football for St. Joseph's. A sub **Stephen Kelly who also plays for St. Joseph's** was introduced during the game and played well. **Another Kelly, Kieran of the Ballylinan** club was also on the bench but was not called on to the field of play on this occasion. These Kellys of Laois were the descendants of a warlike tribe, the O'Kellys of Laois whose leading families were deported from the area with six other septs and sent to Tarbert in Kerry in 1607. This deed was carried out by Patrick Crosby who inherited the lands vacated by the seven septs. The action was carried out at the behest of the authorities in Dublin Castle. So the victory over the Dubliners was a victory for the septs. Michael Lawlor a descendant of another of the septs was also on the team and played a major role in the downfall of the old enemy.

14. Dr. David Kelly (1945-2003), a senior British scientist, who had spent some years examining and checking for arms of mass destruction in Iraq and with the other experts had failed to find these weapons. Kelly became the fall guy in spin which the British Government instituted to justify them going into war against Iraq with the United States despite the fact that they failed to get the United Nations to sanction the invasion. After the invasion the invaders failed to find any arms of mass destruction so and they were accused of inaccuracies in the document that they published prior to the invasion to justify their actions. Dr. Kelly gave an interview to Andrew Gilligan of the BBC in which Gilligan accused the British Government of "sexing up" the dossier to justify the invasion. Kelly was called to give evidence before a parliamentary committee and was given a roasting by at least one of the Members of Parliament. As a result of the great pressures brought to bear on this quiet retiring scientist he broke and took his own life near his Oxfordshire home. Kelly originally from the Rhonda Valley in Wales had been a brilliant student and his name had been mentioned for possible knighthood and there was also mention of a Nobel Peace Prize. Instead he took his own life in a remote field near his home leaving a wife and daughter to mourn their great loss. The British Government instituted a Judicial Inquiry under Lord Hutton, into the circumstances of Dr. Kelly's death. This inquiry under the former senior Judge Hutton heard witnesses including Tony Blair, the Prime Minister and Jeff Hoone, the Defence Secretary. Kelly a peace loving man had embraced the peace loving religion of the Bahia a few years before his death.

15. Johnie Cash, the famous American singer died. Among those who attended the private funeral service was Sandy Kelly the Irish singer, who Cash had acted as mentor and friend. They had recorded *Woodcarver,* as a duet, in 1989.

16. A Dublin businessman, David Mooney, who is now on the Witness Protection Programme told the Special Criminal Court that two men who claimed they were in the Continuity IRA demanded €50,000 to allow him to open a lap-dancing club in Temple Bar, Dublin. He said he paid two men €15,000 when his club "Bunnies" opened in Crown Alley in May 2002. Mr. Mooney identified the two men in court as **Martin Kelly** and William Clare, the two accused men.

Kelly age 46, a former Irish soldier of West Park, Artane and Clare age 35 of Coolock have denied membership of an illegal organisation styling itself the Irish Republican Army, otherwise Óglaigh na hEireann on July 29, 2002. Opening the prosecution Mr George Bermingham SC said that the court would hear the opinion of the **head of the Special Branch, Detective Chief Superintendent Philip Kelly** that the two men were members of an illegal organisation. The case continues. [Irish Times October 31, 2003]

17. Joseph Brook-Kelly, artist, friend and contemporary of Harry Clarke is best known for illustrating books. He worked for the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company. His *Pencil Studies from my Sketch Book* was offered for sale by De Búrca Rare Books in November 2003 for €5,750. This was described by De Búrca as "An important and interesting artist's portfolio containing almost four hundred finely executed drawings and watercolours. These include illustrations of men, women, characters, pirates of Treasure Island, London types, caricatures, characters from Oliver Twist, Dickens, The Mikado, Holland and China, character sketches from Dun Laoghaire, old time Dublin women, character studies in Boston and Cape Cod, executioner, Conn the Shaughraun, Captain Hook, etc. Quite a number are signed by the artist and some are identified. [These were previously sold at Mealy's Book Sale about two years ago and Brook-Kelly's cousins Mike from Australia and Claude from Switzerland made an offer but were unsuccessful.]

18. Kevin Kelly (1942-), a chartered accountant was appointed to the **chair of the new interim Health Services Executive (HSE**) which will have responsibility for driving the Governments controversial health services reforms. That programme includes abolishing health boards, reorganising health services into regional networks as proposed by the Hanly report and renegotiating a new contract for hospital consultants.

The job of the interim HSE, which will be established on a statutory footing by 2005, will be to fill the management vacuum at the heart of the health service identified in the Brennan report, which conducted an audit of its financial accountability. Professor Niamh Brennan who drew up the Brennan report will also be a member of the board of the interim HSE.

Kevin Kelly is no stranger to government sick patients. In the late 1980s, the government charged him with rescuing PMPA, then the country's largest motor insurer, when it threatened to go under owing millions.

He successfully steered the insurer into the black and set it on the road to profitable State ownership. Afterwards he said the toughest part of the experience was dealing with publicity.

Kelly was educated at the CBS, Cork, began his career as an accountant with Coopers and Lybrand and

the with Pricewaterhouse Coopers when Pricewaterhouse took over Coopers. He worked mainly in the area of receiverships, where he developed expertise dealing directly with financially troubled businesses. During his career he worked in Italy and the Netherlands and lectured in management in London. Beginning in 1982, he served two terms as Cooper and Lybrand managing partner. At the age of 50 in 1991, he took the business community by surprise and joined Allied Irish Bank as group finance director.

He then took over the division with which most people deal, retail and commercial before becoming managing director. His time there threw him into another financial storm, the DIRT scandal, which revealed that in the late 1980s, before he joined AIB, the Banks helped clients evade DIRT tax by using bogus non resident accounts.

Kelly married Mary Keane-Stack and they have one son and two daughters. He enjoys photography, reading and golf.

[Report by Barry O'Halloran, Irish Times, November 27, 2003. Additional imformation by JMK]

19. Dr. Brendan Kelly, Senior Registrar in Psychiatry working at the Central Mental Hospital, Dublin, who is studying for a doctorate in medicine at the department of Psychiatry, NUI Galway, has **won the Royal Irish Academy / Irish Times biochemistry essay competition** with report "Schizophrenia : solving the puzzle.

[Summary of the essay in the Irish Times, November 27, 2003.]

20 Christopher Kelly, historian shown on BBC TV on programme on the Roman Occupation of Britain. C. 0 -400 BC.

21. Michael Kelly , age 47, a former County Councillor was **jailed for six months** for fraud following a lengthy investigation by the Criminal Assets Bureau (CAB). Kelly of **Ballyneety, Co. Limerick** had been convicted last March on 26 charges of social welfare fraud following an investigation of his financial affairs and his security company, Crestwin.

Judge John O'Hagan refused a request from Mr Kelly to defer the start of the sentence until after the Christmas period.

Earlier this week the former poll-topping councillor began an appeal of that conviction at Limerick Circuit Court. The appeal hearing was expected to last two weeks but Mr. Kelly changed his plea to guilty on two sample charges.

The father of three admitted failing to remit VAT of £4,160 on a cash payment of £25,000 to Crestwin Ltd in May 2001. He also pleaded guilty to misleading P35 declarations regarding casual earnings of £35,780 when the correct amount was £99,071.55.

Judge O'Hagan said that since the start of the appeal Kelly, who has 37 previous convictions, had tried to establish some kind of "conspiracy" against him involving the CAB and members of the Garda.

Kelly had been elected as a public representative and was a person the community looked up to, the court heard. "People expect public representatives to behave in a law-abiding way and that includes tax matters" Judge O'Hagan added.

Kelly was a member of Limerick City Council for three years after topping the poll in the Southhill ward in 1999 local elections. He also stood unsuccessfully as an independent candidate in Limerick East in last year's General Election. [Irish Times, December 3, 2003]

22. Ruth Kelly, Labour Member of Parliament for Bolton West, who was elected to Westminster in 1997 and was appointed **Treasury Minister** in 2003 has been tipped by the Observer, the English Sunday paper as on to watch out for in the future. Kelly an Oxford graduate is highly thought of by Tony Blair the Prime Minister and also by Gordon Brown the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Observer speaks of her as a future Margaret Thatcher.

23. The Encyclopaedia of Ireland under the General Editorship of Brian Lalor published in 2003 mentions the following Kellys and O'Kellys.

Alexander Kelly, Royal College of Music.
Billy Kelly, archaeology student of Estyn Evans, photo at Newgrange.
Austin "Oisín" Kelly (1915-1981), sculptor. [See 1981]
Dan Kelly, brother of Ned the Bushranger. [See 1880].
Edward "Ned" Kelly (1854-1880), Australian bushranger. [See 1880]
Eleanor Kelly, fine book binder
Frank Kelly, actor
George Kelly, American playwright. [See
Hugh Kelly, (1739-1777), writer and dramatist. [See 1777]
James Kelly, fiddle player.
James Kelly, **Captain**. [See 1970 (1), 1974 (4), 2001 (13).
James Plunkett Kelly, writer and musician. [See 2000 (9 & 25)].
Jen Kelly (1960 -), Irish dress designer.

Joe Kelly, racing driver. [See 1951]
John Kelly (1912-1987), **fiddle player** [See 1987].
John Kelly, broadcaster on radio and television and author.
John Kelly, **wood** carver. Made state bed for Bartholomew Mosse at the Rotunda Hospital in 1759. [See 1773 (1)].
John **"Honest John**" Kelly. [See
John Kelly, **print-maker** of the Black Church Print Studios, Dublin, after 1988.
John Kelly, **republican**. [See under Captain James Kelly above]
John Joe Kelly, **bodhrán player.**
Luke Kelly (1940-1984), singer. [See 1984].
Maeve Kelly (1930-), novelist and short story writer.
Mark Kelly, musician with the group Altan.
Martin Kelly, one of the original **musicians** with Ceoltóirí Chualann. [See John Kelly musician above].
Mary Eva **"Eva of the Nation" Kelly** (1825-1910), poet. [See 1910)
Michael Kelly, **politician**. [See 1948 (13)]
Michael Kelly, singer and composer. [See 1826]
Muriel Kelly, ballet teacher. [See 1934 (5)].
Paddy Kelly, co-founder of the Aughrim Slopes Céilí Band in 1927. [See 1927].
Rita Kelly, bilingual writer. [See 1992]
Seán Kelly (1956-), professional cyclist.
Timothy Kelly (1864-1883), a member of the Invincibles was **hanged** for the Phoenix Park, Dublin murders of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Undersecretary Thomas Burke in 1883. [See 1883 (19)].
Tom Kelly, photographer, contemporary.
Thomas Kelly-Kenny, General. [See 1914 (9)].
Thomas Christopher **"T. C." Kelly** (1917-1985), **composer,** and music teacher. [See 1985]
Thomas A. F. Kelly (1956-), philosopher. [See 1996].
Thomas J. Kelly, Colonel (1833-1908), Fenian leader. See 1908].

Brían Ó Ceallaigh
Cormac Ó Ceallaigh**, Professor, scientist at Dublin Institute of Advanced Studies.** [See 1996 (2)].
Tomás Ó Ceallaigh, Father, Irish Scholar. [See 1909 (13)]

Alanna O'Kelly (1955-), artist. [See 1996].
Aloysius O'Kelly (1853-c1940), **painter and illustrator**. [See 1940]
Cormac O'Kelly, **made the harp in 1702, used by the great harpist Denis Hempson** (1695-1807); [See 1792 (10, 1807 (1), 1954 (1) and 1996 (20).
Gerard Edward O'Kelly, Count (1890-1968), **soldier, wine grower and diplomat**. [See 1968]
James J. O'Kelly (-1916), blacksmith, soldier, journalist and politician. [See 1873 (4), 1874 (2), 1916 (1) and 1940 (6)].
Seán T. O'Kelly (1882-1966), journalist, soldier, politician and President of Ireland. [See 1966].
Seumas O'Kelly (c1875-1918), **journalist and writer**. [See 1918 (1), 1965 (1) and 2004 (1)].
William O'Kelly, Captain (later Lieutenant Colonel), founder of the Dublin Grand opera Society (DGOS) in 1941.

Contributors
Thomas Kelley, adjunct professor of history at Boston University and a research assistant for the *Dictionary of Irish Biography*
Aaron Kelly. Leverhume Fellow at Edinburgh University and joint editor of *Critical Ireland* (2001) and *Cities of Belfast* (2003).
Anne Kelly, director of arts administration studies University College Dublin and joint editor of *From Maestro to Manager : Critical Issues in Arts and Culture Management* (1997).
Éamon P. (Ned) Kelly, keeper of antiquities at the National Museum of Ireland, Dublin.
Fergus Kelly, director and senior professor at the School of Celtic Studies, Dublin Institute of Advanced Studies and author of *Early Irish Farming* (1997) and *A guide to Early Irish Laws* (1988).
James Kelly, head of the History Department at St. Patrick's College, Dublin and author of a number of books on eighteenth-century Irish history.
John Kelly, former Registrar, Dean of the Faculty of Engineering and Architecture and Professor emeritus of Chemical Engineering, University College Dublin.
Liam Kelly, professor of Irish visual culture at the School of Arts and Design, University of Ulster, Coleraine.
Mary A. Kelly, retired matron of the Rotunda Hospital, Dublin.
Ronan Kelly, joint editor of New Voices IV (2003) and is writing a critical biography of Thomas Moore**.**
Thomas A. F. Kelly, lecturer in philosophy at NUI Maynooth [See 1996, 2008].
Hilary O'Kelly, a dress historian who works at the National College of Art and Design.

.
24. Rev. Thomas Kelly and the Kellyites.

25. Patrick Wyndham Knatchbull[1] Alive

M, #148479, b. 26 April 1936
Patrick Wyndham Knatchbull; b. 26 Apr 1936|p14848.htm#i148479|Lt.-Col. Wyndham Marsden Knatchbull|b. 15 Feb 1901\nd. 1977|p14848.htm#i148471|Eileen Mary Croly|d. 1986|p14848.htm#i148477|Lt.-Col. George W. C. Knatchbull|b. 3 Mar 1862\nd. 2 Jun 1943|p14847.htm#i148468|Constance Marsden|d. 22 Mar 1913|p14847.htm#i148469|Lt.-Col. William C. Croly||p14848.htm#i148478||||
Last Edited=11 Jun 2005
Patrick Wyndham Knatchbull was born on 26 April 1936.[1] He is the son of Lt.-Col. Wyndham Marsden Knatchbull and Eileen Mary Croly.[1] He married Una Mary Bernadette Kelly, daughter of Leo Francis Kelly, on 28 May 1966.[1]
Patrick Wyndham Knatchbull was educated at Marlborough College, Marlborough, Wiltshire, England.[1] He was educated at Queen's University, Belfast, County Antrim, Ireland.[1] He gained the rank of Commander in the service of the Royal Naval Reserve.[1] He lived in 2003 at 16 Seafront Road, Cultra, County Down, Ireland.[1]
Children of Patrick Wyndham Knatchbull and Una Mary Bernadette Kelly

- Simon Marsden Knatchbull+ b. 16 Dec 1967[1]
- Andrew Wyndham Knatchbull+ b. 20 Dec 1969[1]
- Felicity Jane Knatchbull b. 1972[1]

Leo Francis Kelly lived at Tile Hatch, Bishop's Down Park Road, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, England.[1]

2004

1. An excerpt of the "**Weavers Grave" by Seumas Kelly**, the Loughrea born writer and playwright, was **presented on Radio Eireann** on January 1, 2004. It concerned the interview with the Cooper about the whereabouts of the Weavers family grave. This powerful scene has weathered the almost a hundred years of its existence very well. [See 1918 (1), 1965 (1)].

2. A top foreign **journalist with *USA Today*** said he **resigned** from the paper because he allowed a translator to lie for him during an investigation, of his work the *Washington Post* reported yesterday. **Jack Kelley** stepped down on Tuesday after an internal inquiry into the accuracy of his stories, although he stood by them. [Irish Times, Monday January 12, 2004.]

3. Dublin man hopes to see space was a heading on The Irish Times on Thursday January 22, 2004. **Dublin accountant Mr Conor O'Kelly** hopes to **fly to the edge of space** in a Russian fighter jet, after poor visibility over a blizzard-bound Moscow forced the postponement of his $20,000 plans yesterday. Mr O'Kelly **from Skerries, Co**. Dublin said he was optimistic that he would take off with an ace Russian test pilot today, for a 40 minute flight at 82,000 feet, where he expects to see the curvature of the earth and the darkness of space above him.

4. Anthony Kelly a businessman from Kilrush, Co. Clare, charged with **allegedly threatening to kill a Limerick woman**, yesterday had his bail conditions relaxed to allow him to go on a business trip to China for a month.
Last September Kelly, age 46, appeared at Ennis District Court charged with threatening to kill or cause serious harm to Ms Christina McCarthy at Fanore, north Clare, on August 17, 2003.
On August 21st Kelly survived a murder attempt when he was shot four times at his home. No one has been arrested in connection with the murder attempt.
Yesterday at Lisdoonvarna District Court, Kelly made his third appearance in relation to the charge. Judge Mangan adjourned the case until May 19th.

5. Laura Michelle Kelly, age 22 years, **singer and actress**, turned down a starring role in Andrew Lloyd Webber's new musical, *Woman in White*, on the grounds that it would clash with an even bigger date she hoped to secure. Her gamble has succeeded spectacularly with the announcement yesterday that she had landed the lead role of ***Mary Poppins*** in the West End production of a stage version of the Oscar winning 1964 musical which starred Julie Andrews.
Though Kelly has had no formal training in drama or music, she left her **native Isle of Wight** at the age of 16 and was invited to understudy the role of Beauty in *Beauty and the Beast*.
The contest between Lloyd Webber and Sir Cameron Mackintosh, co-producer of *Mary Poppins*, for her signature confirms she is the West End's fastest-rising star.
She said "I had been singing in church and done some semi-professional roles but my Mum said I should start going to auditions to get used to being rejected."
A year later Lloyd Webber gave her the lead role in *Whistle Down the Wind*. Since then she has starred in *Les Miserables, Mama Mia* ! and most recently won acclaim as the third and last Eliza Doolittle in Sir Cameron's *My Fair Lady.* Rehearsals for Mary Poppins start in July and the show will open in December.
Sir Cameron describes Laura Michelle as a "sensational" performer. "She brings a strange, dazzling special quirk to

everything she does. She is not like anybody else I've seen on stage." Kelly who is about to open in New York in Fiddler on the Roof, said she was amazed to be chased by both men.

With Disney co-producing the show with Sir Cameron, the hit songs will be retained alongside half a dozen new ones, but the story will be more faithful to the Mary Poppins books of Pamela Travers.

Kelly has three brothers also forging stage careers said of her meteoric rise yesterday : We were a very musical family. Mum and Dad prayed over all of us when Mum was pregnant that we would be born with musical talent and when we were growing up Dad was always writing songs for us to sing together. "I always felt I would do My Fair Lady, Fiddler on the Roof and Mary Poppins. It's definitely my faith that has kept me going. Because I have it I feel I am not doing it alone. "Daily Telegraph, Wednesday, January 28, 2004.]

6. Margaret Kelly, better known as Miss Bluebell died in September, 2004. She was the original Bluebell girl, the founder of the dance troupe that perfected a Parisian tradition of light-clad, long legged girls performing vigorous sequences for audiences all around the world.

Her girls danced their first "Nuit de Folies" at the Folies Bergére in 1932, and in the succeeding decades thousands of glamorous successors, often drawn from Britain, followed in their footsteps.

All had to meet stringent requirements for poise, beauty and height; an average Bluebell girl stood 5 ft. 11 in. Often the girls had started out wanting to become ballet dancers, but had to abandon this ambition because ballet companies did not take tall, statuesque dancers.

Although chorus lines still do not enjoy the same prestige as ballet companies. Margaret Kelly prided herself on bestowing some respectability on her charges. "I am always careful that they behave themselves in the way they should. The only way you can get respect is by behaving," she would say in her marked Liverpool accent.

Such strictness reassured parents, whom she went out of her way to meet, though it would displease some of the dancers "I've heard of girls saying, 'don't go to work for her. She's a tigress'."

For a long time Margaret Kelly held out against the girls dancing bare-breasted, until they persuaded her that it was not a problem. "Some of them said , 'Miss Bluebell we don't mind going topless'. So after thinking about it, I decided, 'If that's the way the world is going, I must go with it'."

Margaret Kelly was born on June 24, 1910 in Dublin's Rotunda Hospital. Her parents left her as a baby with Mary Murphy, a spinster nurse, saying that they would be back for her in three months. They never returned; and Mary Murphy already caring for two sisters and a brother, moved with her to Liverpool when she was four years old.

"A priest told the family that my parents were a young couple who were going abroad and couldn't take the baby with them for a while," Margaret Kelly recalled. "I wasn't left in the street, but I was certainly abandoned."

She kept her parents' surname but made no attempt to locate them, believing it to be their responsibility to search for her. She did not consider her childhood to have been deprived. "I was always well dressed," she said. "Mary Murphy saw to that, and I always had enough jam butties to eat."

Nevertheless, young Margaret suffered from such poor health that it was decided to send for a doctor, and it was he who gave her the nickname "Miss Bluebell."

The doctor recommended ballet classes as a means of putting some strength into Margaret's spindly legs and, at six, she was sent to Madame Cummings's dance school for lessons, which were paid for out of her earnings from doing odd jobs. After displaying abundant talent, she joined "The Six Little Darlings" at the age of 12 for a production of Babes in the Woods at Newbury.

By the age of 14, she was dancing professionally, with a Scottish concert party called "The Five Hot Jocks". She thought her wages of £2 a week "wonderful". When she accompanied a friend to the audition for Alfred Jackson who was forming a troop to dance in Germany, she ended up being offered a place herself, and went to dance as one of the Jackson girls at Scala, Berlin. After touring Germany, she was still only 19 when she was taken on as holiday cover for the chorus line of the Folies Bergére in Paris.

Her transition from dancer to impresario stemmed from the Jackson Girls growing too expensive for the Folies. Margaret Kelly had made such an impression with her self-discipline that she was soon called "captain" or "head girl", with the result that she was asked to form her own troupe.

A falling-out with management led her to move later to a cavernous cinema, the Paramount, where she assembled 24 girls to dance between the films. Though only 5 ft 7 inches herself, she decreed that her Bluebells should be taller; and Les Blue Belles Paramount Girls were an instant success. Before long, Margaret Kelly was back at the Folies Bergére, having formed a second troupe. A third was sent to tour Italy.

In 1939, she married Marcel Leibovici, a Romanian pianist, composer and financial adviser. When war broke out the troupes were abandoned, and her British dancers managed to flee France. But after an abortive attempt to leave the country via Bordeaux, Margaret Kelly returned to Paris, where she gave birth to her first child.

Because she was a British pass-holder, she was arrested and held in an internment camp at Besancon, south-eastern France until the Germans were persuaded by the Irish ambassador that, as a native of Dublin, she should be regarded as neutral.

Her husband who was half-Jewish, was in greater peril. He escaped from another camp and lived for two and a half years concealed in a Paris flat close to the central police station, sharing what food his wife could obtain with her ration card. Margaret Kelly had to bribe the concierge not to inform on her husband, as she had on others.

After the war Margaret Kelly reformed her Bluebell Girls, and began a formidable partnership with Donn Arden, with whom she moved to the Paris Lido in 1958.

Her shows, she admitted, were daring for their age. When she sent home photographs, Mary Murphy would draw in bras and other clothing, reasoning that she could not otherwise show them to the parish priest.

But while the dance routines and the emphasis on the girls' scantily-covered physical attributes bordered on the vulgarity, their popular appeal could not be denied. Margaret Kelly was appointed OBE in 1996; the French appointed her a knight of the Legion of Honour. She received a crimson medal from the Hotel de Ville on the occasion of her 2,100 dinner show at the Lido.

Despite her accent, Margaret Kelly was a figure of Parisian society, living in a tastefully apartment near the Champs-Elysées. She was still liable to perform the can-can as a party piece into her late sixties, and she retired only when she was 79. She continued to attend the Lido once a week, for dinner and Champagne, until her health declined.

Her husband died in a car crash in 1961; they had four children, of whom two sons and a daughter survive her.

2006

2007

1. Julia Kelly, published he first novel With My Lazy Eye (Lilliput Press). Her father was the eminent Constitutional Lawyer and former Cabinet Minister and Attorney General and University Professor. Born in 1970, she was reared in the affluent surroundings of Ailesbury Road, in Dublin in a house that her father had inherited from his grandfather. She did not like school and was working in a Dublin pizzeria in 1991 when her father died. John Banville, the award winning author has compared he book to the early works of Edna O'Brien.
Her brother Nick fronted the Irish indie band Fat Lady Sings. [Sunday Times, Nov. 4, 2007**]**

2. The Strange Death of David Kelly, by Norman Baker was published by Politico's Nov. 2007. It deals with the many unanswered questions surrounding the sudden death of David Christopher Kelly on July 18, 2003 apparently from suicide. Kelly a brilliant scientist, who found no evidence of weapons of mass destruction in Iraq was grilled very unfairly by Labour Members of a Select Committee. This had a profound effect on Kelly who was a very shy man.

3. Monsignor Brendan Kelly, Vicar General of Galway Diocese and Parish Priest of An Spideál, has been chosen as Bishop elect of the Diocese of Achonry. Monsignor Kelly was born in Derrybrien, Loughrea, Co. Galway on May 20, 1946 and reared in Craughwell. He was educated in Craughwell National School and St. Mary's College, Galway from 1959 to 1964. He attended St. Patrick's College, Maynooth and was ordained for the priesthood in Galway Cathedral, by Bishop Browne on June 20, 1971. He was appointed curate in Kinvara. He received a Higher Diploma in Education from University College, Galway in 1973 and then taught in Coláiste Einde for eight years and then moved to Our Lady's College, Gort, where he spent 15 years as teacher and President.

His future diocese includes the towns of Ballaghadereen, Charlestown, and Swinford. [Connacht Tribune November 23, 2007]

4. Rear Admiral John M. Kelly Commander, Navy Warfare Development Command

2008

1. Queen Elizabeth II of England paid a state visit to Slovenia and Slovakia. On one of the banquets she **wore a gown made by Angela Kelly, her chief designer**. It was made from material which the Queen had been presented with twenty years before while on a tour of the Far East.

2010.

1. New York's Fifth Avenue was brimming with green on **St. Patrick's Day** as thousands of celebrants marched in the 249th St. Patrick's Day parade.

Green hair, green hats, green T-shirts: One man wore a green suit covering his eyes, nose and mouth as well as his body "for kicks and giggles", he said.

New York's Police commissioner Raymond Kelly was this year's grand marshal and he led the parade with the city's mayor Michael Bloomberg.

Minister for State for Children, Barry Andrews represented Ireland.

A historic Irish-American regiment, the Fighting 69th began the march at 11 am. Founded in 1851 the infantry fought on the Union side in the American civil war. More recently the regiment have done tours of duty in Iraq and Afghanistan. [Irish Times, March 18, 2010].

Rear Admiral John M. Kelly

Rear Admiral Kelly, a second-generation Naval Academy graduate, earned a Bachelor of Science degree in ocean engineering from Annapolis in 1973. Upon commissioning, he joined *USS Joseph Strauss* (DDG 16) on deployment in the western Pacific, serving as Main Propulsion Assistant and Navigator. He then attended the Naval Postgraduate School where he earned a master's degree in weapons systems technology.

In July 1979, Rear Adm. Kelly joined the commissioning crew of *USS Thorn* (DD 988) as Combat Systems Officer, deploying to the Mediterranean in 1981 and conducting operations in support of the Lebanese Missile Crisis and Gulf of Sidra Freedom of Navigation Operations. He returned to the western Pacific in January 1982, serving as weapons officer in *USS Leahy* (CG 16), participating in three carrier battle group operations off the Kamchatka Peninsula.

Following his third sea tour, Rear Adm. Kelly reported to the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations in September 1984 as the Surface Navy's Gunnery Officer, with subsequent responsibilities for *Harpoon* and *Tomahawk* missile systems. In January 1986, Rear Adm. Kelly reported as Executive Officer in *USS Yorktown* (CG 48). During this tour, *Yorktown* operated in the Black Sea, the Mediterranean and extensively in the Gulf of Sidra, earning the coveted SIXTHFLT Tophand and Battle Efficiency Awards.

Following a tour on the staff of Commander, Surface Warfare Development Group as Director for Tactical Development, Rear Adm. Kelly reported to the Current Operations Directorate, Joint Chiefs of Staff (J3) as the conventional *Tomahawk* Officer and as Action Officer, European and Central Command branch from January 1989 to January 1991. During this period, he participated in the planning and execution of the Panama and *Desert Shield* operations, while concurrently serving as briefer for the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Secretary of Defence during these operations.

In October 1991, Rear Adm. Kelly reported as the commissioning Commanding Officer of *USS John Paul Jones* (DDG 53). After supervising construction, he prepared *John Paul Jones* for her initial deployment, while concurrently conducting shock trials for the *Arleigh Burke*-class; the most successful on record.

Rear Adm. Kelly next joined the staff of the Director, Surface Warfare Division (N86) as Deputy Director, Theatre Ballistic Missile Defence (N865). Rear Adm. Kelly then assumed command of *USS Gettysburg* (CG 64) in May 1996, and immediately deployed with the *Enterprise* Battle Group to the Mediterranean and Persian Gulf, including extensive *Operation Southern Watch* operations.

Rear Adm. Kelly then served as Chief of Staff, Commander, Second Fleet and Commander, Striking Fleet Atlantic until September 1999, including conducting *Strong Resolve 98*, the largest NATO exercise since the end of the Cold War, while preparing five battle groups for forward deployment.

Rear Adm. Kelly then assumed duties as N765 (Director, Theatre Air Warfare), and subsequently Deputy Director, Surface Warfare (N76B), responsible for all Surface Warfare Programs.

Rear Adm. Kelly assumed command of Cruiser-Destroyer Group Three/*Abraham Lincoln* Battle Group in July 2001, completing an historic ten month deployment including three combat operations: *Operation Enduring Freedom, Operation Southern Watch*, and as CTF 50 in command of strike forces for four carrier battle groups, for *Operation Iraqi Freedom*. The airwings and *Tomahawk* equipped cruisers, destroyers, and submarines of CTF 50 compromised the largest strike group assembled since the Korean War.

Rear Adm. Kelly assumed command of the Navy Warfare Development Command in September 2003, responsible for Navy warfare development and innovation, and the integration of Navy capabilities with the joint force.

Updated: 31 May 2006

5.Rear Admiral Jerry R. Kelley

Assistant Chief of Staff, Navy Medicine National Capital Area

Medical Corps, United States Navy

Rear Admiral Jerry R. Kelley

Rear Admiral Jerry R. Kelley received his Medical Degree from the University of Texas Medical School at San Antonio in 1976. He completed his General and Cardiothoracic Surgery training at Bexar County Hospital and Audy Murphy Veterans Administration Hospital in San Antonio, Texas in1983. He entered the private practice of cardiothoracic surgery in 1983 in San Antonio. Rear Admiral Kelley has held many leadership positions as Chief and Chairman of Cardiothoracic Departments. He is a member of many societies including the American College of Surgeons, American Board of Thoracic Surgery, American College of Chest Physicians, and the American College of Cardiology.

Rear Adm. Kelley entered the Navy as a direct commissioned lieutenant commander in 1991. He was promoted to captain in 1998. His assignments have included: Battalion Surgeon 4thRecconnaissance Battalion; Assistant Division Surgeon 4th Marine Division; S2/3 Officer 4th Medical Battalion; Director of Surgery Fleet Hospital Dallas; Executive Officer Fleet Hospital Dallas; Commanding Officer Fleet Hospital Dallas; Liaison Officer for Reserve Affairs to The Medical Officer of the Marine Corps; Assistant Chief of Staff, Navy Medicine, National Capital Area. Rear Admiral Kelley's current assignment is The Medical Office of The Marine Corp-Reserve at Health Affairs Headquarters Marine Corp.

Rear Adm. Kelley has had many collateral duties such as: Specialty Advisor to the Surgeon General; Surgical Representative to the Central Credentialing and Privileging Department, and Defence Intelligence Agency.

Rear Adm. Kelley is a recognized Subject Matter Expert in Humanitarian Operations, Domestic Preparedness, and Chemical-Biological Casualty Management. He has held positions at the United States Army Medical Research Institute of Chemical Defence and United States Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Disease, as consultant and instructor. Rear Admiral Kelley is also designated as CATF-Surgeon, Joint Task Force Surgeon, POMI, and Shellback.

Updated: 25 February 2008

SOME KELLY POLITICIANS

Colonel Charles O'Kelly (Irl.), M.P. for Roscommon in King James Parliament (1689).
Joseph Kelly Senior, Kellymount (Ballymaclaughan), ? Co. Kilkenny. M.P., for Doneraile, Co. Cork. 1703-1713.
Joseph Kelly, Junior, Kellymount, M.P., for Blessington, Co. Wicklow, (1743-49).
Thomas Kelly, Kellyville, Queen's County. M.P. for Portarlington in 1783.
James Kelly, US Congressman, (Democratic 1805-1809).
Denis H. Kelly (Irl.), Unionist M.P. for Roscommon at Westminster (1820-21).
William Kelly, US Senator representing Alabama in Washington (1822-25).
James Michael Kelly, MP for Limerick at Westminster (1844-1847), b.1808, d. 1875.
John Kelly, US Congressman, (Democratic (1855-58).

James Kelly, US Senator in
Edward Peter O'Kelly (Irl.), Nationalist M.P. for West Wicklow, at Westminster (1910-18).
Edward Joseph Kelly, M.A., B.L.; M.P. East Donegal (1910-1922).
Washington (1871-77).
James J. O'Kelly (Irl.), Nationalist M.P. for Roscommon at Westminster (1885-1916).
Melville C. Kelly, US Congressman, (Republican 1913-15).
Sean T. O'Ceallaigh (Irl.), M.P. Westminster, (1918); T.D. Dail Eireann. Minister and Speaker (1937-45).
John Joseph O'Kelly ("Sceilg"), (Irl) MP. Co. Louth 1918-23; TD Louth and Meath 1921-23; Minister of Education 1919-22.
Major Sir Frederic Arthur Kelley, (G.B.), M.P. (U); Rotherham (1918-1923). [See 1926]
William T. Kelly (G.B.), Labour M.P., Rochdale (1924-31 and 1935-40).
Patrick M. Kelly (Irl.), T.D. (Clan na Gael), Co. Clare (1927-32).
Peter Trainor Kelly, (Irl) Senator in Seanad Eireann in 1943.
James P. Kelly, (Irl.), T.D., (F.F.) Co. Meath, (1932-33, and 1937-43).
T. Kelly (Irl.), T.D., Dublin South (1933).
Sir Fitzroy Kelly (G.B.), M.P. for Ipswich (1834-35) and (1838-41).
George B. Kelly, US Congressman, (Democratic 1937-39).
Edward A. Kelly, US Congressman (Democratic 1945-47).
Edna Kelly, Brooklyn, New York, US Congresswoman, (1949-69).
Liam Kelly, Sinn Fein**,** Senator in the Dublin Parliament and M.P. in the Stormont Parliament (Northern Ireland) 1954.
Richard Kelley (G.B.), Labour M.P. for Don Valley, Yorkshire (1959-79).
Sir Basil Kelly Unionist M.P. at the Northern Ireland Parliament (1964-72).
John M. Kelly (Irl.), T.D. (F. G.) and Government Minister (1969-1991).
Petra Kelly (Ger.), Member of both German and European Parliaments (1983-90).
Ruth Kelly, (G.B.), Labour M.P. for Bolton West, elected 1997**, Treasury Minister 2003.**
Peter Kelly, (Irl.), Fianna Fail T.D., Longford-Westmeath, 2002**.**
Anthony Bernard Kelly, MLC, Deputy President and Chairman **Australian Labour Party** 1999-2003
Sandra Kelly, Minister in the Newfoundland House of Assembly. (1996- 2001).

SOME KELLY DIPLOMATS

Sir David Kelly, British Ambassador to Moscow (1949-51).
Brian O'Ceallaigh, Irish Ambassador to Egypt (1982-85).
John Hubert Kelly, U.S. Ambassador to Helsinki (1991-).
John Hall Kelly, Canadian High Commissioner (Ambassador) to Ireland (1939-41).
Count Dillon John O'Kelly, Ambassador of the Emperor of Germany to the Court of Dresden (1767).
Count Gerard Edward O'Kelly, Ambassador (1st. Minister) from Ireland to France (1929).
Count John James O'Kelly, Minister Plenipotentiary of France at the Court of Mayence (c. 1780).
Sean Tomás O'Ceallaigh, represented Ireland with the rank of Minister, in Peace Talks in Paris (1919).
George "Parson" Kelly, Envoy from Bonnie Prince Charlie to the Jacobites in England (1722).
Mark Jamestown Kelly, Consul General of Honduras and later of Salvador in London, resigned 1911.
Patrick William Kelly, British Consul General in Lima (1830).
Daithi O'Ceallaigh, Irish Ambassador to London. 2001.
Philippe John O'Kelly de Galway (-1824), of Belgium, Consul.
Emmanuel Hubert O'Kelly de Galway (1765-1840), of Belgium, Consul General**.**
Ambrose Aliaga Kelly (1838-1916), Spanish Consul in Dublin and also hon. Chilean Consul.
Richard John Kelly, K.C., FRSAI, Consul for Roumania, Bolivia and Estonia in the Irish Free State.
James Kelly, U.S, assistant , Secretary of State, [2002 (43)].

United States of America, Major Awards to Kelleys and Kellys

Congressional Medal of Honour (21 Medals won by 20 Kelleys/Kellys)

This is the highest award for bravery in action, bestowed by the U.S. Congress and is usually presented by the President. The award dates back to the Civil War. Twenty one of these rare awards have been presented to twenty Kellys.
Fireman John Kelley, born Ireland, won at Hamilton, Roanoke River, 1862.
Private Andrew J. Kelley, born Indiana, won at Knoxville, Tenn., 1863**.**
Sergeant Leveret M. Kelley, born in New York, won at Missionary Ridge, Tenn., 1863.
Master-at-Arms Robert Teleford Kelly, aka Clifford, near Wilmington, N.C. 1863.
Captain George V. Kelley, born Ohio, won at Franklin, Tenn., 1864.
Sergeant Alexander Kelly, born in Pennsylvania, won at Chapins Farm, Va., 1864.
Private Thomas Kelly, born in Ireland, won at Front Royal, Va., 1864.
Sergeant Daniel Kelly, born in New York, won at Waynesboro, Va., 1865.

Private Charles Kelley, born in Ireland, won at Chiricahua Mountains, Arizona, 1869.
Corp. John J. H. Kelly, born in Schuyler County, Ill, won at Upper Wichita, Tex., 1874.
Private Thomas Kelly, born in Ireland, won at Upper Wichita, Tex., 1874.
Private Thomas Kelly, born in Ireland, won at Santiago de Cuba, 1898**.**
Watertender Francis Kelly,. born in Boston, Mass., won at Santiago de Cuba, 1899.
Private John Joseph Kelly, born in Chicago, won both the Army and Navy Medals of Honour, at Blank Mont Ridge, France, 1918.
Corporal Charles E. Kelly, born in Pittsburgh, Penn., won at near Ativilla, Italy, 1943.
Corporal John D. Kelly, Venaango, G.O., won at Fort du Roule, Cherbourg, Fr., 1944.
Corporal Thomas J. Kelly, born in New York, won at Alemert, Germany, 1945.
Sergeant Jonah E. Kelley, born in Roda, W. Va., won at Kesternick, Germany, 1945.
Private Ova A. Kelley, born in Norwood, Mo., won at Leyte, Philippines, 1945.
Private John D. Kelly, born in Holestead, Pa., won at Korea, 1952.
Lieut.-Commander Thomas Gunning Kelly, born in Boston, Mass., won in Vietnam, 1969.

Distinguished Service Cross
Captain Colin Kelly, DSC, US Air Force, Pearl Harbour. 1941.

Distinguished Service Medal
General Paul X. Kelley, DSM, SSM., Commander of Marine Corps, Contemp.
Lieut.-General Thomas Kelly, DSM, Purple Heart.
Chief Stoker Harold Kelly, DSM, died 1944.
Admiral Sir William Archibald Kelly, DSM, Royal Navy.

Great Britain and its Commonwealth and Former Colonies, major award to Kelleys and Kelleys.
Medals and Decorations
(1). Victoria Cross (VC).
(2). Distinguished Service Order (DSO).
(3). Distinguished Service Cross (DSC).
(4). Military Cross (MC).
(5). Distinguished Flying Cross (DFC).
(6). Distinguished Conduct Medal (DCM).
(7). Air Force Cross (AFC).

The Victoria Cross
This is the highest award for valour in action of the British Empire (now Commonwealth). The medal is made from melted cannon captured by the British from the Russians in the Crimean war. Since first inaugurated in 1856, 1354 medals have been awarded**.** Of the three hundred and fifty were awarded during World War I three have been awarded to Kellys .

Lieutenant (later Major) Henry Kelly, born in Sandyford, Co. Dublin, won at Le Sars, France, 1916.

Captain (later Major) Christopher Patrick O'Kelly of Canada, won at Passchendaele, Belgium, 1917.

Lieutenant Colonel John Sherwood-Kelly, Commanding the 1st Battalion The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, won at Marcoing, France, 1917.

Knight Grand Cross of the Order of Bath (G.C.B.)
Admiral Sir John Donald Kelly, G.C.B., cr. 1935; G.C.V.O. ; K.C.B. ; C.B.; (1882-1936).
General Sir Thomas Kelly-Kenny, G.C.B., cr. 1904 ; K.C.B., cr. 1902 ; G.C.V.O., cr. 1906 ; (1840-1914).

Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order (K.C.V.O.)
Sir Gerard Festus Kelly, K.C.V.O., portrait painter, and President of the Royal Academy, (1879-1972).

Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victoria Order (G.C.V.O.)
Admiral Sir John Donald Kelly, G.C.V.O. ; see G.C.B.

Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath (K.C.B.)
Admiral Sir John Donald Kelly, G.C.B. ; G.C.V.O. ; K.C.B., cr. 1929 ; C.B. 1919

General Sir Richard D. Kelly, K.C.B., died 1897.
General Sir Thomas Kelly-Kenny, G.C.B. ; K.C.B., cr. 1902 ; G.C.V.O., (1840-1914).
Lieut.-General Sir William Freeman Kelly, K.C.B., 1900 ; C.B., 1894 ; (1847-1914).
Admiral Sir (William Archibald) Howard Kelly, K.C.B., 1931 (C.B. 1915); C.M.G., M.V.O. ; (1873-1952).

Companion of the Order of the Bath (C.B.).

Air Vice-Marshall Brian Kelly, CB, MD, FRCP, RAF, retied 1983. (1921-
Brig.- General Arthur James Kelly, C.B., 1918 ; Royal Engineers, (1857-1930).
Brig.-General Henry Edward Theodore Kelly, CB. (1919), C.M.G. (1915), (1870-1932).
Major-General Francis Henry Kelly, C.B. (1908), C.M.G. (1916), (1859-1937).
Major-General George Charles Kelly, C.B. (1936), D.S.O. (1918), (1880-1938).
Colonel James Graves Kelly, C.B., 1895 ; late A.D.C. to the Queen. (1843-1923).
Admiral Sir John Donald Kelly, G.C.B. (1935), G.C.V.O. (1932), K.C.B. (1929), C.B. (1919), (1871-1936).
Brig.-General Richard Makdougall Kelly, C.B., D.S.O., (1857-1915).
Robert Ernest Kelly, C.B. (1919), MD, BSc, FRCS, Professor of Surgery, Liverpool University, (1879-).
Admiral Sir William Archibald Kelly, G.B.E., 1934; K.C.B., 1931, {C.B. (1915)}, C.M.G. (1917), M.V.O. 4th class (1914), (1873-1952).
Lieut.-General Sir William Freeman Kelly, K.C.B., cr. 1900 ; C.B., 1894 ; (1847-1914).

Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George (C.M.G.).

Colonel Courtney Russell Kelly, C.M.G., 1919 ; D.S.O., 1917 ; Royal Army; Dungannon, Co. Tyrone, (1872-1945).
Lieut.-Colonel John Sherwood Kelly, VC ; C.M.G., 1917 ; D.S.O ; a native of South Africa. (1880-1931).
Thomas Dwyer Kelly, C.M.G.,1937 ; Member of Public Services Board, N.S.W., Australia, (1880-1949).
Colonel Tom Kelly, C.M.G. (1917), departmental director of the Army Postal Services, 41 Birdhurst Rd., Croyden.
Brig.-General Philip James Vandeleur, C.M.G., 1917; D.S.O., (1857-1948).
Robert Alsop Kelly, C.M.G., 1935 ; Treasurer and Currency Officer Gold Coast, (1881-1950).

Distinguished Service Order (D.S.O.).

Colonel Andrew Nolan O'Kelly, VC, D.S.O., Canada, of the Creran Kelly family. 1914-18 War, See in Annals.
Lt.-Colonel Charles H. Hume Harvey-Kelly, D.S.O., Clonhugh, Westmeath.
Colonel Courtney Russell Kelly, C.M.G., D.S.O. (1917), R.A., Dungannon, Co. Tyrone, (1872-1945).
Lieut.-Col. Edmund Roche-Kelly, D.S.O., (1883-1958).
Brigadier Edward Henry Kelly, D.S.O., (1916); MC, (1883-1963).
Major-General George C. Kelly, D.S.O. (-1938).
Colonel Harry Beatty Kelly, D.S.O., 1899; MB., R.A.M.C., Swanage, Dorset.
Colonel Harry Kane O'Kelly, D.S.O., 1911; Berkhamsted, Herts.
Captain Hubert Dunsterville Harvey-Kelly, D.S.O., 1915 ; mentioned in despatches; Royal Irish Regiment ; (1891-bef. 1928).
Captain James Alphonse Kelly, D.S.O., (1909), Royal Irish Regiment, Newtown, Abbeyknockmoy, Co. Galway (1875-1909).
Colonel John Sherwood-Kelly, VC, 1918 ; C.M.G., 1917 ; D.S.O., 1916; Lady Frere, South Africa, (1880-1931).
Major John Upton Kelly, D.S.O., 1916 ; of the St. Hellens, Westport family. See St. Helens Family Tree, (1882-1943).
Surgeon Peter Burrowes Kelly, D.S.O.
Brig.-General Philip James Vandeleur Kelly, C.M.G., 1917; D.S.O., 1917 ; (1857-1948).
Brig.-General Richard Makdougall Brisbane Kelly, C.B., 1911 ; D.S.O., 1900 ; Royal Army, (1857-).
Lt.-Col. Thomas Bernard Kelly, D.S.O., FRCS Ed,(despatches DSO 1918).
Colonel William Davenport Kelly, D.S.O.; MB Dub.; (- 1951).
Captain William Henry Kelly, CBE, D.S.O., 1917 ; RD ; Commodore 2nd class, Royal Navy. (1873-1941).

Distinguished Service Cross

Surgeon Captain James Cecil Kelly, D.S.C., 1909; MB, Dub., 1913; Royal Navy, Little Orchard, Charring, Kent.

Lieutenant Frederick Septimus Kelly, D.S.C., Royal Navy, (1881-1916), a native of Australia, Composer and Olympic Gold medallist in rowing. (1881-1916).

Military Cross

The Military Cross was awarded to Officers of the rank of Captain or lower including Warrant Officers for gallant and distinguished services in action. Total issue as of 1983:
World War I-----2885 +294 BARS + 16 SECOND BARS.
World War II---678 + 13 bars + 1 second bar.

Kelly winners of this award.

Augustine Patrick Kelly, M.C., BA, Dub., C/O J. I. Carton Kelly, Weybridge, Surrey.

Major Carlisle Kelly, M.C., died 1936.

Captain later Major) Christopher Patrick John O'Kelly, VC, MC., Canadian, family came from Creran, Co. Galway, died in a drowning accident in Lake Ontario in 1930.

Sir David Victor Kelly, G.C.M.G. (1950), K.C.M.G. (1942), MC. (1917), later British Ambassador to the Soviet Union, (1891-1959).

Captain D. P.J. Kelly, MC, FRSAI (1911), Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, London.

Canon Edmund Kelly, MC., PP Moylass, Co. Tipperary, Army Chaplain in WW I.

Lieutenant Henry Kelly (later Major), VC, MC., from Manchester, whose family came from Wicklow, died 1960.

Air Vice-Marshal Thomas James Kelly, MC, RAMC, a native of Co. Kerry.

Captain Thomas Aloysius Kelly, MC., age 28, London Regiment, died October 2, 1916. He was a native of the Isle of Wight.

Corporal Walter Kelly, MC, age 27, Canadian Infantry (Manitoba Regiment), died on August 19, 1917.

Distinguished Conduct Medal

Private William Kelly, DCM, Australian Infantry, died on August 11, 1915.
Sergeant Thomas Kelly, DCM, Connaught Rangers, died on January 23, 1916.
Private William Kelly, DCM, Manchester Regiment, died on March 8, 1916.
Lance Corporal Thomas Kelly, D.C.M.
Sergeant J. A. Kelly, D.C.M., age 45, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, died August 11, 1915.
Sergeant Thomas Kelly, D.C.M., age 27, Connaught Rangers, died on January 23, 1916. His father was lost in the Titanic.

Military Medal

Able Seaman J. W. Kelly, MM, Royal Naval Reserve, died on October 2, 1917.
Sergeant R. Kelly, MM., Liverpool Regiment, a native of Mount Havelock, Douglas, Isle of Man.
Sergeant George Kelly, MM, age 39, Canadian Infantry (Quebec Regiment), died on February 5, 1921.
L. W. Kelly, Canadian Infantry,(Nova Scotia Regiment), died on October 25, 1918.

Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire

Sir Patrick Aloysius Kelly, Kt., cr. 1930, C.I.E. (1926), Drumsonnis, Co. Tyrone, (1880-). Commander of Police Bombay. (1880-1936).

John William Kelly, (1885-1966). C.I.E., B.A., Deputy Comptroller of Currency Calcutta, Lieutenant in R.A.P.C, 1938-45.

Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Francis Henry Kelly, C.I.E. (1939), O.B.E. (1933), Military Secretary to Governor of Madras, (1899-1940).

Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire

The Honourable Sir William Raymond Kelly, K.B.E., cr. 1952., Chief Justice of Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. (1898-1956).

Dame Commander of the Order of the British Empire (D.B.E.)

Dame Elizabeth (Hariott) Kelly, D.B.E., cr. 1953 (C.B.E. 1920; O.B.E. 1918; M.B.E., 1917), Hon. Organiser Portsmouth Social Services Council since 1939 ; Divisional President Portsmouth British Red Cross Society etc. (-1962).

Knight Commander of the Order of St. Gregory

Hon. Thomas Kelly, K.C., 1907 ; K.C.S.G., 1937 ; Justice of the Supreme Court of Ontario ; (1858-1945).

Officer of the Order of the British Empire (O.B.E.)

Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Francis Henry Kelly, O.B.E.; see C.I.E.
Margaret Kelly (Miss Bluebell), founder of the Bluebell Girls, Legion de Honneur; O.B.E. (2000)

Commander of the Order of the British Empire (C.B.E.)

Sir Samuel Kelly, knighted 1922, C.B.E. (1921), Ballymenoch House, Hollywood, Co. Down.

Francis Kelly, C.B.E. (1919), MD, RAMC., Peterculter, Aberdeenshire, (1868-1939).

Air Vice-Marshal Thomas James Kelly, C.B.E., 1945 ; M.C., 1917 ; MA, MD, RAFMC, Order of St. Stanislaus (with sword), Russia; Order of Merit, USA; (1890-1967).

Elizabeth Hariott Kelly, C.B.E., 1920. See D.B.E.

Annie Elizabeth Kelly (née Abbott), C.B.E., 1938 ; artist, Portrait Painter, wife of Cecil Fletcher Kelly, (-1946).

Member of the Order of the British Empire (M.B.E.)

Andrew Derek Kelly, M.B.E., MB, Durham, 1931; Chairman of the Ministry of the National Boards.
Elizabeth (Hariott) Kelly, M.B.E., 1917 ; See D.B.E.
Laurence Murray Kelly, M.B.E., MB, Lond. 1936; Surgeon P and O. S.N. Co.
Colonel William Harvey-Kelly, M.B.E., Irish Guards, 1943-1969.

Imperial Service Order (I.S.O.)

John Kelly, I.S.O., Secretary and Assistant Registrar-General, Ireland, 2 Royal Terrace, West Kingston, Co. Dublin.

Officer of the Order of the British Empire

Major Sir Frederick Arthur Kelley, Kt., cr. 1923 ; O.B.E., 1919 ; Member of Parliament for Rotherham (U). (1863-1926).

D.F.M.

Pilot Officer William Kelly, D.F.M., RAF Reserve, died 1943.

Legion de Honneur

Margaret Kelly (Miss Bluebell), Legion de Honneur, O.B.E.; (1910-).

Chev. De Honneur

Surgeon Captain Oswald Robert M. Kelly, C. de H., C. de G., MB, Lond 1911; FRCS 1921, RAMC

Croix de Guerre (France)

Brig.-General Hy. Edw. Theodore Kelly, C.B., C.M.G., C. de Guerre (1916).
Admiral Sir William Archibald Kelly, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., C. de G.
Major Dominick Kelly, Croix de Guerre (France and Belgium), W.W.II.
Admiral John Donald Kelly, Croix de Guerre avec palmas.
Surgeon Captain Oswald Robert M. Kelly, C. de Guerre. (See C. de H.).

THE FIGHTING KELLYS

Marshal Tadhg Mór O'Ceallaigh, King of H.M., d. Clontarf in 1014.
Field-Marshal, Count William O'Kelly (Aus.-Hung.), d.1767.
General, Count Dillon J. O'Kelly (Aus.-Hung.) d. 1811.

General Sir Thomas Kelly-Kenny, **G.C.B., G.C.V.O**., (UK), d. 1914.
General Henry Theo. Kelly, (UK), d. 1932.
General Paul X. Kelley, (USA), **D.S.M., S.S.M.** Comm. Marine Corp. contemp.
General Sir Richard D. Kelly, **KCB**, (UK), d. 1897.
General Benjamin F. Kelley, (US), flourished in 1757.
Lieut.-General Thomas W. Kelly, U.S. Army, (1933-2000), **DSM x 2, D.F.C., Purple Heart etc**. [See 2000 (29)]
Lieut.-General Sir William Freeman Kelly**, K.C.B., C.B**., (UK), World War I.
Lieut.-General Anthony O'Kelly, (Spain), **Governor of Barcelona** d. 1790.
Brig.-General Arthur J. Kelly, **C.B**., (UK), d. 1930.
Brig.-General Edward T. Kelly, (UK), **C.B., C.M.G.,** d. 1932.
Brig.-General John J. Kelly, Jnr. (U.S.), contemporary.
Brig.-General Philip J. V. Kelly, (UK), W.W.I.
Brig-General Richard Makdougall Kelly, **C.B., D.S.O**., (UK) d. 1915.
Brig.-General Philip Vandeleur Kelly, **CMG**., **DSO**., (UK), d. 1948.
Maj.-General Francis H. Kelly, **C.B., C.M.G**., (UK), d. 1937.
Maj.-General George C. Kelly, C.B., **D.S.O.,** (UK), d. 1938.
Maj.-General John Francis Kelly, (UK), Carraroe, Dunsandle, Co. Galway family. d. 1814.
Brigadier Edward Henry Kelly, **D.S.O**., **M.C**., (UK), 1883-1963.
Colonel Patrick Kelly, (US., Union), Comm. Irish Brig. Gettysburg. d. 1864.
Colonel Henry B. Kelly, (U.S., Confed.), f. 1862.
Colonel Harry Beatty Kelly, MB., **DSO**, MB, BCh., Dub., 1902, RAMC.
Colonel William Davenport Kelly, **DSO**, MB., RAMC, d. 1951.
Colonel Charles O'Kelly, (Irl. and Spain), d. 1695
Colonel Thomas J. Kelly, (U.S.), Fenian Leader; d. 1908.
Colonel James Graves Kelly, **C.B**., (UK), d. 1923.
Colonel Tom Kelly, **C.M.G.,** (UK) d. 1965.
Colonel Courtney Kelly, (UK), d. 1945.
Colonel Redmond Kelly, (UK), d. 1798.]
Colonel John Kelly, (Irl.), hanged in Wexford in 1798.
Colonel William Harvey-Kelly, MBE, Irish Guards, 1943-1969.
Lieut.-Colonel Basil Roche-Kelly, (UK), Limerick City R. F. Res. Art. (1904-9), Islandmore, Croom, Co. Limerick.
Lieut.-Colonel Denis O'Kelly, (Irl.), f. 1691.
Lieut.-Colonel Daniel Kelly, (Irl.), f.1691.
Lieut.-Colonel Denis Lane Kelly, L.R.C.P & S.I., 1920; (Irl), Army Medical Corps.
Lieut.-Colonel Harry Kane O'Kelly, **DSO.** 1955 (4).
Lieut.-Colonel Henry Holdsworth Kelly, (UK), d. 1892
Lieut.-Colonel John Sherwood Kelly, **V.C**., C.M.G., **D.S.O.,** (UK) d. 1931.
Lieut.-Colonel Joseph Francis Mary Kelly, R.A.M.C., d. August 22, 1916.
Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Bernard Kelly, **DSO**, FRCSEd., (despatches DSO 1918).
Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Francis Henry Kelly, **C.I.E., O.B.E**., (UK), d. 1940.
Lieut.-Colonel Patrick O'Kelly de Conjera, (UK), Contemp.
Lieut.-Colonel Thomas William Gordon Kelly, MD, d. 1945.
Lieut. James Bennett Kelly, R.A.M.C., d. 1907.
Lieut. Colonel John Kelly, (Irl.), f. 1691.
Lieut.-Col. Joseph Francis Mary Kelly, RAMC., (UK), d. 1916.
Lieut.-Colonel Philip Edward Kelly, Royal Irish Fusiliers, age 29, died on Oct. 10, 1918.
Lieut.-Colonel Edmund Roche-Kelly, **DSO**., 1883-1958.
Major Albert J. Kelley Snare., (U.S.), Park called after him in Boston.
Major Algernon James Roche-Kelly, (UK), b. 1880.
Major Sir Frederick A. Kelley, (UK), **O.B.E.,** d. 1926.
Major Arthur D. Kelly, (UK), d. 1936.
Major Basil Roche-Kelly (UK), 1877-1950.
Major Carlisle Kelly, **MC**, **MD**, RAMC., (UK), d. 1936.
Major Charles F. Kelly, (UK), d. 1863.
Major Dominic Kelly, **C. de G. of Fr. and Belg**., (UK), Contemp.
Major Francis Richard Roche-Kelly, (UK), b. 1883, d. 1958.

Major Henry Kelly, (Irl.), killed at Aughrim 1691.
Major Henry Kelly, **VC.**, **M.C.,** (UK), d. 1960.
Major John Ernest Kelly, **T.D. MA**, Royal Artillery, died 1942.
Major John Upton Kelly, **DSO**., (UK), d.1943.
Major Luther Sage "Yellowstone" Kelly, (USA), d. 1928.
Major Michael Kelly, R.A.M.C., (UK), d. 1940.
Major Thomas Leary Kelly, MB, Dub., 1941; R.A.M.C., Eastcote, Middlesex.
Brigadier Edward H. Kelly, **D.S.O**., **M.C.,** (UK), d. 1963.
Brigadier George A. Kelly, (UK), d. 1973.
Captain Christopher Patrick O'Kelly, **V.C**., **M.C.,** (Can.), W.W.I.
Captain Colla O'Kelly, at Battle of Kinsale. 1612 (1), 1613 (1).
Captain Denis P. J. Kelly, **M.C**. Fl. 1929, London. See 1929 (4)
Captain Francis Kelly, R.A.M.C., **C.B.E**., (UK), d. 1939.
Captain Harry Kelly, Roy. Engin. (UK)., killed in action in 1945.
Captain Hubert Harvey Kelly, **D.S.O**., (UK), d. 1917
Captain James A. M. Kelly, **D.S.O**.; (UK), d. 1909.
Captain James Kelly, (Irl.), Contemp.
Captain Joseph Kelly, "Kelly's Brigade," Confederate Army, U.S., 1862.
Captain Oswald Robert Michael Kelly, Chev. De d'Honneur, Croix de Guerre; MB., Lond., 1911, FRCS 1921.
Captain Richard Kelly, (Irl.), f. 1691.
Captain Richard Kelly, R.A.M.C., d. 1919.
Captain Robert O'Kelly, R.A.M.C., (UK), d. 1919.

Navy
Admiral William Hancock Kelly (UK) (1751-) Founder of Kelly College, Kelly, Kent.
Admiral Benedictus Marwood Kelly (UK), fl. 1877
Admiral Sir John D. Kelly, (UK), **G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.B**., d. 1936.
Admiral Sir Howard Kelly, (UK), **G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O**., d. 1952.
Rear Admiral William Kelly, (UK), d. 1875.
Rear Admiral Edward Kelly, (UK), d. 1892.
Rear Admiral Monroe Kelly, (USA) in charge of 3rd Naval District November 1944-September 1945.
Rear Admiral James D. Kelly, (USA) Gulf War Naval Pilot. 2002 (?54)
Rear Admiral John M. Kelly, (USA), Command of Cruiser Destroyer Group in 2002.
Commander James Douglas Kelley, (U.S.), 1847-1922.
Commander Montigue Henry Kelly, (UK), fl. c. 1820.
Commander William H. Kelly, **DSO**, Canadian Royal Naval Reserve, (**despatches**, DSO 1918, promoted).
Lieut.-Commander F. S. Kelly, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, died on November 13, 1916.
Lieut.-Commander Frazer Jellett Kelly, (Canadian), Royal Canadian Navy, d. 1942.
Lieut.-Commander Edward Kelly, (UK), d. 1868.
Surgeon James Cecil Kelly, **D.S.C**. (UK)
Commander Paul Xavier Kelly, (U.S.) Marine Corp., 1983-87.
Surgeon Peter Burrowes Kelly, **D.S.O**., (UK), d.1920.
Surgeon Captain James Cecil Kelly, **D.S.C**., M.B., Dub. 1913, retired Surgeon Captain in Royal Navy.
Captain William Henry Kelly, (UK), Commodore 2nd Class, **CBE.; DSO**.; RD; d. 1941
Captain Redmond Hinton Kelly, (UK), fl. c. 1820.

Air Force
Air Vice-Marshal Thomas J. Kelly, **C.B.E., M.C**., (UK), d. 1967.
Air Vice-Marshall (Herbert) Brian Kelly, **C.B., LVO**, MD, FRCP. Retired from RAF IN 1983. (1921-).
Major General Joe W. Kelly, US Air Force, fl. In 1950's. [See 1958]
Major General Frank J. Kelly, Jr., US Air Force, (1937-). [See 1989 (8)].
Major General William J. Kelly, US Air Force; (1922-2001). [See 2001]
Brigadier General Jack Kelly, retired from Air Force in 1994 after 31 years service.
Lieutenant Commander Daniel Kelly, Squadron Commander at Pearl Harbour.
Lieutenant Colonel James M. Kelly (1964-), USAF., Pilot and Astronaut.
Lieutenant Commander Scott J. Kelly (1964-), USN., Pilot and Astronaut.
Lieutenant Commander Mark E. Kelly (1964-), USN., Pilot and Astronaut, (twin of Scot's).

Squadron Leader Patrick Joseph Kelly, MB., NUI, 1939; R.A.F.V.R.
Captain Colin Kelly, **D.S.C.;** (U.S.), d. Pearl Harbour 1941.
Flight Lieutenant Donald Patrick Kelly, (1922-43). See 1943 (5).
Lieutenant K. A. Kelly, South African Air Force. See 1944 (13).
Flying Officer Alan Douglas Kelly, Royal Canadian Air Force (RCAF) (1921-1943).See 1943 (5).
Pilot Officer Albert Edward Kelly, RCAF (1921-43) [See 1943 (5)].
Pilot Officer Arthur Joseph Kelly, RAFVR. (1924-1943) See 1943 (5).
Pilot Officer L. J. Kelly, RAAF. (1918-1944). See 1944 (13).
Leading Airman E. W. Kelly, Royal Navy, (1922-43). See 1943 (5).

British War Memorials bearing the names of Kellys who died in both World Wars

Aeroplane Cemetery Leper, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.
The cemetery is located 3.5 kilometres north east of Leper town centre on the Zonnebeekseweg (N332), a road connecting Leperer to Zonnebeke. From 1914 to the summer of 1918 Ypres (now Leper) was the centre of a salient held by Commonwealth (and for some months also by French) forces. The site of the cemetery was in no man's land before the 31st of July 1917 when the 15th Scottish Division with the 55th (West Lancashire) Division on their left took nearby Verlorenhoek and Frezenburg. The cemetery was begun the following month under the name of the New Cemetery Frezenburg by the 15 and 16th (Irish) Divisions, but by October it had acquired its present name from the wreck of an aeroplane which lay near the present position of the Cross of Sacrifice.. It was used by fighting units until March 1918, and again after a period of occupation by the Germans, in September 1918.. There are now 1,105 Commonwealth service men of W.W. I buried or commemorated there. 636 are unidentified.

Alexandria (Hadra) Memorial, Egypt.
Hadra is a district on the eastern side of Alexandria and is south of the main carriageway to Aboukir, known as Al Horaya, near the University of Alexandria. The cemetery is on the road to Sharria Manara. The junction of this road is diagonally opposite the University of Alexandria.

In 1915 the base of the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force was transferred to Alexandria from Mudros and the city became a camp and hospital centre for Commonwealth and French troops. Among the medical units established there were the 17th, 19th, 21st, 78th and 87th General Hospitals and Number 5 Indian Hospital. After the Gallipoli campaign of 1915, Alexandria became an important hospital centre during later operations in Egypt and Palestine and the port was much used by hospital ships and troop transports bringing reinforcements and carrying the sick and wounded out of the theatres of war. The cemetery was begun in April 1916 when it was realised that Chatby would not be large enough. Most of the burials were made from the Alexandria hospitals, but a number of graves of December 17 were due to the loss of the troop transports "Aragon" and "Osmaneih" which were sunk by torpedo and mine as they entered the port. The cemetery continued in use until December 1919 but later some graves were brought in from small burial grounds in the western desert, Maadia and Rosetta.

During World War II, Alexandria was again an important hospital centre, taking causalities from campaigns in the western desert, Greece, Crete, the Aegean Islands and the Mediterranean. Rest camps and hostels were also established there together with a powerful anti-aircraft base. Alexandria was also communications centre for the middle and near east and became the headquarters of the Military Police. The cemetery at Hadras was extended for the Second World War burials and was used from 1941. There are now 1,672 W.W.I and 1,313 from W.W.II. The cemetery also contain some war graves of other nationalities as well as some non war burials.

Ambon War Cemetery, Indonesia. Ambon Island lies close to the south-west coast of Ceram in the Mollucca Group of Islands. It is reached by air from Jakarta with connecting flights to Ujung Pandang in Sulawesi (Celebes). Ambon War Cemetery (known locally as the Australian Cemetery) is on the opposite side of the bay to the airport. Reached by taxi going around the bay to Ambon town. The cemetery is 5 Km north-east of Ambon on the main road to Galala. The memorial in the form of a shelter, commemorates Australian forces that have no grave. Many of those commemorated died in the defence of Ambonia in the early months of the war against Japan and others were killed in the assault on Japanese airbases established in Ambonia and Celebes. A large number perished in Japanese prisoner of war camps.

The town of Ambon, situated on Latimor Peninsula on the southern shores of Ambon Bay, was severely damaged during the war, first by the Japanese who bombed it heavily in January 1942 and later by the

Allied Forces who attacked it in 1943 and 1944. The War Cemetery was built on the site of a prisoner of war camp for Australian, British and Dutch prisoners of war, some of whom had been transferred from Java in 1943 and many of those buried in it died in captivity. Other burials were Australian soldiers who died during the Japanese invasion of Ambon and Timor. Soon after the war the remains of prisoners of war from Haruku and other camps on the islands were also removed to Ambon and in 1961 at the request of the Indonesian Government, the remains of 503 graves in Makasser War Cemetery on the island of Celebes were added to the cemetery. The total number of graves in the cemetery is 2,000. Of this number, half are Australians, of whom 350 belonged to the 2/21 st. Australian Infantry Battalion. Most of the British causalities belonged to the Royal Navy and Royal Air Force. Nearly all the naval dead were originally buried in Makasser. The American airmen were killed with 7 Australian airmen in July 1945, all were buried in a collective plot 28.
The Ambon Memorial commemorates the 450 Australian soldiers and airmen who died in the region of Celebes and Mollucca Islands and have no known grave.

Anzio War Cemetery, Italy
Anzio is a coastal town 70 kilometres south of Rome. Take the No. 148 Superstrada Motorway which runs between Rome and Latina. Take the exit for Anzio and follow the signs for Anzio along the No. 207. The cemetery lies 1 kilometre north of Anzio town just off the No. 207. As the No. 207 approaches Anzioan Italian Communal Cemetery is visible on a small rise to the left of the road. Turn left and turn up a small rise to a parking area in the front of the cemetery entrance. Anzio cemetery should not be confused with Beach Head Cemetery which is also close to Anzio town. Beach Head lies 5 kilometres north of Anzio town and can be seen on the left side of the road when taking the No. 207 to Anzio.
Anzio Cemetery contains 1,056 Commonwealth burials of W.W. II.

Bayeux War Cemetery, Calvados, France.
The town of Bayeux lies 24 kilometres north-west of Caen. The cemetery is situated in the south-western outskirts on the bye-pass, which is named Rue Sir Fabian Ware. On the opposite side of the road stands the Bayeux Memorial.
The Allied offensive in north-western Europe began on June 6, 1944. There was little actual fighting in Bayeux although it was the first French town of any importance to be liberated. Bayeux War Cemetery is the largest Commonwealth cemetery of W.W. II in France and contains burials brought in from the surrounding districts and from hospitals that were located nearby. It contains 4,144 W.W. II Commonwealth burials, 338 are unidentified. There are 505 war graves of other nationalities, the majority German. The Memorial has the names of 1,800 men of the Commonwealth land forces who died in the early stages of the campaign and have no known grave.

Bone War Cemetery, Annabba, Algeria
The cemetery adjoins the Children's amusement and leisure park, about 400 meters off Route N44 between Annabba and Constantine, on the road to Saraidi. It is about 5 kilometres west of Annabba.
Allied troops made a series of landings on the Algerian coast in early November 1942. From here they swept east into Tunisia, where the North African campaign came to an end in May 1943 with the surrender of the Axis forces. Bone was occupied by Allied forces on November 12, 1942 and became important as a supply port, and for its airfield. The 70th General Hospital was there during the early months of 1943. Bone war cemetery contains 868 Commonwealth burials of the Second World War. There are also 14 non war burials, mostly of merchant seamen whose death was not due to war service. The cemetery also contains one First World War burial which was transferred here from Bone Communal Cemetery.

Catania War Cemetery, Sicily
The cemetery is 7 kilometres south-west of Catania. From the airport follow the tangenzieale (main road) towards the A 19, in the direction of Palermo. Before reaching the A 19, the cemetery is signposted.
On July 10, 1943, following the successful conclusion of the north African campaign in mid May, a combined Allied force of 160,000 Commonwealth and American troops invaded Sicily as a prelude to the assault on mainland Italy. The Italians who would shortly make peace with the Allies and re-enter the war on their side, offered little determined resistance but German resistance was vigorous and stubborn. The campaign in Italy came to an end on August 17, when the two Allied forces came together at Messina, but failed to cut off the retreating Axis lines.
Catania War Cemetery contains burials from the later stages of the campaign, from Lentini northwards. Many died in the heavy fighting just short of Catania (the town was taken on August 5) and in the battle for

the Simeto river bridgehead. Catania War Cemetery contains 2,135 Commonwealth burials of W.W. II, 113 of them unidentified.

Delhi War Cemetery, India.
It is situated 11 kilometres from New Delhi, on the eastern outskirts of the Delhi Cantonment and occupies a flat rectangular site adjoining the existing cantonment cemetery via Sandar Patel Road to Dhaula Kuan roundabout, then continue along the ring road to Brar Square, over the level crossing, then continue for 1 kilometre along the cemetery road, the cemetery is on the right-hand side.

The cemetery was created in 1951 when graves from many cemeteries in northern India were moved into the site. There are now 1,022 causalities of W.W.II buried or commemorated here. There are 99 W.W. I grave that were moved here.

Florence War Cemetery, Italy
Take the A1 Rome Milan road, exit at Firenze Sud. Follow the SS 67 towards Pontassieve and Arezzo. It lies 5 kilometres east of Florence, on the north bank of the river Arno.

On September 3, 1943, the Allies invaded the Italian mainland, the invasion coinciding with the armistice made with the Italians who then re-entered the war on the Allied side. Allied objectives were to draw German troops from the Russian front and more particularly from France where an offensive was planned for the following year. Following the fall of Rome to the Allies in June 1944, the Germans retreated and successive stands were made on a series of defensive positions known as Trasimene, Arezzo, Arno and Gothic Lines. Florence was taken by the Allies on August 13, 1944. Burials commenced in Florence War Cemetery in November 1944. Most of the causalities buried here lost their lives in the fighting from July to September 1944. There are 1,632 Commonwealth burials from W.W.II.

Guillemont Road Cemetery, Somme, France.
Guillemont is a village 12 kilometres east of Albert. From the D929 direction Bapaume-Alberttake the second turning for Martinpuich, continuing along the D6 for 5 kilometres until the crossroads in the village of Longueval. Follow route D 20 direction Guillemont until you leave Guillemont on the D 64 direction Montauban. The cemetery is 500 meters on the right as you leave Guillemont..

Guillemont was an important point in the German defences in July 1916. It was taken by the 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers on July 30, but the battalion was obliged to fall back. It was again entered for a short time by the 55th (West Lancashire) Division on August 8. On August 18 it was reached by the 2nd Division and on September 3, (in the Battle of Guilemont) the village was captured and cleared by the 20th (Light) and part of the 16th (Irish) Divisions. It was lost in March 1918. But retaken on August 29 by the 18th and 38 (Welsh) Divisions. The 20th Division erected a Memorial at the cross roads460 meters east of the village which has now been replaced by a permanent monument near the same spot and a permanent Memorial to the 16th has been erected between Guilemont and Ginchy. The cemetery was begun by fighting units (mainly of the Guards Division) and Field Ambulances after the Battle of Guillemont and was closed on March 1917. It then contained 121 burials besides a number of regimental memorials. It was greatly increased after the Armistice by the concentration of graves from the battlefields immediately surrounding the village.. There are now 2,000 W.W.I causalities commemorated in this site. Of these two thirds are unidentified and a few are identified as groups and not individually**.**

Halifax Memorial, Nova Scotia, Canada.
The memorial is in Point Pleasant Park in Halifax. Twenty **four ships were lost by the Royal Canadian Navy** in W.W.II and 2,000 members of the Royal Canadian Navy lost their lives. The Memorial commemorates men and women of the Commonwealth who lost their lives in both World Wars. It particularly commemorates those Canadians who lost their lives at sea. It was unveiled in 1967. It commemorates over 3,000 Canadian men and women who were buried at sea. The inscription is in English and in French on the 12 meter granite Cross of Sacrifice.

Kanchanaburi War Cemetery, Thailand.
Kanchanaburi is 129 kilometres north of Bangkok. The War Cemetery is in the north eastern part of the town along Saeng Chuto Road. A Commission signpost faces the cemetery on the opposite side of the road. The cemetery is only a short distance from the former ‘Kanburi’ prisoner of war base through which most of the prisoners passed on their way to other camps. The cemetery was created by the Army Graves Service who transferred to it all the graves on the southern section of railway from Bangkok to Nieke. Some 300 men who died at Nieke during the epidemic at Nieke camp were cremated and their ashes now lie in two

graves in the cemetery. Their names are inscribed on panels in the shelter pavilion. There are now 5,084 causalities of W.W.II buried or commemorated in this cemetery**.**

Klagenfurt War Cemetery, Austria.
Klagenfurt is the capital of the Austrian province of Carinthia. The War Cemetery lies 3 kilometres west of the city centre to the east of the Woerther See. From Klagenfurt go out of the town west along the Villacher Strasse, which runs parallel to the Lendkanal and then after 3 kilometres, turn left into Lilienthal Strasse along which the cemetery will be found.

There are 10 W.W.I causalities commemorated, of these 3 are unidentified. Causalities previously buried in Innsbruck New Military Cemetery, Mauthausen Prisoners of War Cemetery, Muhldorf Prisoners of War Cemetery and Vienna Central Catholic Cemetery. In addition there are 589 causalities of W.W.II, of which 13 are unidentified.

Knightsbridge War Cemetery, Acroma, Libya.
The cemetery is 25 kilometres west of Tobruk, in open country, south of the main road from Tobruk to Derna and Benghazi. A rough track from the main road leads to the cemetery and then south to the area in which was fought the battle of Knightsbridge "box". There is no tarmac on the rough path but it is suitable for vehicles.

The defence against Rommel's drive across Cyrenaica towards Suez consisted of a number of irregularly spaced strong points or "boxes" linked by deep minefields. Those nearest the Axis forces were held by infantry, while those further back served as reserve static positions and as bases from which the armour could operate. The chief 'box' known as Knightsbridge was round a junction of tracts about 20 kilometres west of Tobruk and 16 kilometres south of Acroma commanding all the tracts which supplies came up to the front. The Eight Army's advance fuelling stations and airfields were at Acroma, El Adem, El Duda, Sidi Rezegh and Gambut, while by February 1941, Gazala aerodrome taken from the Italians early in the campaign, housed two Commonwealth Squadrons. Knightsbridge was thus a key position, and the pivot on which the armour manoeuvred during heavy fighting which commenced in late May 1941. Fierce actions were fought at all these places, and a battlefield cemetery was created at each for the burial of the dead. The graves of many of those who gave their lives during the campaign in Libya were later gathered into Knightsbridge War Cemetery from the battlefield burial grounds and from scattered desert sites. The men who fought and died with them and who have no known graves, are commemorated on the Alamein Memorial which stands in El Alamein War Cemetery, Egypt. There are now 3,651 Commonwealth servicemen of W.W.II buried or commemorated in Knightsbridge War Cemetery. 993 of the burials are unidentified, and special memorials commemorate a number causalities known or believed to be buried among them.

Lae War Cemetery, Papua New Guinea.
Lae town and port at the mouth of the Markham River on the Huon Gulf. Lae War Cemetery is located adjacent to the Botanic in the centre of Lae. Within the cemetery will be found the Memorial, commemorating officers and men of the Royal Australian Army, the Australian Merchant Navy and the Royal Australian Air Force who lost their lives in operations in the area and who have no known grave.

In the air Japan enjoyed a crushing superiority in the early months of 1942, and it was Lae and its neighbouring airfields that were the objects of the first Japanese attack on New Guinea. Lae and Salamaua were bombed on January 21, 1942, by 100 planes, but the land forces did not enter the territory until March 7, when 3,000 troops landed at Lae. There were landings too at Salamau, followed on July 21, with further landings at Buna and Gona on the east coast in preparations for a drive through the Owen Stanley Mountains across the Papuan peninsula to Port Moresby. The vital stage of the New Guinea campaign dates from that time. Lae became one of the bases from which the southward drive was launched and maintained until it was stopped at Loribaiwa Ridge, a point 60 kilometres from Port Moresby. Lae War Cemetery was commenced in 1944 by Australian Army Graves Service, from whom it was taken over by the Imperial War Graves Commission in September 1947. This 1939-1945 War Cemetery contains the graves of men who lost their lives during the New Guinea campaign. They were brought here from the temporary military cemeteries in areas where fighting took place. The Indian casualties were soldiers of the army of undivided India who had been taken prisoner during the fighting in Malaya and Hong Kong. The great majority of the 420 who are unidentified were recovered between But airfield and Wewak where they had died while employed in working parties. The naval causalities were killed, or died of injuries received on H.M.S.'s King George V, Glenarm and Empire Arquebus and the four men of the Merchant Navy were killed when the S.S. Gorgon was bombed and damaged in Milne Bay in April 1943. In this cemetery is the Lae

Memorial commemorating officers and men of the Australian Army, Australian Merchant Navy and Royal Australian Air Force, who lost their lives in these operations and who have no known grave. It takes the form of bronze tablets fixed to walls linking the end of columns of the colonnade, upon which are engraved the names.

Mont Huon Military Cemetery, Le Treport, Seine-Maratime, France.
Le Treport is a small seaport 25 kilometres north-east of Dieppe. The cemetery is 1.5 kilometres south of the town. Go towards the centre of Le Treport and the follow the Littoral/Dieppe sign. The cemetery stands on the D940.
During W.W.I the town was an important hospital centre and by July 1916 it contained three hospitals. As the original cemetery filled up it became necessary to use the new site at Mont Huon.. There are now 2,128 W.W. I Commonwealth burials of the first war and seven from the 2nd war. The cemetery also has 200 German war graves.

Outtersteene Communal Cemetery Extension, Bailleul, Nord, France.
Outtersteene is a village 5 kilometres south-west of Bailleul. The Communal Cemetery Extension is north-east of the village on the road to Bailleul. From Bailleul follow the D 23 to Outtersteene, the cemetery is on the right hand side of the road just as you approach the outskirts of the town.

Port Moresby (Bomana) War Cemetery, Papua New Guinea.
It lies approx. 19 kilometres north of Port Moresby on the road to Nine Mile and is approached from the main road by a short side road called Pilgrims Way. Within the cemetery will be found the Port Moresby Memorial commemorating members of the Australian Army (including Papuan and New Guinean local forces), the Australian Merchant Navy and the Royal Australian Air Force, who lost their lives in the operations in Papua during 1939-1945 war who have no known grave.

After the landings at Lae and Salamaua, Port Moreby was the chief Japanese objective. They decided to attack by sea, and assembled an amphibious expedition for the purpose, which set out early in May 1942. They were however intercepted and heavily defeated by American air and naval forces in the Corral Sea, and what remained of the Japanese forces returned to Rabaul. After this defeat they decided to advance on Port Moresby overland and the attack was launched from Buna and Gona in September 1942. On Bougainville, the largest and most northerly of the Solomon Islands, the enemy early in 1942, established a considerable force almost without resistance and developed a useful base. This they held until Americans and Australians commenced offensive operations towards the end of 1943, when Bougainville was the only one of these islands remaining in Japanese hands. By August 1945, when the Japanese surrendered, most of the islands had been recovered. Those who died in the fighting in Papua and Bougainville are buried in Port Moresby (Bomana) War Cemetery, whither they were brought by Australian Army Graves Service from burial grounds in the areas where the fighting had taken place. The unidentified soldiers of the U.K. Forces were all from the Royal Artillery and captured by the Japanese at the fall of Singapore. They died in captivity and were buried in the island of Baillale in the Solomons. These men were later re-buried in a temporary war cemetery at Torokina on Bougainville Island before being transferred to their permanent resting place at Port Moresby. On the hill above and behind the cemetery stands a rotunda of cylindrical pillars which is the memorial to those men of the Australian Army, Navy, Air Force, Merchant Navy who lost their lives in Papua, who have no known graves.

Pozieres Memorila, Somme, France.
Pozieres is a village 6 kilometres north-east of the town of Albert. The Memorial encloses Pozieres British Cemetery which is a little south-west of the village on the north side of the main road D929 from Albert to Pozier. The Pozier Memorial relates to the period of Crisis in March and April 1918 when the Allied 5th Army was driven back by overwhelming numbers across the former Somme Battlefields and the months that followed before the Advance to Victory, which began on August 8, 1918. The Memorial commemorates 14,000 causalities of the United Kingdom and 300 of the South African Forces who have no known grave and who died in the Somme from March 21 to August 7, 1918. The Corps and Regiments most largely represented the Rifle Brigade with 600 names, the Durham Light Infantry with about 600 names, the Machine Gun Corps with over 500 names, the Manchester Regiment with approx 500 names and the Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery with 400 names. There are now 2,755 Commonwealth burials of W.W. I buried or commemorated in this cemetery, 1,375 are unidentified.

Rabaul Memorial Papa New Guinea.

Rabaul lies on Blanche Bay inside the hook-nosed north eastern tip of the Gazelle Peninsula of New Britain, the largest and most important island of the Bismarck Archipelago. The Memorial is situated in Rabaul (Bita Paka) War Cemetery, which is located approximately 50 kilometres south of Rabaul, and approx. 5 kilometres south-west of Kokopo. The Memorial commemorates over 1,200 member of the Australian forces (including personnel of New Guinean and Papuan forces and constabulary) who lost their lives in New Britain and New Ireland in January and February 1942 and in New Britain from November 1944 to August 1945 and who have no known grave.

New Britain was formerly a German possession, Rabaul was the scene of the first fighting by Australian troops in 1914-18 War, when they seized the German wireless station on the site of which now stands the War Cemetery. In January 1942, after three weeks of air bombardment, Rabaul was attacked by Japanese from the sea, and overwhelming odds soon broke the defence. It is estimated that against the original garrison of 1,500 men the Japanese landed 17,000 men in the immediate vicinity of Rabaul. Though forced to withdraw the garrison left behind between 3 and 4 thousand Japanese dead on the shores of the bay and in the harbour. The defenders broke in two groups and while some managed to escape by sea a great number were killed or captured. Of the latter many were murdered and most of the remainder were drowned when the ship taking them together with 200 civilians, to the Philippine Islands, was torpedoed and sunk. Nevertheless a number of the original garrison ran the gauntlet of Japanese patrol and reached Australian territory in small boats.

New Ireland which lies near and north-north-east of New Britain which had small forces war overrun on January 21, 1942.

In November 1944 New Britain was again the scene of fighting, when the 5th Australian Division landed at Jacquinot Bay and the 11th Division at Wide Bay. The two divisions cleared the north and south coasts and bottled up the enemy in the Gazelle Peninsula where they were contained until the final surrender in August 1945, when the number of troops was found to be nearly 90,000. The Rabaul Memorial commemorates 1,200 members of the Australian forces as well as some local forces that lost their lives in New Britain and New Ireland in January and February 1942 and in New Britain from November 1944 to August 1945**.**

Rangoon Memorial, Myanmar

Is situated in Taukkyan War Cemetery which is outside Yangon (formerly Rangoon), near the airport and adjoining the village of Taukkyan. It is on PY1 road (formerly Prome road) about 35 kilometres north of the city.

The Rangoon Memorial bears 27,000 names of men of the Commonwealth land forces who died during the campaigns in Burma (now Myanmar) and who have no known grave. The Memorial lies in the Taukkyan War Cemetery, which is the largest of the three war cemeteries in Burma. It was begun in 1951 for the reception of graves from four battlefield cemeteries at Akyab, Mandalay, Meiktila and Sahmaw which were difficult to access and could not be maintained. The last was the original 'Chindit' cemetery containing many of those who died in the battle of Myitkyina. The graves have been grouped together to preserve the individuality of these battlefield cemeteries. Burials were also transferred from civil and cantonment cemeteries and from a number of isolated jungle and roadside sites. Because of considerable post war unrest, considerable delay occurred. The cemetery now has 6,374 Commonwealth burials of W.W.II, 867 of them unidentified. In the 1950's graves of 52 Commonwealth servicemen of W.W. I were brought from several cemeteries. The Taukkyan Cremation Memorial commemorates more than 1,000 W.W. Causalities whose remains were cremated in accordance with their faith. The Taukkyan Memorial contains the names of 45 servicemen who are buried elsewhere in Burma but whose graves could not be maintained.

Singapore Memorial.

The Memorial stands in Kranji War Cemetery which is 22 kilometres north of the city of Singapore, on the north side of Singapore Island overlooking the Straits of Johore. It is just off the Singapore-Johore road (Woodlands Road) at milestone 13 ½ and there is a short approach road from the main road. The cemetery is known locally as Kranji Memorial and you must be sure of the address before boarding the taxi as the taxi drivers do not know the Cemetery. There are also bus stops on the main road facing the cemetery and the MRT terminal is under construction a short distance from the cemetery.

Before 1939 the Kranji area was a military camp and at the time of the Japanese invasion of Malaya, it was the site of a large ammunition magazine. On February 8, 1942, the Japanese crossed the Johore Straits in strength, landing at the mouth of the Kranji River within two miles of the place where the War Cemetery

now stands. On the evening of February 9, they launched an attack between the river and the causeway. During the next few days fierce fighting ensued, in many cases hand to hand, until their greatly superior numbers and air strength necessitated a withdrawal. After the fall of the island the Japanese established a prisoner of war camp at Kranji and eventually a hospital was organised nearby at Woodlands. After the reoccupation of the Singapore, the small cemetery started by the prisoners at Kranji was developed into a permanent war cemetery by the Army Graves Service when it became evident that a larger cemetery at Changri could not remain undisturbed. Changri had been the site of the main prisoner of war camp in Singapore and a large hospital had been set up there by the Australian Infantry Force. IN 1946 the graves were moved from Changri to Kranji, as were those from the Bouna Vista prisoner of war camp. Many other graves from other parts of the island were transferred to Kranji together with all Second World War graves from Saigon Military Cemetery in French Indo-China (now Vietnam), another site where permanent maintenance could not be assured. The Commission later brought in graves from Bidari Christian Cemetery, Singapore, where again permanent maintenance was not assured. There are now 4,458 Commonwealth causalities of World War II buried or commemorated at Kranji War Cemetery. More than 850 of the burials are unidentified. The Singare Memorial bears the names of 24,000 causalities of the Commonwealth who have no known grave. Many died during the construction of the Burma-Thailand railway, or at sea while being transported elsewhere.

Suda Bay War Cemetery, Crete, Greece.
Suda Bay is on the north coast of Crete and Suda Bay War Cemetery is in the north-western corner of the Bay, 5 kilometres east of Hania (Khania) and 3 kilometres north of Hania (or Khania) on Rethymnon-Heraklion road. The cemetery is in an olive grove and is well signposted from the main road.

In 1941, the Commonwealth force in Crete was organised in five widely separated defence areas along the north coast, around the three airfields at Iraklion, Rethymnon and Maleme and at Suda Bay and the port of Chania. The Germans launched their attack on May 20, 1941 with airborne troops. The airfield at Maleme was quickly captured and used for landing German reinforcements. On May 23, the remainder of the Maleme position had to be given up and its defenders fell back to Chania. On May 26, the Allied line west of Chania was broken. Suda Bay became indefensible and the troops from these two positions, with the remainder of the Maleme garrison, withdrew across the island to Sfakion, where many of them were evacuated by sea on nights of May 28-31. The airborne attacks on Iraklion and Rethymnon positions were repulsed. Iraklion was successfully defended until the night of the May 29th, when the garrison was evacuated by sea. The orders for Rethymnon garrison to fight its way southwards for evacuation, were never received, and it was overwhelmed on May 31. Of the total land force of 32,000 men, 18,000 were evacuated 12,000 were taken prisoner and 2,000 were killed. There are now 1,502 Commonwealth servicemen of W.W. II buried or commemorated there. 778 of the burials are unidentified. There are also 19 W.W. I, burials brought in from Suda Bay Consular Cemetery. There are 9 burials of other nationalities and 37 non-war graves**.**

Sydney War Cemetery, N.S.W., Australia.
Sydney War Cemetery is in the grounds of Rookwood Necropolis about 17 kilometres west of Sydney. By road the route is along the Great Western Highway (Parramatta Road), turning south into Marlborough Road which continues directly to the cemetery. The main entrance is on the western side, on the necropolis roadway.
There are over 700 war causalities commemorated here.

Templeux-Le Guerard British Cemetery, Somme, France.
Templeux-Le-Guerard is a village 26 kilometres east of Peronne. The cemetery is south east of the village on the road to Haricourt.

Thanbyuzayat War Cemetery, Myanmar (Burma).
The village of Thanbyuzayat is 65 kilometres from Moulmein, and the War Cemetery lies at the foot of the hills which separate the Union of Myanmar from Thailand. At present the only way in which the cemetery may be visited is by train. This is a long and uncomfortable journey and three days should be allocated. Only those in good health should attempt the journey. Prior permission is needed to travel to the cemetery, which is close to areas of unrest. Enquiries about the possibility of obtaining permission to visit the cemetery should be made to the nearest Union of Myanmar Embassy, or a Commonwealth Embassy in Yangon (Rangoon).

The notorious Burma-Siam railway built by Commonwealth, Dutch, and American prisoners of war was

a Japanese project driven by the need for improved communications to support the large Japanese army in Burma. During the construction, approximately 13,000 prisoners of war died and were buried along the railway. An estimated 80,000 to 100,000 civilians also died in the course of the construction, chiefly forced labour brought from Malaya and the Dutch East Indies, or conscripted in Siam (Thailand) and Burma (Myanmar). Two labour forces, one based in Burma and the other in Siam worked from opposite ends of the line towards the centre. The Japanese contemplated completing the railway in 14 months and work began in October 1942. The line 424 kilometres was completed in December 1943. The graves of those that died along the line (except for Americans, whose remains were repatriated) were transferred from camp burial grounds and isolated sites along the railway into three cemeteries at Chungkai and Kanchanaburi in Thailand and Thanbyuzayat in Myanmar.

Tower Hill Memorial London

Tower Hill Memorial commemorated Merchant Navy and Fishing Fleet who died in Both World Wars.

In **W.W.I, losses** of men and vessels were high from the outset and peaked in 1917 when in January the German government announced the adoption of "unrestricted submarine warfare". By the end of the war 3**,305 merchant ships** had been lost with a total loss of **17,000 lives**.

In **W.W. II, losses** were again considerable, and were heaviest in the Atlantic. In all **4,786 merchant ships** were lost with a total of **32,000 lives**. More than a quarter of this total was lost in home waters.

The **W.W. I section** of the tower commemorates almost **12,000 seamen** who have no grave but the sea. **W.W. II section has 24,000 names**. The memorial was designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens and W.W. II extension by Sir Edward Maufe.

Tyne Cot Memorial, Zonnebeke, West Vlaanderen, Belgium.

The Memorial to the Missing forms the north-eastern corner of the Tyne Cot Cemetery, which is located 9 kilometres, north east of Leper town centre, on the Tyne Cotstraat, a road leading from Zonnebeekseweg (N332).

Uden War Cemetery, Noord-Brabant, Netherlands

Uden is a town on the main road between Eindhoven and Nijmegen. The war cemetery is 300 meters from the centre of the town on the Nijmegen road., at the junction with the road to Zeeland.

Until its liberation in September 1944, Uden was occupied by Germans. In the early years of the war British and Allied Servicemen were buried in the garden of the parish priest, which adjoined the Roman Catholic Cemetery. In 1943 the municipality acquired the Roman Catholic cemetery which was unused since 1918. After the war 100 graves from the garden and others from a number of isolated graves were moved into this cemetery.

Olympic Medal Winners

1908	**London,**	**Frederick Septimus Kelly,**	(G.B & Ireland),	**Gold** Medal in Rowing (Single Sculls)..
1908	**London,**	**George "Con" O'Kelly**,	(G.B. & Ireland),	**Gold** Medal in Wrestling (Super heavyweight).
1908	**London**	**Daniel Kelly**	(U.S.A.),	**Silver** Medal in Athletics (Long Jump).
1912	**Stockholm,**	**Frederick Kelly**,	(U.S.A.),	**Gold** Medal in Athletics (110 meter hurdles).
1920	**Antwerp,**	**John B. Kelly,**	(U.S.A.),	**Gold** Medal in Rowing (Single Sculls).
1920	**Antwerp,**	**John B. Kelly**, with Paul Costello	(U.S.A.),	**Gold** Medal in Rowing (Double Sculls).
1920	**Antwerp,**	**Michael Kelly**,	(U.S.A.),	**Gold** Medal in Shooting (Rapid Fire Pistol Team).
1920	**Antwerp**	**Michael Kelly,**	(U.S.A.),	**Gold** Medal in Shooting (Free Pistol Team).
1924	**Paris**,	**John B. Kelly,** with Paul Costello	(U.S.A.),	**Gold** Medal in rowing (Double Sculls).
1952	**Helsinki,**	**Melvin Dean Kelley,**	(U.S.A.),	**Gold** Medal in Basketball.
1956	**Melbourne**	**John B. Kelly, Junior,**	(U.S.A.),	**Bronze** Medal in Rowing (Single Sculls).
1960	**Rome,**	**Allen Kelly,**	(U.S.A.),	**Gold** Medal in Basketball**.**
1980	**Moscow,**	**Margaret Kelly,**	(G.B. & N.I.),	**Silver** Medal in Swimming (4 x 100 Meter Medley Relay).
1984	**Los Angeles,**	**Barry Kelly** with Grant Kenny	(Australia)	**Silver** Medal, Kayak Pairs 1000 meters ().
1992	**Barcelona,**	**Barry Kelly,**	(Australia),	**Silve**r Medal in Cycling (1000 meter Time Trial).

Total Medals **10 Gold** Medals, **4 Silver** Medals and **1 Bronze** Medal

Some Kelly International Rugby Union Players

H. C. Kelly, N.I.F.C., (**Irl**.), 1877 E, S.; 78 E., 79 S., 80 E., S.
Walter B. Kelly, Wanderers, (**Irl.**), 1884, S.
E. W. Kelly, G. W., (**South Africa**), 1896 British and Irish Lions 3 tests.
A**. J. Kelly**, New South Wales, (**Australia**), 1899 British and Irish Lions 1 test.
T. S. Kelly, Exeter, London Devonians, (**England**), 1906 W, I, S, F, SA; 1907 F, W, I, S; 1908 F, I, S.
R. F. Kelly, Watsonians, (**Scotland**), 1927, A.; 1928 F., W., E.
R. L. F. Kelly, N. S. W., (**Australia**), 1936 NZ., M., 37 SA., 38 NZ.
G. A. Kelly, Bedford, **(England)** 1947, Wal., Irl., Scot.; 1948, Wales.
J. W. Kelly, Auckland, (**New Zealand**), 1949 A.
Seamus Kelly, Lansdowne, (**Irl**.), 1954 S., W.; 55 S.; 60 W., F.
James C. Kelly, University Coll. Dublin, (**Irl**.), 1962 F., W.; 63 F., E., S., W., NZ; 64 E., S., W., F.
Malcolm O'Kelly, London Irish, and Leinster. (**Irl**.), 1997 NZ., Can., Italy; 98 S., F., W., E.;, 99, 2000,2001, 2002, 2003.
John Kelly, Munster, (**Irl**.), 2002 Rus., Georgia, World Cup 2003.

Some Kelly International Soccer Players who represented Ireland at Senior Level.

Alan Kelly Senior, Preston, 47 caps.
Alan Kelly Jnr., Sheffield United and Blackburn, over twenty caps so far.
Gary Kelly, Leeds United, 50 caps so far. He is a member of the team at the moment.
David Kelly, Sunderland, Motherwell, Derry City, 20 caps.
Mark Kelly, Portsmouth, won 4 caps in 1990.
Noel Kelly, won 1 cap in 1954.
James Kelly, 11 caps for Northern Ireland, and 4 caps for the Irish Free State.

Some Kelly Mayors

Robert Kelly, Mayor of Drogheda, in 1557.
Thomas Kelly, Lord Mayor of **London**, 1836 (1st Catholic Mayor since the Reformation).
Arthur Irwin Kelly, Sovereign (equivalent to Mayor), of **Armagh** City, 1841
James 'Dog' Kelley, Mayor of **Dodge City**, U.S.A. (1880).
Sir Raymond Kelly, Mayor of **Yorktown, Australia,** 1924-26.
Edward (Joseph) Kelly, Mayor of **Chicago** 1933-48, office tainted by scandal.
Sir Thomas Kelly (1862-1947), was Provost of **Glasgow** (equivalent to Mayor).
Sharon Pratt Kelly, Mayor of **Washington** D.C. in 1990.
Dorothy Kelly, Mayor of **Sommerville City, Mass**. U.S.A. 1999.
Leon E. Kelly was Mayor of **Aurora, Dearborn County, USA.**, for a record 11 years, until his death in 1999.
Dolores Kelly, (S.D.L.P), **Mayor of Craigavon**, Northern Ireland (1999).
Sandra Kelly, Mayor of Gander, New Foundland.(1993). [See 2001]

Some Kelly Artists

Anna Kelly, Miss, (fl between 1904 and 1938), **Painter**, Metropolitan School of Art, Kildare St., Dublin.
Arthur Kelly, Painter, (fl 1861), 31 Lower Camden St., London.
Brendan Kelly, (fl 1946), **Painter,** 244 North Circular Rd., Dublin.
Christopher Kelly, (fl 1978), Painter, Cuan, 50 Lower Dodder Rd., Rathfarnam, Dublin.
Colm Kelly, (fl 1962), **Painter**, 100 Lower Baggot St., Dublin.
Edward Kelly, (fl. 1943, **Sculptor**, Old Boleys, Glencree, Co. Wicklow.
Ellen F. Kelly, Mrs, (fl 1944-46), **Painter, 40 The Rise, Mount Merrion, Dublin.**
Frances J. Kelly (1908-2002), ARHA, Painter, 25 Haddon Rd., Clontarf; 62 Pembroke Rd.; Foundation des Esas-Unis, Paris, School of Art, Dublin,27 Anglesey Rd., Ballsbridge; and 12 Frankfort Park, Dublin. See 2002 (38)].
Gerard Festus Kelly, Sir, RHA PRA, (1879-1972), Painter, The Vicarage**,** Camberwell, London S.E., later 117 Gloucester Place, Portman Square, London.
H. Kelly, (fl 1826-1933), Architect, Dublin.
Henry Kelly, (fl 1871), Painter, Hilland, Tullarone, Co. Kilkenny.
Irene Kelly, Miss, (fl 1927), Painter, Deanfield, Londonderry.
John Kelly, RHA, (b 1932), Painter, 11 Blessington Place, Dublin**.**
John Kelly, (fl 1739-1773), Carver, Dublin. [See 1773]
John Kelly, (fl between 1838 and 1852), Architect, 192 Great Britain St, Dublin, later 45 Upper Gloucester St., Dublin.
John F. Kelly, RHA,(1921-1995), (sometimes called O'Kelly), Painter,, National College of Art, Kildare St.,

Northumberland Rd., Dublin later 2 Gríanán, Church Rd., Ballybrack.
Kieran Kelly, (fl 1969-79), Sculptor, St. Laurence Cottage, Strand Road, Sutton, Dublin.
Oisin Kelly (1915-1981), Sculptor, Prospect, Tempeleogue, Dublin, later Firhouse, Rathfarnam, Dublin.
Patricia Kelly, Miss, (fl 1943-44), Painter, 21 Clare St., Dublin.
R. Talbot Kelly, R.I., R.B.A., F.Z.S., (1861-1934), Painter, Glasnevin, Balls Road, Birkenhead, England**.** [See 1934]
Robert George Kelly, Senior, (1822-1910), Painter, Hampstead, Glasnevin, Dublin later Glasnevin, Balls Rd., Birkenhead.
Robert George Kelly, Junior, (fl 1884), Painter, Glasnevin, Balls Rd., Birkenhead, England.
Rose Kelly, Miss, (fl 1911), **Painter**, 1 Claude Rd., Drumcondra, Dublin
T. H. Kelly, (fl 1835), Painter, painted Carrisbrook Castle, Isle of Wight, England.

Vincent Kelly, (fl 1930), Painter, 87 Merrion Square Dublin.
Mrs O'Kelly, (fl 1884), Painter, 73 Brighton Square, Rathgar, Dublin.
Aloysius C. O'Kelly (1850- 1929), Painter, 233 Stanhope St., Hampstead Rd., London, Laddingfort House, Yalding, Kent, 40 and later 61 Shaftsbury Avenue, Piccadilly Circus, London,
John F O'Kelly, (fl 1835-45), Sculptor, Fitzwilliam St., Dublin**;** 8 Lower Erne St., Dublin; Clondalkin, Co. Dublin.
Liam O'Kelly, (fl 1952), Painter, 52 **Westfield** Road Harrods Cross, Dublin.
Nora M. O'Kelly, Miss, (fl 1812-20), Painter, Fortrose, Tempeleogue, Dublin, later 97 Rathgar Road..
[All of the above exhibited at the Royal Hibernian Academy of Arts, Dublin between 1826 and 1979]

Other Artists
Charles E. Kelly, Painter and Cartoonist, Dublin.
David Kelly, Actor and Painter.
Ellsworth Kelly, (b. 1923), Painter and Sculptor, U.S.A.
Joe Kelly, (b. 1936), A Dubliner now living in Enniscorthy and New Zealand.
Paul Kelly, (b. 1968), Painter, Dublin.
Philip Kelly, (b. 1950), Painter, born in Dublin, lives in Mexico.
Teresa Kelly (Contemporary), painter
Thomas Kelly, (fl 1763), Drawing Master, Mary Street, Dublin. [See 1763]
Thomas Kelly, (fl 1799-1827), Wood Engraver, Dublin. [See 1827].

Nora Dowel O'Kelly, Miss,(c1885-1964), Enamellist and Sculptor. [See Main Hy-Many Family Tree BK]

Joseph E (Joe). Kelly, painter.

ARCHBISHOPS (ROMAN CATHOLIC)

Armagh, Ireland.

Dubdaleth Mac Kellach (916-998) in 988 was chosen as supreme Moderator, of the Monasteries of the Congregation of St. Columba. Technically he was only Bishop of Armagh as there was no archbishops in Ireland at the time.

Thomas Kelly (1792-1835) was translated from the bishopric of Dromore in 1828. In January 1835 a sick call came for a priest to attend a soldier who was dying of fever. As there was no priest available the archbishop attended the soldier. He contracted the fever and died aged forty-three. He is buried in St. Peter's, West St., Drogheda.

Cashel, Ireland.

David McKelly (-1253) was translated from Cloyne in 1238. He got involved in a dispute with the Archbishop of Armagh on the question of Primacy. In 1251 he had a row with the King of England about the Kings right to license bishops. The king issued a writ commanding McKelly desist or he would lose his temporalities. McKelly died the following year before the order was carried out. He was the first Dominican to be appointed a bishop in Ireland.
Ralph Kelly (-1361) was born in Drogheda and educated by the Carmelites in Kildare and later joined that order. He became Advocate-General for his order and in 1345 was appointed Archbishop of Cashel. In 1346, a Parliament was held in Kilkenny which granted a subsidy to the King to support the state. Kelly

opposed this. He and his suffragan bishops wearing their Canonical robes came to Clonmel and excommunicated all who had contributed, including the King's Commissioner in Tipperary. For this offence, the King levied a fine of a thousand pounds on Kelly. In defence of his actions the Archbishop quoted the *Magna Carta*. Archbishop Ralph Kelly died in 1361.

Louisville, Ky., U.S.A.

Thomas Cajetan Kelly (1931-) was born in Rochester, N.Y. and was educated at Providence College. After ordination in 1958 he studied in Rome (D. Canon Law, University of St. Thomas). He was appointed secretary of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops (1971-77) and was ordained auxiliary bishop in 1977 and was appointed Archbishop of Louisville 1982.

Tuam, Ireland.

Murchadach (Maurice) O'Kelly (-1407). See under Clonfert.

Thomas O'Kelly (-1441) was appointed Bishop of Clonfert in 1415. About 1435 transformed the parish church of Cloonkeen alias Cloonkeenkerrill into a convent of Franciscans. He was translated to Tuam in 1438.

Loghlin O'Kelly, (-c. 1660) was Archbishop of Tuam during the Penal Times. He was constantly on the move to avoid capture. As a result, there is little known about him.

Oliver Kelly (1777-1834) was born in Curraghmore, Co. Galway and was educated in the Irish College, Salamanca, Spain. Ordained in Dublin in 1800, he was appointed P.P. in Westport, Co. Mayo. He became Archbishop of Tuam in 1814 and took an active part in the relief of the famine of 1821. In 1827 he laid the foundation stone of the Catholic Cathedral in Tuam. Kelly was friendly with Daniel O'Connell. He purchased the bankrupt French's Bank and moved St. Jarlath's College there. While in Rome to purchase the high altar for the Cathedral he died after a short illness and was buried there. Pope Gregory XIV paid the funeral expences.

Sydney, Australia.

Michael Kelly (1850-1940) was born in New Ross, Co. Wexford and was educated at St. Peters College, Wexford and the Irish College in Rome. He was ordained in 1872 and worked for some years in the house of missions in Enniscorthy. He became Rector of the Irish College Rome in 1891and remained in that position for ten years. Kelly was appointed Coadjutor Archbishop of Sydney in 1901 and became Archbishop of Sydney in 1911. He was made a Papal Count, by Pope Pius XI in 1926. He died in 1940 and is buried in Sydney Cathedral. A statue of "Michael the builder", as he was affectionately known, because of the many churches that were built in his diocese, during his reign, stands outside the Cathedral. There is a side altar dedicated to him.

Liverpool, England.

Patrick Altham Kelly, born November 23, 1938, became Bishop of Salford (Manchester) in 1984, and in 1996 he was translated to Liverpool as Archbishop of Liverpool. He is considered "a safe conservative prelate." He was one of the names mentioned as a possible Archbishop of Westminster but Bishop Murphy-O'Connor was given the nod by the Vatican. Kelly was appointed Vice-President of Bishops' Conference in 1999.

Bishops

Achonry

Brendan Kelly, was born in Derrybrien, Co. Galway but soon moved to Craughwell, Co. Galway where his father Sean was a schoolteacher and well known historian. Brendan went to Maynooth in 1964 and was ordained in 1971. After ordination he was appointed curate to Kinvara, Co. Galway. He was transferred to Coláiste Einde in Galway in 1972 where he taught history.

In 1980 he went to Our Lady's College, Gort, where he taught. He was appointed Principal in 1986. After spending fifteen years on the staff of the College, Our Lady's amalgamated with another school to become Gort Community College and Father Kelly decided to take a sabbatical year. Not content with relaxing, he decided to continue his long involvement with people with learning difficulties and travelled to France with L'arche, an international faith community.

"I had been involved with teaching people with learning difficulties and worked with the Brothers of Charity and other organisations in a pastoral role. So during my sabbatical year, I decided that I wanted to get more "hands on". Sometimes it was very difficult, especially since I did not know the language, but I really enjoyed it." While in France he got to know the local community very well and regularly keeps in touch.

Following his return to Ireland he was sent to Clare to work as parish priest in Lisdoonvarna and Kilshanny. Reminiscing on his years in the parish, Monsignor Kelly says that he loved the area, especially around the Burren, and that over his seven years he built up a strong relationship with his congregation.

However in 2003, he was called on to become parish priest of An Spidéal where he remained ever since. He enjoyed his stay in an Spidéal and this year the parish celebrated the centenary of its construction. He was very surprised when he was informed from Rome that he had been chosen to be Bishop of Achonry. [From The Galway Independent, November 28, 2007]

Benin City, Nigeria.

Patrick Joseph Kelly S.M.A. (1894-1991) was born near Aughrim, Co. Galway and obtained a scholarship to the Junior Seminary which at that time was located at the Pines, Ballinasloe. The building had been built by the Earl of Clancarty for the teaching of Irish to bible readers used during the period in the second half of the nineteenth century when enormous amount of money, mainly from England, was used to try to get the people to change their religion from Cat holism to Protestism. Patrick had a vocation to be a priest from a very early time. He cycled each day to the college on a very old machine. The family had been given a larger landholding by the Land Commission. Patrick's father was getting too old to manage the farm on his own as he was old getting married. Patrick's mother told him that he would have to stay at home to help on the farm. The boy was bitterly disappointed but did not complain. The Lord sometimes works in mysterious ways. Some years later a S.M.A. priest was in the area looking for suitable candidates to join the order. He was directed to the Kelly household and interviewed Patrick. As a younger brother had reached the age when he could help on the farm Patrick was allowed to go to Cork where he resumed his studies. After obtaining his leaving Certificate he joined the African Missionary Society and was ordained in Cork in 1921. Kelly went on missionary work to Nigeria where he worked on the mission for a number of years. He was noted for his austerity and visiting priests found very little food if any in Kelly's larder. One of the people who surveyed the area some years before, where Father Kelly worked was Roger Casement who was to later enter the pages of Irish History.

Ordained bishop at St. Michael's Church, Ballinasloe in 1940, for the Diocese of Benin City. This was a new diocese. During his years as Bishop the number of convert increased enormously. He built a large number of churches and schools. He also established many clinics. A source of great pleasure to him was the ordination of many natives. He resigned in 1973 and was delighted to see that his successor was a native. After retirement he came to live in the S.M.A. House in Cork. He never forgot his roots and when the opportunity presented itself he went to his former home in Aughrim to stay with family. He found that spending time on the farm recharged his batteries. Bishop "Pa Joe" died in Cork on 22nd August 1991and is buried in the S.M.A. Cemetery.

Boise, Idaho U.S.A.

Edward Joseph Kelly (1890-1956) was born in The Dallas, Oregon and was educated at Columbia University, St. Patrick's Seminary, Calif., and the North American College, Rome where he was ordained priest in 1917. Kelly became Secretary to the Bishop of Baker City, in 1919, and was appointed Bishop of Boise, in 1928. He died in 1956.

Clonfert Ireland.

Thomas O'Kelly I who was bishop from 1259 until 1263 was son of Donal, known as the Outreamer, who had travelled to the Holy Land as a pilgrim. Little is known about his work in the diocese of Clonfert. Thomas was buried in the Conventual Church of the Dominicans in Athenry where he had been a great benefactor.

Thomas O'Kelly II (Bishop ?1347-1377) . After the death of Bishop John O'Lean in 1336 the see was vacant until 1347. Thomas O'Kelly a secular priest was then appointed to the vacancy. He was Bishop on the 14th of October 1347. He is believed to have passed away in 1377.

Maurice O'Kelly (appointed 1378, translated to 1394), was a son of Philip a brother to William Boy O

Kelly the famous King of Hy-Many who held the big party at Christmas 1351 which gave rise to the saying "The Welcome of the O'Kellys." Maurice was consecrated bishop in 1378. During his time as Bishop of Clonfert, he arranged for scribes to write the *Book of Hy Many (The Book of the O Kellys,)*. He was translated to Tuam in 1394 as Archbishop. O'Kelly had four sons and one of them called Thomas became Bishop of Clonfert. Maurice died in Tuam in 1407.

Thomas O'Kelly III (Resigned 1438)
He was a Dominican friar who about year 1435 made the Church of Clonkeen, alias Cloonkeenkerril into a convent of the Franciscans of the third order Penitential Order "at the influence of David and John Imull-kerill, Professors of that Order. He was translated to Tuam, in 1438. He died in 1441.

Edmond Kelly was educated in the Irish College in Paris and the Sorbonne, became Dean and Vicar General of Clonfert. On 14th May 1718 ordained Bishop of Clonfert, in Dublin, by three bishops. His ministry coincided with the harshest period of the penal laws. He had a price on his head and constantly moved from one safe house to another. He died in 1733 and is buried in Cloonkeenkeril (near Monivea) where there is a monumental effigy and tablet to commemorate him.

Clogher, Ireland.
Edan (or Odo) O'Kelly (Succ. 1139---d. 1182). Ordained bishop by Malachy Bishop of Down whose pupil he had been. In 1148 with Donat O'Carrol, king of Ergall, Edan founded a Monastery for Canons Regular at Louth on the site of St. Mochas Monastery. The Abbey of Knock near Louth was endowed with lands which he had received from Donat, by Edan. Edan is buried in Louth.

Clonmacnoise, Ireland.
Downach Mc Egertay (of the O'Kellys of Bregia) died in 950.

Cloyne, Ireland.
David McKelly was Dean of Cashel and later appointed to the See of Cloyne. He resigned in 1238 on being translated to the see of Cashel.

Derry, Ireland.
Francis Kelly was born in Drudgeon, nr. Omagh, Co. Tyrone in 1812 and was ordained priest, at Maynooth 1840. App. titular Bishop of Titopoli, and Coadjutor Bishop of Derry, with the right of succession, in 1849. He became Bishop of Derry in 1864. He built St. Eunan's Cathedral, Derry. It was designed by J.J. McCarthy (a student of Pugin) and took twenty two years to build. He was responsible for the founding of St. Columba's College, Derry, and he personally contributed a third of the cost, of construction. Two of its future pupils, Seamus Heaney and John Hume won the Nobel Prize. Bishop Kelly also donated funds, to establish the **Kelly Bursaries, in Maynooth College**. He was one of the twenty bishops who represented Ireland at the First Vatican Council and contributed to its discussions. He died 1889.

Dromore, Ireland.
Hugh O'Kelly, (-1825), was instrumental in organizing building the Cathedral of Saints Colman and Patrick in Newry but died before it started.

Thomas Kelly was born in Co. Tyrone in 1793 and entered Maynooth College in 1814. He was a brilliant student, and obtained 1st Place in Classics in his degree. He was ordained priest in 1820. He was junior dean in Maynooth (1820-1825) and replaced Dr McHale, as professor of dogmatic theology in 1825. In 1826 he was appointed bishop of Dromore. In 1828 he resigned on being appointed coadjutor to Dr. Curtis Archbishop of Armagh.

Dublin, Ireland.
Fiacra O'Ceallaigh, Titular Bishop of Tea Taverne and Auxiliary Bishop of Dublin was born in Co. Clare where his father was a T.D. (Member of the Irish Parliament) for the area. He was ordained bishop on September 17th 1994.

Elphin, Ireland.

Gabriel (Carbery) Kelly, (**appointed 1718, died 1731**). Educated on the Continent and appointed bishop during the Penal Times. He was constantly on the move to avoid capture. His pastoral letters to his flock, were handed from person to person.

Freetown, and Bo, Sierra Leone.

Ambrose Kelly, C.S.S.P., was born in Newhaven, Sussex, England in 1900. He was the son of Patrick and Mary Kelly (nee Booth). After education at Blackrock College, Dublin from 1913 to 1918 he entered the Holy Ghost Novitiate, and was professed in 1919. He was ordained priest in 1928. He was appointed Vicar Apostolic, for Sierra Leone, in 1937 and was ordained bishop of Freetown and Bo in 1950. He died in 1952 after an illness of one week.

Geraldton, Australia

William Bernard Kelly (1855-1921) was born January 7, 1855 to John Kelly and his wife Frances Donovan, York, Perth, Australia. He was educated in St. Peter's College, Wexford, and entered All Hallows College, Dublin in 1878. He was ordained for the diocese of Perth on June 14, 1883. He was editor of the *West Australian Record* for 16 years. He undertook an extensive tour of the vast North West in 1897. He was chosen as the first bishop of the diocese of Geraldton, Western Australia in 1898. His diocese included Broome, Beagle Bay where there were convents established by the St. John of God sisters around 1904. Most of the nuns were Irish. Here they taught the Aborigines and the half casts. They cared for the half casts who were forcibly removed from their mothers (the lost generation). He died on December 26, 1921.

Kilfenora, Ireland.

Maurice O'Kelly (chosen 1514), succeeded in 1541 by John O'Neylan.

Killala, Ireland.

Patrick O'Kelly (-1575) was bishop of Killala during the penal times. There was a price on the heads of all priests and bishops. A number of priest hunters, scoured the countryside in search of clerics to obtain the bounty. Patrick O'Kelly was captured in 1575 and suffered a terrible death. Needles were trust under his finger nails and was then bludgeoned to death with a sledge hammer. He was one of many who met a martyr's death during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I.

Leighlin, Ireland.

Dungal Ua Ceallaigh (O'Kelly) (fl 1169) was bishop of Leighlin. **[See Annals 1169].**

Oklahoma, U.S.A.

Frances Clement Kelley (b.1870, Succ. 1924, d. 1948.), Born Vernor River, Prince Edward Island, Canada. He was educated at Laval, St., Dunstan's Coll., Charlottetown, and Nicolet seminary. Ordained priest 1893. Went to U.S., served as chaplain in Spanish-American War. Founded Catholic Extension Society, and edited their magazine. He was created a monsignor, by the pope in 1915, and was appointed Bishop of Oklahoma, in 1924. He was decorated by the Italian and Austrian governments, and received an honorary degree from Louvain University, in 1927. Among the many books he wrote, are, *The last battle of the Gods*, *The Forgotten God, Problem Island, and The Bishop Jots it Down.*

Richmond, Virginia, U.S.A.

Patrick Kelly was born in Kilkenny in 1779 and was educated at the Irish College, Lisbon where he was ordained in 1802. He taught in Lisbon and in Ireland at St. John's, where he was president 1816-20. He was appointed first bishop of Richmond, Virginia, U.S.A in 1820. The Archbishop of Baltimore was opposed to the appointment as he felt its creation "was unwarranted, and premature." Kelly finding the opposition too strong requested Rome to be relieved of his office. In 1822 he was translated to the diocese of Waterford and Lismore, in Ireland where he died in 1829.

Ross, Ireland.

Denis Kelly (b.1852, Succ. 1897, d. 1934), was born in Kilnaneave, Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, and educated at St. Flannan's College, Ennis, and later at the Irish College, Paris, (1st Prize in Classics, Mathematics, Mental Philosophy, Theology, Scripture and Canon Law), awarded a Ph.D., ordained on 17th March 1877, apt. Professor later Vice-President and later President of St. Flannan's Coll. Ennis. Appointed Bishop of

Ross, in 1897. A champion of the working classes, he served on several commissions. He was a member of the Irish Convention, which sought to bring about a settlement of the Home Rule question, acceptable to both the North and South of Ireland. He denounced the 1916 Rising, as "unlawful war", and declared that "the killing of men, was murder, pure and simple. He died, 18th April 1924.

Salford, Manchester, England.

Patrick Altham Kelly (Resigned 1996 see Liverpool)

Waterford and Lismore, Ireland.

Patrick Kelly (b. 1779, Succ. 1822, d. 1829). (See Richmond Virginia.)

Winona, Minnesota, U.S.A.

Francis Martin Kelly, (b. 1886, Succ. 1928, d. 1950). Born Houston, Minnesota, Ordained in Rome 1912. Taught at St. Mary's (vice-rector 1918-26) and St. Teresa's Coll. Winona, app. bishops secretary 1914, chancellor Winona 1919-22, titular bishop of Milasa and auxiliary of Winona 1926, apt. Bishop of Winona 1928, resigned 1949, died 1950

John Kelly son of John A. Kelly of Kenagh is referred to in the genealogy of the main Hy-Many family as being a bishop during the penal times but no diocese is mentioned.

Society of Saint Pius X

Clarence Kelly, was consecrated bishop "according to the traditional rites of the Roman Catholic Church by Bishop Alfred Mendez, retired Bishop of Arecibo, Puerto Rico, in 1993. Bishop Mendez had been consecrated bishop by Cardinal Spellman in 1960 and had retired in 1974.

Catholic Apostolic Church in North America
Fairfax

Raymond Francis Kelly, b. In 1949; ordained priest 1989, by Dean Becken, Presiding Bishop of the Liberal Catholic Church, and consecrated bishop by Donald Jeremiah Butterbusch in 1997. Bishop Kelly is ordinary for the Diocese of Fairfax, and Vicar Apostolic for the South Central States, California and Eastern Canada.

Anglican-Episcopalian
Newfoundland and Bermuda

James Butler Knill Kelly, English born, resigned when the church refused to sanction a coadjutor bishop to him. Prior to replacing Bishop Feild as bishop he had been Fields coadjutor.

Moray, Ross, and Caithness, Scotland

James Butler Knill Kelly, 1886-1904 Primus (Primate of Scotland) 1901-1904.

[After the Presbyterian Church became the Church of Scotland, the Anglican Communion ceased to appoint Archbishops in Scotland. Instead they chose one of their bishops, to be Primus, or first among equals.]

Evangelical Lutheran Church of America.
Acron, Ohio, U.S.A.

Robert W. Kelley

Methodist.

Leontine Kelly was born 1920 and became the first black woman bishop in the united Methodist Church in America. After the death of her husband, Rev. James David Kelly, a Methodist minister, Leontine studied for the ministry. In 1984 she was elected a bishop. In 1986 Bishop Kelly spoke at the World Methodist Conference in Nairobi, Kenya. Bishop Desmond Tutu commenting on her performance, said :
"I would like to give you one very good theological reason why women ought not be ordained, least of all made bishops. It is - Bishop Kelly. She was superb, and made men understand why women say that when God created man she was experimenting"!

Diocese Unknown

Roman Catholic Church

Bishop John Kelly of Kenagh, Co. Roscommon c. 1735.

Tridentine Catholic Church
Bishop Martin Pius Kelly, fl. 2002.

Genealogy of the Kellys of Hy-Many (East Galway & South Roscommon)

1. Maine More, Fl. 500 AD
2. Bresel
(ancestor of the O'Naughtons)
4. Lughaidh
5. Crimthann Cael
(Ances. of the Cruffons)
Feradhach
6. Cairpri Crom
Eoghan Buac (ances. of the O'Maddens)
7. Cormac
8. Eoghan Finn
9. Dichola
10. Dluthach
Fithchellach (ances. of Donnelans & Egans)
11. Fithchellach
12. Innrachtach
13.Oilioll
14. Finnachta
15. **Cellach**
16. Aedh
17. Murchadh O'Ceallaigh (O'Kelly), the first Hy-Manian to use the name O'Kelly died 960.
18. Teige Mór O'Kelly, C.H.M., slain at battle of Clontarf, 1014.
19. Conor
Murchadh sl. 1014
Teige, the bastard, (ances. of the McTeiges)
20. Teige, fl. 1074
21. Diarmaid
23. Conor, sl. battle of the Conors, 1180
24. Teige Taillteann, sl. 1180.
25. Domhnall Mór, d. 1224.
26. Conor Mór d. 1268.
27. Donnchadh Muimhneach, d. 1307.
28. William Boy (Bui), d. 1385.
Philip
29. Maelseachlainn, d. 1401.
Muirchertach, Archbishop. (Tuam) d. 1409.
Thomas, Bishop (Clonfert).

30. Brian, Tanist, d. 1395. Donnchadh, sl. 1424. William, d. 1420.

O'Kelly of Gallagh and Tycooly

29 Maelseachlainn O'Kelly C.H.M @ 26 years, d. 1393.

30 Donnchadh (Denis) O'K. Seventh son, C.H.M. @ 14 years, slain 1424, 24th O'Kelly.

31 Tadhg O'K. C.H.M. @ 3 years, d. 1457, 26th O'Kelly.

32 Maelseachlainn O'K. C.H.M., succ. 1499, d. 1911, 28th O'K.

33 Tadhg Dubh O'K. Of Gallagh, fl. 1487, d. 1513.

34 William O'K. Of Mullaghmore (See O'Kelly of Mullaghmore) — Donnchadh Reagh O'K. of Gallagh d. 1573.

35 Conchobar na gCearbhach O'K. (Conor the Gambler), d. 1608.

36 Tadhg O'K. Of Gallagh.

37 Donnchadh Reagh O'K., fl. 1612.

38 Colonel William O'K. Fl, 1688, lost Gallagh after Aughrim.

39 Festus O'K. Created count of the Holy Roman Empire, 1767.
Family moved to Tycooly, after losing Gallagh.

40 Count Conor O'K. — Count Dillon John O'K., d. Vienna, 1811.

41 Count Festus O'K.

42 Count Cornelius J. O'K., d. 1892. Built Gallagh House, nr Tuam. — Count Ambrose Madden O'K., of Gurtray. (see O'Kelly of Gurtray).

43 Count Festus O'K., D. 1888. — Count Walter F. M. O'K. 1844-1909.

44 Cornelius D. O'K., d.s.p. 1895. — Count Walter J. O'K. , d. 1946.

45 Walter Lionel, Count The O'Kelly of Gallagh and Tycooly, b. 1921.

46 Count Robert O'Kelly, b. 1963.

O'Kelly of Gurtray, Co. Galway

41. Count Festus O'Kelly of Tycooly (1771-1834)= Marian O'Madden of Longford Castle.

42. Count Cornelius J. O'Kelly of Gallagh House — See O'Kelly of Gallagh.

Count Ambrose Madden O'Kelly of Gurtray (1806-1863)= Teresa Joyce

43. Ct. Ambrose | Ct. William | Ct. John Appleyard | Ct. Gerard Alban | Countess Mary = Thomas Aliaga Kelly

44. Ct. Sean D.(1887-1967) | Ct. Ambrose | Ct. Gerard | Ct. Joseph | Ct. Raphael | Ct. Alban | Ct. Donal

45. Count Eoin O'Kelly (1919-) | Countess Maureen | Countess Sheila = Rickard Deacy

44. Count Ambrose = Elena Filipesti of Roumania

45. Countess Myriam O'Kelly = H.S.H. Prince Alexander Petrovitch Wolonsky

44. Count Joseph O'Kelly (1892-1972)

45. Count Francis William

46. Count Nicholas B. 1954 | Count John Appleyard B. 1957 | Count Ian Edward B. 1960

Count Raphael (1893-)

Count William Brendan O'Kelly (Aer Lingus) (1923-

Genealogy of O'Kelly of Mullaghmore

32. Maelseachlainn d.1511

33. 1st. d. of Donnchadh O'Kelly of Lacken =Tadhg Duff= 2 nd. Una McDermott

34. Abbot Aodh of Knockmoy (ances. of O'K. of Fedane)

34. William of Mullaghmore= d. of Lord Athenry d. 1543 | Donnchadh Riabhach of Gallagh (ances. of O'K. of Gallagh) d. 1573

35. Tadhg of Mullaghmore d. 15 94= Sieve Burke

36. Hugh Caoch of Mullaghmore d. 1602=Margaret Burke

37. William of Mull. =Finola da. of Conor O'K. of Gallagh

38. Colonel Tadhg of Mull. (1690-1740)=Cicely d. of Sir John Burke

39. William of Mullaghmore & Trillick CO. Tyrone.=Martha O'Kelly of Fohona (1730-1790)

40. Thomas Boy Kelly of Trillick (-1850)

41. Edward = Rory Curran Rev. John B. (1805-1866) Eugene (1808-1894) Patrick J. (-1884)
(1800-) | Banker (qv)
_____|_____
42. Edward (1839-) Thomas J. (1840-) Mary (1842-) Joseph A. (1843-1926)= Mary Hendricks
_____|_____
43. Eugene A. Edward Michael=Harriet B. Bannon
(1871- 1948) | (1875-)
_____|_____
44. Arthur J. Eugene E.= Ann Agust Vellum Claire= Mr Richard Mildred= Mr Powers
(1900-) (1903-77) | (1906-) (1910-)
_____|_____
45. Colleen Marie Thomas Eugene Mary Ann
(1932-) (1935-) (1938-)
_____|_____
| | |
46. Elizabeth Ann Hugh Thomas Sean Eugene

Four Admirals and a General. (Kelly of Kilkenny, Winchester, Oxford)

George Kelly MD (T.C.D. 1720); 1686-1751. moved to Winchester.
|
John, MD., Professor of Medicine Oxford Univ. b. 1726.
|
Rev. George de Smeth Kelly, b1759
|
Rear-Admiral William Captain Edward (Royal Navy)
_____|
| |
Lt.-Col. Henry Holdsworth K. Rear-Admiral Edward K. (1836-1892)
_____|_____
| | | | |
General Henry Theo. Admir. Sir John Capt. Harry (R.E.) Admir. Sir William
(1870-1932) (1871-1936) (1873-1952)
|
(Further details see biography) Lt. Col. Denis
b. 1909

A letter in the *Tuam Herald* at the beginning of the twentieth century stated that this family claimed decent from the Kellys of Hy-Many. I have not been able to prove this and I feel it is not correct. (J.M.K.)

Other Kelly families with a strong military and naval representation, were the Kellys of Carraroe, near Dunsandle CO. Galway, the Kellys of Mucklon, CO. Galway and the Kellys of Castlekelly CO. Roscommon.

Lord of the Manor of Screen

30. Brian O'Kelly, Tanist of Hy-Many, d. 1393.
|

31. Magnus O'K. of Screen, 2nd. son of Brian.
32. Donal O'K. of Screen.
33. Denis O'K. of Screen.
34. Hugh O'K. of Screen, f l. 1557.
35. Tadhg O'Kelly. of Aughrane, f l . 1566.
36. Rory O'Kelly of Aughrane, f l . 1590.
37. Colla O'Kelly, d. 1615.
38. John Kelly of Aughrane, d. 1674.

39. Col. Charles O'Kelly of Aughrane, d. 1690. John Kelly of Clonlyon, d. 1694.
40. Capt. Denis K. of Aughrane, d.s.p 1740. John K. of Clonlyon, d. 1714.
41. Thomas K. d. 1704.

40. John Kelly of Clonlyon d. 1714

41. John K. of Aughrane, d. 1748. Denis O'Kelly Farrell was father of the 1st Count of Montanban (France).
42. Denis K. of Aughrane, d. 1794.

43. John, d.s.p. 1813. Denis, d.s.p. 1782. Rev. Andrew Armstrong Kelly. Changed name Aughrane to Castlekelly

44. Mary Mosely=Denis Henry Kelly MRIA.= (2) Eliz. Cathor 1 daughter

Five daughters and no son.

Denis Henry called himself The O'Kelly in his bookmarks. On his tomb which is in the form of a round tower he refers to himself as Lord of the Manor of Screen and eligible for the Chieftainship of Hy-Many.

Kelly of Athleague and Cargins

30. Brian O'Kelly, d. 1393, Tanist of Hy-Many, 2nd son of 29 Malachy.
31. Aedh (Hugh), 1st son. C.H.M., D. 1467.
32. William O'K. C.H.M., succ. 1469, d.1487.
33. Malachy O'K. f l. 14 87.
34. William O'K.
35. Edmond Bodhar (Deaf) O'K. of Athleague.
36. Edmond Óg O'K. of Athleague.
37. John O'K. of Athleague.

38. Denis O'K. of Athleague. Edmond O'K. of Fedane (see that family).

39. William of Castlegar. John of Athleague & Cargins Edmond O'K. of Castleruby
(see that family) d. 1749. d. 1736.

40. Ignatius Kelly of Cargins= Catherine Kelly of Turrock., in 1745.
d. 1770.

41. Daniel K. of Cargins=Jane French.
d. 1789.

42. Daniel, d.s.p. 1852. Jane= William Kelly of Turrock & Castlepark.

43. William D. (Lived in London & Europe, d. 1877) | Daniel | Mary=Major Gorges

Kelly of Castlebar

38. Denis O'Kelly of Athleague.

39. William O'Kelly of Castlegar.

40. Luke Kelly | Peter Kelly of Castlegar

41. William | George | Bermingham | | William=Miss Deane | Ignatius=Miss Jordan

42. Joseph (Claimed Cargins) = Julia Martyn | Peter of Dowdstown Bonniconlon d. 1828 | William T. = Ms Wilcox of Wexford

43. Ignatius of Castlebar (Mayo Crown Solicitor)

44. Patrick J. (Mayo Crown Solicitor and later Crown Solicitor for Ireland). | Sir Malachy of Maryfield, Castlebar, and Dublin. d. 1916

45. Ignatius Kelly, Barrister at Law

Kelly of Fedane (Fidane) and Kellyville, Laois

38. Edmond O'Kelly of Fedane

39. John d. 1773.

40. Edmond d. 1803.

41. John | Ulick | Thomas of Kellyville nr. Athy
Judge of Common Pleas.

42. Rev Thomas of Kellyville (see biography)
Hymn writer and founder of Kellyites.
d.1855.

43. Thomas Brown K. d.s.p | Elizabeth=Rev. Webber | Elizabeth=Rev Wingfield s. of Lord Powerscourt | Theodocia

Theodocia Kelly claimed £6,000 from her father's estate in Lackagh Co. Galway. With this money she purchased another estate. Thomas B. appears to have been mentally handicapped. Rev Webber originally from Leekfield in Co. Sligo and was rector in Ballintubbert nr. Kellyville. He and his wife live there after the death of Rev. Thomas. They are buried in Ballintubert .

Aliaga Kellys

30. William O'Kelly 9th son of Malachy.
|
31. Aedh na Coille (Hugh of the Woods) C.H.M. 1467, slain 1469.
|
32. Donal O'K. C.H.M. for 15 yrs.
|
33. Cellach O'K. C.H.M. for 1 yr.
|
34. Ferdorcha (Ferdinand) O'K. C.H.M.
|
35. Maelseachlainn (Malachy) O'K.
|
36. Teige (Timothy) O'K. of Aughrim.

37. James O'K. of Aughrim =Eliz. Osburn. Cellach O'Kelly f l. 1641.
d. 16 91 in Battle of Aughrim
|
38. 1st. Susan Harris =John Kelly, of Kenagh, d. 1732.=2nd Ann Ormsby.
|
38 John Kelly b. Kenagh
|
39. William Kelly of Buckfield, b. Buckfield, d. 1760 in Buckfield.
= Reddis K. Corenanta, (d. 1759 in Buckfield).
|
40. John Kelly of Strokestown, Co. Roscommon, d. 1795.
= Mary Mahon of Strokestown.
|
41. William K. of Strokestown, d. Gardiner St. Dublin 1831.
= Jane Laffan of Kilkenny.
|
42. Patrick William K., b. Dublin 1800. Was Consul in Lima;
= 1827, Sebastina Rosa de Aliaga y Calatayud.
|
43. Thomas Aliaga-Kelly, b. 1838, m. 1867, d. 1916 in Monkstown, Co. Dublin.
= Countess Mary Aloysia Kelly of Gurtray Co. Galway. She d. 1907 in Monkstown.
|
44. Ambrose Aliaga-Kelly, b.1872, m. 1912, d. 1953.
= Isabelle Barry Harrington, b. Cork.
|
45. Christopher Michael A-K., b. 1920, m. 194 8. d. Feb 4, 1999.
=Cynthia Avril Morgan-Grenville, b. Beds. England.

46. Michael Richard A-K. b. 1949. Peter Ed. A-K., b. 1956 Veronica Ann b. 1950

O'Kelly de Galway (Belgium)

30 William Mór O'Kelly d. 1420.
= Miss McDermott
|

31 Tadhg Caoch O'Kelly, Chief of Hy-Many flourished 1487
= Helene O'Kelly of Gallagh.
|
32. Conor O'Kelly fl. 1487.
= Elenor O'Kelly of Gallagh.
|
33. Daniel a bharca O'Kelly d. 1585.
= Finola O'Kelly of Aughrim.
|
34. Thomas O'Kelly d. 1630
= Sara Fitz Maurice.
|
35. Denis O'Kelly, d. 1660.
= Mary O'Malley.
|
36. Jacques O'Kelly, d. 1680.
= Mary O'Kelly of Gallagh.
|
37. John O'Kelly de Galway, went to Belgium around 1723. Died 1753.
= Marie Albine Van de Moere.
|
38. Philippe John Baptist O'Kelly de Galway, d. 1799.
= Anne-Louise de Bareige
|
39. Emmanuel-Francis-Hubert, Count O'Kelly de Galway (1765-1840).
= Marie-Colette Van de Banck.
|
40. John Prosper Desire, Count O'Kelly de Galway, d. 1843.
= Dorothea Volck e.
|
41. Louis O'Kelly de Galway (1839-1909).
= Fanny Winssinger Flette de Fletenteld.

42. Rodolphe, Andre, Rev Charles S.J. , Leopold, Joseph, Philippe, Augustin, Robert,
|
43. Francis Marie Joseph Patrice O'Kelly de Galway (1889-1963).

NOTE.
The descendants of this family still live in Belgium. At the time of writing, the author of this book has failed to make contact with them. Rev. Charles O'Kelly de Galway S. J. (1865-1951), came to Ireland as a very old man, and visited Walter Lionel, Count The O'Kelly, of Gallagh and Tycooly.

O'Kelly of Turrock (Turrick)

30. Brian O'Kelly, Tanist of Hy-Many, d. 1393.
|
31. Aedh (Hugh) O'Kelly, Chief of H.M., d. 1467.

32. William, Donnchadh (Denis), Malachy, C.H.M., Succ. 1487. Edmond, C.H.M.
|
Donnchadh O'K.
|
Aedh, of Lisdalon,
Last C.H.M. d.s.p after
1585.

33. Tadhg O'K. of Lecan, Brian O'K. of Turrock. Melaghlainn O'K. of Liscor
|
34. Melaghlainn, slain by O'K. of Lisdalon in 1545.

35. Conor O'Kelly, of Turrock. Brian O'Kelly, of Attyknockan, Cloodara, and
Cloonigny (now Mount Talbot). d.1602.
|
|

36. Kellagh O'Kelly, of Turrock. Brian Óg O'K. Professional Soldier, fought at Kinsale. Sailed to Spain with Red Hugh O'Donnell. Lands restored to him by James I.

37. Daniel Kelly, became a Protestant in 1718. William , Conf. 1709. of Castlepark , d.1855 = Jane, d. of Daniel Kelly of Cargins.

38. Catherine, Conformed 1746.

William Daniel Kelly (1834-77) Lived on the Continent and in London. Buried in the family vault in Turrock. Daniel Mary= Major Gorges

Continued from above, see 36 above.

36 Brian Óg O'Kelly. After sailing with Red Hugh O'Donnell to Spain fought in Spain for the Spanish and after a time he went to the Netherlands where he fought for the English. When peace was declared in the Spanish Netherlands in 1609, he came back to Ireland and was given back his ancestral land by King James I. He retained the lands until Cromwell took Clonigny from him and gave 1,000 acres to Henry Talbot of Tempeleogue, Co Dublin, in exchange for some valuable land around Dublin Castle that the authorities required. The Talbots renamed Clonigny Mount Talbot.
Brian had two brothers, Tadhg and Donnchadh.

36. Brian Óg of Clonigny Tadhg of Attyknockan Donnchadh

37. Edmund= Eileen

38. Tadhg

Tadhg and his mother Eileen were deported to the mountainous area of the southern part of Dysart Parish, where their descendants live to this day

Kelly of Tonelig (Woodmount), County Roscommon, and Australia.

Edmond Kelly of Tonelig, later called Woodmount.

Edmond Kelly, owned the Book of Hy-Many, d. 1755.

Laughlan Kelly, inherited the Book of Hy-Many. Built Woodmount House (1783) Owned 464 acres. Died 1808.

Jack, Sarah, George, Mable Kelly=Malachy Kelly of Kilmude, s. of Mable Kelly of Lismoyle

Hugh Kelly of Tonelig= Mary Joyce of Caltra Co Galway.
They sold Kilmude and Lismoyle. Hugh attended the Consecration of St Michael's R.C. Church, in Ballinasloe in 1858. He died in 1868.

Daughter = Dillon Malachy, Killed in a duel Buried in Kilconnell James John (1816-66) After a charge of embezzling money from the Poor Law Union he went to Australia in 1853. He m. = Mary L Daly of Carnaleuna Park , Athenry in 1841
. In Australia he became a Police Magistrate, in Deniliquin.

Hubert (1846-1913) = Margaret Jennings. John (1848-1887) d. of Typhoid Fever Bowes b.1852, was cofounder of Mount George Colman (1858-1909)

= Mary Moncton =Agnes Danziel
to William J. Hynes. = Harriet M Phipps
_____| Wilson
Linda, John, Oswald, Lavinia |
|

_____|_____
| | |

Mable Louise Charles Colman Sir (George) Daiziel (1891-1953)
= Sir Russell Grimwad = Gwendolen Affleck =Beryl McAdam. He was Chairman of the Australian Wool Board.
|
_____ |_____
Colin R. K., Pauline, John Wilson K. , James Affleck K., Charles Wilson K.,
b.1921. b. 1923. b. 1926. b.1927. b. 1933.
= Mgt. Davidson = Mgt. Simson = Camile de Little = Joy Machin

There was a local tradition at the beginning of the 20th century that this family were originally from Kilkenny and had been transplanted into Tonelig in Cromwellian times.

Kelly of Cloughan-Beg, West Clare

1. Honora Mahon =Timothy O'Kelly=Mgt. Hogan
b. circa 1680 (Aughrim, Co Galway)
|
2. Son
|
3. **Michael** Kelly= Margaret McMahon
d. 1815 | b.1730 d. 1832
|
_____|_____|_____
| | | | | |
4. Rev. Patrick James Honora Mary O'Keefe =**Timothy**=Mary Shannon Bridget P.P. Cooraclare of Clonredden of Leitrim Lodge
b. 1758, d. 1830 d. 1811 b. 1762 b. 1769
_____|_____
5. **Patrick**= Bgt. Gibson James Timothy Stephen Mathew Richard b. 1806 b. 1809 b. 1826 b. 1827 b. 1827 b. 1828 d. 1873 d. 1909 d. 1868
___|_____ | |
| | | | | |
6. Patrick Maria Susan Ryan=**Thomas** = Bidelia Davoren Bidelia Michael John
b. 1832 b. 1835 b. 1836 b. 1837 b. 1839 b. 1840

6. Susan Ryan=**Thomas** Kelly=Bidelia Davoren
b. 1836 d. 1898
_____|_____
| | | | |
7. Bridget Patrick Kelly T.D.= Mary Kelly Thomas Cecilia John Dominick
b. 1874 b. 1875 b. 1879
d. 1934
_____|_____
| | | | | | | |
8. Ina Susan Carmel Nancy Thomas Patrick Joseph Arthur John
b. 1917 b. 1919 A nun b 1924 b 1927 b 1932 b. 1933
Ennis Australia London Northampton Clonina,

7. Thomas (1879-)

8. Thomas b. 1910 | Violet b. 1911 | James b. 1914 | Major Dominick (See Biography) b. 1916 Now living in Brussels.

Kelly of Boula; Ashbrook nr New Inn, Athenry and Oranmore, (all in County Galway) and the Blake Kelly's of Dundermot

1.Redmond Kelly of Boula, nr Ballinasloe d. 1792.

2. William K. of Ashbrook= Marie Brown of Rockfield B. 1795; m. 1833; d. 1856 | Malachy= Bridget Lynch Lived at Ashbrook nr. New Inn. He d. 1852. She d. 1846. | Sabina

3. William Kelly J.P. of Ashbrook m. Clara, d. of Peter Trant Foley J.P. of Ballygard House, Co Kerry.

4. Clara Trant Kelly, d. 1920.

5. William K. of Rockmore House, Athenry His widow Mary Agnes alive in 1878. | Thomas K. of Rockhill, Oranmore b. 1832, m. Belinda Blake, an heiress of 364 acres of land in Ballyglunin, Co. Galway. She had

6. Raymond Kelly of Rockmore | Walter R. of Dublin, International Rugby player and the best oarsman in Ireland.

.

,

Gustavus William Blake Kelly (1878 Rockmore 1892 . estate with money inherited from the Blakes. Married Eiley Nugent Comyn. purchased Dundermot House

7. (Gustavus) Noel Blake Kelly b. 1901 Acheson William Blake Kelly, b. 1903
m. Alice Mary Joyce of Glenina, Galway. m. Miss Joyce, widow of Mr Robson.

8. John Blake Kelly (- 2001)=Tessa Bán Claire Ruth Joyce

9. Brian Nichola

The Kellys of Westport and the Ancestors of Princess Grace of Monaco

1.Maine Kelly left Hy-Many after the battle of Aughrim in 1691.
The first name of the next two generations of Kellys' is unknown.
John Kelly of the third generation settled in Carnaclea about 1798.

4. **John Kelly = Mary O'Malley**

5. Bernard = Honor McLaughlan Cathal=Mary O'Connor Micheál= Mary Geraghty
Settled in Drunurla

6. John Henry Kelly (1857-1944) emigrated to New York as a youth where he married Mary Costelloe
They had a large family the order members were born in New York and the later members including John Bernard were born in Philadelphia.

7. John Bernard Kelly = Mary Major

8. John B. (Kell) Grace = Prince Rainier of Monaco. Other daug.s.

9. Prince Albert of Monaco. Princess Caroline Princess Stephanie

Cathal another son of John Kelly and Mary O'Malley, lived in Carinclea nr. Westport and they have many distinguished descendants including the eminent architect Simon Kelly of Galway and Fr Vincent P.P. Palmerstown, Co. Dublin.

5. Cathal Kelly=Mary O'Connor

6. Henry Kelly (1840-1933) = Elizabeth Sheridan

7. Thomas Kelly (1860-) = Ellen Healy

8. Patrick J. (1895-1985) =Kathleen Reilly | Marie | Edward | Eileen | John

9. Paddy Joe | Anne | Maura | Breta | Simon | Harry | Eileen | Fr Vincent

Kelly of Rockstown Castle (Kelly- Roche's)

This family is not of the Kellys of Hy-Many. The earliest record of this family genealogy is Brasill hence we begin with him with the number 1. The various other families are descended from Maine More founder of the Hy-Manians. The Kellys of Cloghans Beg as well as those of Loughrea, Toreen and Belmullet are of the Hy-Manians but are broken branches. At the time of writing the names of a few generations are unknown so we start with the number 1.

1. Brasill Kelly of Clone, Co Kilkenny= Mary Shee of Upper Court

2. Laurence Kelly= Mary Langton, of Grenan, Queens Co (Laois).

3. Brasill | Michael | Ignatius | William | John | James

The family were dispossessed by the Cromwellians and were banished from Kilkenny. They subsequently resided for several years at Birr. Around the time of the Revolution some members of the family settled in Limerick. Laurence's eldest son :

3. Brasill, d.s.p. Limerick 1702 and was buried St Mary's Cathedral.
His property was granted to his brother and heir John

3. John Kelly, b. Birr, = Helena Moroney, of Fanningstown, Co Limerick

(1759) d.s.p 1776 | Martin settled in Cadiz, Spain , Married in Spain | Michael | 7 daughters Succeeded | 4. Laurence = Mary Harold

4. Michael Kelly=Christian Roche of Limerick and Ballintlea, Co Clare.
He b. 1727, m. 1753, d. 1785.

5. John Peter Kelly J.P., of Ballintlea and Firgrove, Co Clare, b. 1775, purchased the estates of the Ingoldsby Massy family, Co Limerick.

He m. Mary Lyons of Croom House. He d. 1871, in his 96th year.

6. Michael d. young. James Michael succeeded=Frances Maria Roche Christiana =Walter. Joyce, Colgary

7 John Roche Kelly Donore, Co. Kildare Edward Roche K. Ballinthea James Fitz James K. Rockstown Castle and Islandmore. Michael Roche K. of Firgrove of

6 James Michael Kelly of Rockstown Castle, Donore Castle, Baggot Castle and Cahercon, Co Clare, b. 1808, was High Sheriff for Co Limerick (1841) and M.P. for Limerick (1844-47) m. 1834, Frances Maria daughter of Edward Roche of Trabolgan, and was the only sister of Lord Fermoy, Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Co Cork. He died in 1875.

6. James Michael Kelly (See above).

7. John Jos. Roche K. of Rockstown Cas. B1835 m. 1st Helen Preston 2nd Kate O'Donnell
Edward Roche K. of Donore Cas. d.s.p.
James FitzJames Roche K. of Ballintlea, Co Clare
Michael Roche K. of Firgrove
Edmund Castle Baggot, a barrister
and Islandmore

8. James Roche-Kelly d. an infant 1871
Basil James R-K. b.1877, dum 1950
Algernon Jas. R-K. Maj. RFA, dum .
Augusta R-K.
Hilda Frances R-K.=Lewis Morley

7. James FitzJames Roche Kelly=Jane Mary White
b. 1837, d. 1911. All their offspring bore the name Roche-Kelly

8. Major Francis RAVC b. 1883, dum. 1958
Edmond b.1888, dum 1954
Dr Hubert Gerard b.1893 d. 1965.
Miriam
Eileen
Josephine

9. FitzJames
Hubert
John
Mary
Jane
Frances
Christina

9 Dr FitzJames Roche-Kelly=Blanaid Bulfin (-2002)

10. David b. 1958
Isabel b. 1960

Kelly of Loughrea, Tooreen, Gortleatilla and Belmullet

1. Bryan Kelly (1723-1812), Born Loughrea died Tooreen. Was hedge schoolteacher.

2. Patt (1765-)
Michael (1775-1855)

3. Thomas
Joseph
Pat (1835-1908) of Tooreen

4. Anthony (Small)
Anthony (Big)
Rev Thomas (Dominican)

5. Tommie
Mary
Phyllis
Joe
Tom
Seamus

6.
Rev Des
Seamus
Sean

2. Michael Kelly (1775-1858), Born in Toreen later moved to Gortleatilla.

3. Michael Kelly (1840-1923), moved to Gortleatilla as an infant.

4. P.J. Butte | Johnie Gortleatilla | Joe Butte | Arthur Butte | Michael Cork | Molly Butte | Dr Tom (1890-1971) Belmullet | Julia Butte Montana.

5. Tom | Dr Vivian | Mary | Dr Joe =Angela Kehoe | Dr Geraldine | Dr Des | Rosaleen

6. Dr Tomas | Joe | Una | Aonghus | Eadaoin | Galvea

Johnie Kelly (4) has a son Dr Tom Kelly. Vivian (5) has a son Dr Paul Kelly, Mary (5) has a son Dr David Peck and Geraldine has a daughter Dr Barbara Kearns.

Kelly of Fermanagh, Adelaide, Australia, Tara House Co. Wexford and London

1. David Frederick Kelly, of Trinity College Dublin, and Clare College, Cambridge, later moved to Adelaide, Australia. =Sophie Armstrong d'Arenberg

2. Isabella Adela Maynard Mills = Sir David Victor Kelly = Marie-Noéle de Jourda de Vaux
M. 1920, D. 1927 | 1891-1959 | M. 1929

A daughter

3. Bernard Noël David George Terrence Kelly = The Lady Mirabel Fitzalan Howard
She was born 1931, M. 1952 | Another son

4. Dominick Noël B. 1953 M. 1981 =Miranda Maclin | Anthony Noël B. 1955 . | Crisping Noël B. 1956, M.1982 = Frances Pickthorn | David Noël B. 1959, M. 1992 = Alexandra Czernin | Benedict B. 1960, M. 1988 =Elizabeth Eaglestone | Sebastian B. 1972 | Justin B. 1974 | Anne Louise B. 1962, M. 1987 =Charles Arkwright

5. Sabine Mirabel B. 1983 | Alice b. 1985 | Celine b. 1987 | Arabella b. 1988 | Rebecca b. 1990 | Harriet b. 1994 | Charlotte b. 1994

5.. Alexander | Christian | Rowan | Jessica | Frederick | Natasha | Thomas | Humphrey | Marcus

Joseph
b. 1985 b. 1987 b. 1998 b. 1988 b. 1996 b. 1994 b. 1990 b. 1992 b. 1995 b. 1998

[David Frederick Kelly, came from Co. Fermanagh. He first worked as a lecturer in Trinity College, Dublin before moving to Cambridge and finally to Adelaide where David was born. The family were Protestant. Sir David converted to Catholicism when he married a second time. He became a Knight of Malta. He and his second wife are buried in the Catholic graveyard near their home in Tara House, Inch, Co. Wexford, with the insignia of the Knights of Malta on their tombstones. Tara House, formerly known as Hyde Park House, reverted to its old name after the departure of the Kellys. It was sold to a right wing Catholic sect, who have put it up for sale in 2001. The Kellys have a holiday home on the beach near their old home. Lady Kelly moved there after Sir David's death in 1959. She was a prolific writer. After his retirement from the foreign service he also wrote a number of books.]

Kelley of New York, Conn., Virginia

1. Frank Kelley, New York.
|
2. Frank Kelley (- 1985), of Westport, Conn.
= Héléne Venetia Dormer (1st cousin of the 17th Baron Dormer of Wyng)
M. 1937

3. Christopher Francis
Of Herndon, VA, USA
B. 1939. Villanova (B.S.Econ 1961)
M. 1st 1963, divorce 1976 Ruth Jordan and had issue
Kevin Francis Dormer Kelley, b. 1966
Laura Ann Kelley, b. 1964
Christopher m. 2nd 1978, divorce 1996 and had issue
Patrick David, b. 1978
Mathew John, b. 1980

Peter Dormer
of Centerport, N.Y.
b. 1943, m. 1967 Patricia Ruehle
Have issue
Peter John Kelley, b.1983
Elizabeth Louise, b. 1978
Margaret Evelyn, b. 1981

David Richard
B. 1946 dum. 1972

The Jacobites and Hanoverians

James Stuart VII of Scotland and 1 of England
1567-1625

Henry
D. 1612

Charles 1
1625-1649 (beheaded)

Elizabeth=Frederick Elector Palatine

Sophia=Ernest Augustus
Elector of Hanover

Charles II
1649-1685

Mary=William
Prince of Orange

Ann Hyde =James II= Mary of Modena
1685-88 (deposed)

George I
1714-1727

William III= Mary II
1689-1702 1689-1694

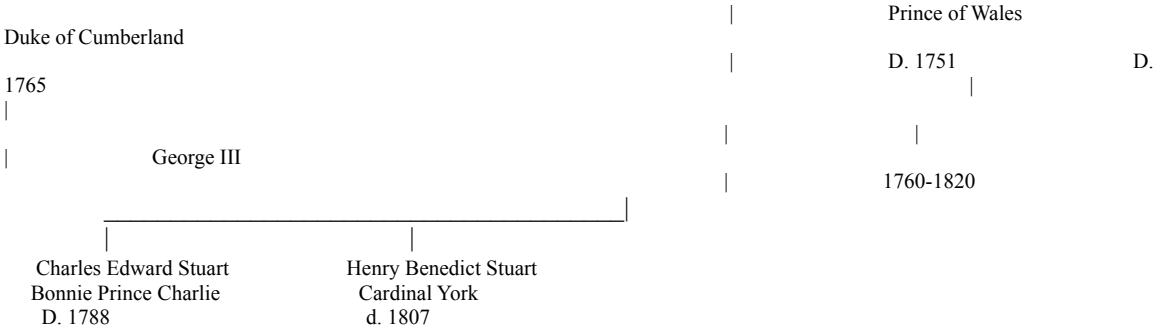
Anne
1702-1714

James Francis Ed Stuart
Old Pretender
D. 1766

George II
1727-1760

William Augustus

Frederick Lewis


Prince of Wales
D. 1751
D.
Duke of Cumberland
1765
George III
1760-1820
Charles Edward Stuart
Bonnie Prince Charlie
D. 1788
Henry Benedict Stuart
Cardinal York
d. 1807

GENERAL INDEX.

Boland, Frances Judy (nee Kelly), widow of F.H. Boland. 2002 (38).
Bournes, Mathew, Dr., Belmullet. 1853 (2).
Britton, Joan (Judy) (née) Kelly, Medical doctor, Radiologist.1999 (19).
Browne, Peter, of Westport, Co. Mayo, married Elizabeth Kelly of Jamaica. 1774 (4).
Clinton, William Jefferson, President of U.S.A. 2002 (22).
Cloney, Sean, h. of Elizabeth Kelly, Fethard-on-Sea conflict. 1999 (18).
Daly, Anthony, Ribbonman, executed. 2001 (15).
Davitt, Michael, 1880 (5).
De Clare, Thomas. 1277.
Edward II. 1314
Elenor of Aquitaine. 1152.
Elizabeth, Queen. 1579.
Gardner, Luke (later Lord Mountjoy). 1784 (4).
Harte, Ian, Soccer Player. 2001 (9).
Henry II. 1152.
Henry III. 1229, 1244.
Huston, John, film director. 2001 (15)
Kehoe, Mons. Joseph Laurence, P.P., V.G. 1995 (9).
Lalor, Richard. 1880 (5).
Lydon, Mary (née Kelly) Prof. Of French, Wisconsin, native of Stranorlar. 2001 (18).
Mac Dermot, Dermot Gall. 1307 (1).
Mac Egan, Boetius, Bishop, 1580 (1).
Mac Lochlann, Murchadach, King of Ireland. 1157.
Mac Murrogh, Diarmaid, king of Leinster.
Malbie, Nicolas, Sir. 1580 (3), 1582 (14).
O'Boyle, Gilla Riabach. 1235.
O'Brien, Duvilea, mother of Bishop Thomas. 1263.
O'Conor, Conor Moenmoy 1180, 1183**.**
O'Conor, Cathal Carrach, s. Of Conor Moenmoy. 1202.
O'Conor, Cathal Mór of the Wine Red Hand. 1190, 1224..
O'Conor, Cathal, s. of Aedh. 1239 (1).
O'Conor, Cathal. 1329.
O'Conor, Felim s. Of Cathal Crobhderg. 1236.
O'Conor, Hugh, s. Of Felim. 1274.
O'Connor, Maurice Maol of Offaly. 1389.
O'Conor, Rory, King of Connacht. 1175, 1177, 1180.
O'Conor, Turloc, king of Connacht. 1237 (2).
O'Conor, Turloc, king of Connacht. 1337.
O'Conor, Turloc Roe. 1385.
O'Duggan, Shane, Ollamh of Hy-Many. 1370, 1372 (1).
O'Duffy, Donal, Archbishop of Tuam. 1136.
O'Fallon, Fercher, steward of Hy-Many. 1169.
O'Melaghlin, King of Meath.1135 (2), 1163.
O'Leary, Marcella (née), Dysert O'Dea. 2002 (40).
Plunkett, Oliver, Archbishop of Armagh. 1681 (3).
Redpath, James 1880 (5).
Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland 1899, 1908.
Setanta (Cuchulan). 1999 (37).
Trollope, Anthony, wrote *The Kellys and the O'Kellys*, 1848 (13).
Simmons, James, poet, 2001 (26).
Vogt, Anne 2000 (7).
Wallace, Nanette (nee Bournes), Belmullet and Cavan. 1853 (2).
Wallace, Zachariah, Cavan, edit. *Anglo-Celt.* 1853 (2).
Warhol's, Andy 2001 (8).
Walker, Sister Joan. 1995 (9).

KELLY INDEX

A. Kelly, Garda Sergeant of Killala, 1927 (5).
A. A. Kelly, **Editor of a book of verse**. 1988 (2).
Aaron Kelley, Captain, 17th Reg., N.Y. Militia. American War of Independence. 1784 (4).
Aaron Kelly, Edinburgh University. 2003 (23).
Abby Kelly, **Abolitionist and women's rights activist** during time of Civil War in US.
Abigail Kelly, **Dublin Quaker**. [1722 (3)]
Abram Kelly, Captain, **Amer. War of Independ.** 1784 (4).
Aedh Abla, **C.H.M**.600.
Aedh Aithgein, **C.H.M. 772.**
Aedh Mac Cellaig**, Abbot and Bishop of Clonfert. 958.**
Aedh O'Ceallaigh**., 1015** (2).
Aedh O'Kelly, **C.H.M.,** 1135.
Aedh Mac Murchadh O'Kelly, 1206.
Aedh O'Kelly, 1384.
Aedh O'Kelly, **C. H. M**., 1426.
Aedh (Hugh of the Woods) O'Kelly, **C.H.M.,** 1426 (2), 1435 (1), 1467 (2), 1469 (2).
Aedh O'Kelly, 1426, 1467.
Aedh O'Kelly, s. of William, g. s. of Aedh, 1476.
Aedh O'Kelly, **Lord of the Manor of Screen**, Co. Roscommon. 1557 (2).
Aedh Laigen mac Firchellagh, **C.H.M.,** 722.
Aideen O'Kelly**, Irish actress**.`1991 (8).
Ailill O'Ceallaigh, **C.H.M.** 1012.
Áine O'Ceallaigh**, Dublin midwife in dispute.** 2002 (55).
Al Kelly, Irish **Engineer and Mathematician**. 2002 (37).
Alan Kelly, **Manager of Allied Irish Bank,** Baggot St., Dublin.1992 (7).
Alan Kelly, Junior, **Soccer Player** (Blackburn Rovers, formerly Sheffield United), 1997 (1), 1999, (22), 2000 (3), 2001 (9).
Alan Kelly **Senior, Soccer player**, 1997 (1), 1999, (22).
Albert K., NASA, 1994 (8).
Alexis O'Kelly, **Captain, Irish Brigade in France**. 1790 (2).
Alexander Kelly, Sergeant. **Congressional Medal of Honor**. 1865 (3).
Alexander Kelly, Ph. D., **Wine expert**. 2000 (28).
Albert Norman Kelly, Rev., (1943, 9 3).
Alanna O'Kelly, (1955-), **Irish Artist**. 1996 (22).
Alfredo Kelly, Rev., **Belgrano Massacre**. 1976 (4).
Alice Kelly, St. Bridget's Parish, Dublin. 1794 (5).
Allen (Al) Kelly, USA, **Gold Medallist (Basketball) Olympic Games**. 1960 (1).
Allison Kelly, Ballyboghull. 1540.
Aloysius O'Kelly, **Painter and Illustrator**. 1940 (6), 1991 (10), 1997 (9), 1999 (36), 2000 (23), 2001 (55), 2002 (60).
Aloysius Paul Kelly, Rev. **S.J., Univ. President**, 1979 (3).
Ambrose Kelly, **Bishop of Freetown, Sierra Leone**. 1952 (5).
Ambrose O'K, **Count**, Gurtray. 1970 (5).
Ambrose Madden O'Kelly, **Count**, Gurtray. 1863 (1).
Amhlaeibh O'Kelly, grandson of Conor. 1144.
Amyler Noble Grattan Amyler Kelly, M.A. (1927), Ballsbridge, Dublin. 1955 (4).
Andrew J Kelley, Private, **Congressional Medal of Honor**. 1865 (3).
Andrew Kelly, **T.V. Director**. 1998 (14).
Angela Kelly, **Oranmore,** 2001 (1).
Angela Kelly, Queen Elizabeth's **Dress Designer**. 2008 (1).
Ann Kelly, **Kellybrook**, Co. Westmeath.1749 (4).
Anna Kelly (née Madden), **Louvain & Brussels.** 1609 (2), 1610 (2 & 4). 1612 (7).

Ann Kelly, **Kilkenny.** 1749 (6).
Ann Kelly, d. of Dr George K. 1751 (8).
Ann O'Kelly, **Countess, Tycooly**. 1809 (4).
Ann O'Kelly, R.G.N., **Health Promotion NUIG**. 1996 (17).
Anna Elizabeth Kelly, **Matron, Jervis St. Hospital**. 1919 (9).
Anne Kelly, **Co. Louth**. 1862 (3).
Anne Kelly, Newtown House, **Abbeyknockmoy**. 1885 (3).
Anne-Louise Kelly, **Manager U 2**. 2001 (21).
Annie Elizabeth Kelly, **Portrait Painter**. 1946 (3).
Antonio O'Kelly, **Colonel, Spanish-Irish**, Ulster Brigade. 1808 (2).
Anthony Kelly, **Drumgriffin, Co. Galway**. 1781 (3).

Anthony Connor Kelly, **Creeraun, Co. Galway**. 1781 (3).
Anthony O'Kelly, **Lieut.-General, of Ballinlass family**, of the service of Spain. 1790 (7).
Anthony Kelly, **Caltra, Co. Galway**. 1843 (2).
Anthony O'Kelly, **probably Creeraun, Co. Galway**.1856 (3).
Anthony Kelly, **Vice-Chancellor of Univ**. 1975. (1).
Anthony Kelly, Rev., Diocese of **Los Angeles, native of Castlebar**. 1982 (6).
Anthony (Tony) Kelly, **Chairman Irish Tourist Board**. 2002 (13).
Anthony (Tony) Kelly, **Director Gen. Show jumping Ass. of Ireland**. 2000 (17).
Anthony-Noël Kelly, **Sculptor.** 1997 (11), 1998 (6).
Aonghus Kelly, **Rugby player**. 1998 (5).
Arch Kelly III, **Businessman, Nashville**. 1994 (11).
Archibald Kelly, **Rev., P.P., Castlewellen**. 1988 (7).
Ardgal O'Kelly. 1225.
Ardland Kelly, **Dublin businessman**. 1616.
Armstrong Kelly, **Rev., Castlekelly**. 1801 (1), 1851 (8), 1877 (1).

Art O'Kelly, Rev**., P.P. Clanfeacle, Co. Tyrone**. 1744 (6).
Art O'Kelly, Song. 1923 (5).
Arthur Kelly of ?Devon. 1631 (2).
Arthur Kelly, of **Kelly, Devon**. 1739 (1), 1781 (5).
Arthur Kelly, Aughnacloy, Co. Tyrone. 1813 (4).
Arthur Kelly, **Colonel, of Kelly in Devon**. 1823 (1)
Arthur Irwin Kelly, **Sovereign of Armagh (Mayor**). 1843 (5).
Arthur Kelly, **Johnstown House**. 1931 (4).
Arthur Dillon Denis Kelly, Major, **" The O'Kelly", Mucklon and Weston**. 1936 (3).
Arthur "Guitar" K., **Blues Musician**. 1970 (9).
Arthur James Kelley, **Brig.-General, Manchester**. 1930 (2).
Arthur (John) Kelly, **Sir.,**(1898-1983**) C.B.E., Belfast, formerly Shropshire**. 1983 (2).
Arthuro O'Neill y O'Kelly, **Marques del Norte**. 1814 (3).

Austin Ernest Kelly (**See Oisín Kelly).**
Arthur James Kelly, **London**`. 1992 (9).
Austin Patrick Kelly, **Drogheda,** died. 2002 (51).

B. O'Kelly, **Soccer Olympian**. 1948 (2).
Barbara Kelly, **Canadian** radio and T.V. **actress**, wife of Bernard Braden, 1954, (5).
Barnaby Kelly, **a Dublin scribe**. 1535 (2).
Barney Kelly, **Taughmaconnell**, Co. Roscommon, in USA for a period. 1960 (9).
Barney Joe Kelly, **U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).
Barry Kelly, Australian, **Olympic Silver Medallist** in rowing. 1984 (9).
Barry O'Kelly, **Crime Correspondent**, Sun. Bus. Post. 2002 (30, 47)
Bartholomew Kelly, **Kilcullen**, **Co. Kildare**. 1845 (5).
Bartholomew Kelly, **Clondoyle, Co. Galway**. 1856 (4).
Basil Kelly (See John William Basil Kelly).
Bellew Kelly, **Surgeon, Drogheda**. 1901 (1).
Ben Muman O'Kelly, (nee O'Conor), 1468 (2).

Benmumhan **(wife of William) O'Kelly of Moylough**. 1612 (2).
Benedictus Marwood Kelly, **Admiral, founder of Kelly College, Devon.** 1877 (20).
Benjamin Edward Kelly, Junior, **U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).
Benjamin Franklin Kelley, **General,** 1861 (1), 1891 (1).
Bernard O'Kelly, Rev., **O.F.M., A Diffinitor of the Franciscans**. 1655 (4).
Bernard O'Kelly, Rev., **Vice-Rector of the Irish College**, Alcala de Henares, **Spain**. 1749 (1).
Bernard O'Kelly, **Medical student in Prague**. 1763 (1).
Bernard Kelly, **Athlone businessman**. 1798 (9).
Bernard Kelly, Rev., P.P. Taughmaconnell, Co. Roscommon. 1805 (3).
Bernard Kelly, **Aughnacloy, Co. Tyrone**. 1813 (4).
Bernard Kelly, **Coolnagar**t, nr. Clones, **Co. Monaghan**. 1847 (2).
Bernard Kelly, **Ballyconnell, Co. Cavan**.1900 (4).
Bernard (Brian) Kelly, Rev., **All Hallows and Rathcroghan House, Strokestown.** 1915 (17).
Bernard James Kelley, U.S. Vet. Dead. 1999 (20).
Bernie Kelly, **Shellfish, Kilcolgan**. 1999 (37).
Betty Kelly, general factotum at **St. Cleren's**. 1973 (5).
Biddy Kelly, **Australian Aborigine**. 1995 (9).
Billy "Spider" Kelly, **Professional boxer**. 1960 (13).
Billy (William J.) K., **Hotelier, Rosslare**, Co. Wexford. 1977 (2).
Bishop O'Kelly, 1215.
Blanche M. Kelly, Publisher. 1952 (3).
Bob Kelly, **Newfoundland**, **drilling controller on Hibernia** 1998 (17).
Brane O'Kelly, pardoned. 1559.
Breagal O'Kelly, **Prior of Clonmacnoise,** 1444 (1).
Breagh, O'Kelly, of 805, 950, 995 (3).
Brenain Dall, **C.H.M.** 597.
Brenaind Mac Cirbre, **C.H.M.** 601.
Brendan Kelly, Rev**., P.P. Gateshead, a native of Ballinasloe**.1987 (7).
Brendan Kelly, Dr. **Psychiatrist.** 2003 (19).
Brendan Paul Kelly**, Portadown bugler**. 1999 (27).
Bresel, son of Maine Mór. 490.
Bresel O'Kelly, **C.H.M.,** 1426 (2), 1464 (2).
Bresel O'Kelly, race of. 1581 (2).
Brian O'Kelly, s. of Gilbert, 1322.
Brian O'Kelly (30), **Tanist of Hy-Many**, second son of Maelseachlainn (29), C.H.M. 1393.
Brian O'Kelly, 1425.
Brian O'Kelly, x 2, 1484 (2).
Brian O'Kelly, 1558.
Brian O'Kelly, son of Maelseachlainn, of **Turrock Castle**. 1557 (1).
Brian O'Kelly, founder of **Comet Record shops**. 2001 (21).
Brian Duff O'Kelly, husbandman, **Knocklyn, ? Co. Wicklow**. 1585 (9).
Brian O'Kelly, **Clogher,** Co. Galway. 1585 (13).
Brian O'Kelly, **Gallagh**, Co. Galway. 1585 (14).
Brian Óg O'Kelly, Captain, of **Cloonigny** (now Mount Talbot), 1601 (2), 1602 (1), 1603 (1).
Brian Kelly, **claimed land in Dublin**. 1653 (7).
Brian Kelly, **Ballyforan**, 1701 (2, No 2146).

Brian Kelly, **Castlegar.** 1705 (2 & 3).
Brian O'Ceallaigh (1889-1936), **Irish Scholar**, inspired O'Crohan to write *The Islandman*.1917 (4), 1929 (1), & 2001 (27).
Brian O'Ceallaigh, **Ambassador to Egypt**. 1985 (1), 1995 (1).
Brian Richard Kelly, **U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).
Brian Blake Kelly, 2001 (14).

Bridget Kelly, **Loughrea,** Co. Galway, **conformed**. 1739 (3).
Bridget Kelly, wife of Luke Dillon, **Clonbrock**. 1772 (1).
Bridget Kelly, Woodfield, **Co. Tipperary**. 1781 (7).
Bridget Kelly, **Saltrim, Devon**, widow of Lt.-Col. Redmond K. 1805 (4).
Bridget Kelly, **Taughmaconnell**, Co. Roscommon. 1809 (7).

Bridget Kelly, **Bannow, Co. Wexford**. 1980 (7).
Bridget Kelly, **Matron, Jervis Street Hospital** in 1891. 1987 (12).
Bridget Kelly (-1872), **Dysert O'Dea**. 2002 (40).
Bridget Agnes Kelly, **wife of Dr. Thomas Kelly**. 1995 (3).

Bruce Kelly, **American Landscape Architect**. 1993 (12).

Bryan Kelly, of **Grigan, Kilconnell**. 1751 (4).
Bryan Kelly, Aghverhenry, Co. Roscommon.
Bryan Kelly, **Tooreen, Crossmolina**. (1725-1812). 1853 (2).
Bryan Kelly, **Irvillough**er, Ahascragh, Ballinasloe, **emigrated to US**. 1848 (7).
Bryan Kelly, **Professor of Music**. 1962 (1).

C. Kelly, **Independent Politician, Cork East**. 1973 (3).
Caec O'Kelly. 1617 (1).
Cahal O'Kelly, **King's County**, pardoned. 1584 (4).
Cahire M'Teige O'Kelly, pardoned. 1559.
Cairpri Mac Fechine, C.H.M. 597.
Cale M'Emun O'Kelly, pardoned. 1559
Canice Kelly, **Medical Doctor**. 1948 (9).
Captain Kelly 1609 (6)
Carbery Kelly, **Bishop of Elphin**. 1728, 1731 (1).
Carl Eugene Kelly, Junior, U.S. Vet. Dead. 1999 (20).
Carlisle Kelly, **Major, M.C. Medical Doctor**. 1904 (4), 1936 (4), 1955 (4).
Carmel O'Kelly, **Galway painter**. 1999 (36).
Cassandra Kelly, **NZ** international **pole vaulter**. 1998 (1).
Cathal Mac Ailella, **C.H.M**. 846.
Cathal Mac Amhalghaidh O'Ceallaigh of **Cualann**, Co. Wicklow. 1035.

Catherine Kelly, **Turrock, conformed**. 1746 (5).
Catherine Kelly (née Cassidy), w of Charles Kelly, buried in **Tulsk Abbey**. 1752 (2).
Catherine Kelly, Rathkeale. 1784 (5).
Catherine Kelly, **Irvillougher**, **Ahascragh**, Co. Galway, **emigrated** to US. 1849 (3).
Catherine Kelly, **Arcadia House**, Athlone. 1868 (1).
Catherine Kelly, **Menteague, Co. Wicklow**. 1772 (5).
Catherine Kelley, Emigrant from **Fannit, Co. Donegal**. 1811 (7).
Catherine Kelly, **Milltown, Co. Carlow**. 1866 (5).
Catherine Kelly, **Ballinglee, Co. Wexford.** 1980 (7).
Catherine Kelly (née Lowe), **Dublin,** died. 2002 (51).
Catherine Lavinia O'Kelly, **wife of Dominick O'Conor Don**. 1814 (8).
Cathy Kelly, **novelist** 1999 (23).

Ceallagh, **Abbot of Fahan**.657.
Ceallach, **1st Archbishop of Armagh**, 1106, 1113.
Ceallagh Cualan, ancestor of **O'Kellys of Cualann**. 713.
Cecilia Kelly, Brussels. 1612 (7).
Cellach mac Muirchertaig O'Kelly. 1066.
Cecil Fletcher Kelly, C.E., **Johnstown** Family. 1956 (8).
Cecil James (Jim) Kelly, **Australian Poet**. 1993 (1).
Cellach Mac Muirchertaig O'Kelly, 1166.
Cethadach **Abbot of Clonmacnoise**. 850.
Claire Kelly, **Drogheda, model**. 2002 (21).
Charles O'Kelly, **Colonel, Aughrane**, 1652 (1), 1688 (5), 1695 (1).
Charles Kelly, buried in **Tulsk** Abbey, Co. Roscommon. 1752 (2).
Charles O'Kelly, Rev., **Dominican in Rome**. 1778 (2).
Charles Kelly, **Charleville**, married Miss Johnson, Headford, Co. Leitrim. 1790(6).
Charles Kelly, **emigrated** from **Derry to U**.S. 1812 (5).
Charles Kelly, **Judge and Landowner**. 1852 (1), 1905 (1), 2002 (17)..

Charles Kelly, **husband of Ellen Terry** the actress. 1885 (2).
Charles Kelly, U.S.A., **Congressional Medal of Honor.** 1869 (1).
Charles Kelly, **Dublin Singer**. 1906 (2).
Charles Kelly, Lt., **married Martha Kelly, d., of Dr George K**. 1751 (8).

Charles Kelly, Rev., **P.P. Kilmeena & Kilmaclasser**. 1930
Charles Kelly, **subscribed to book on History Of Jervis St. Hospital**. 1987 (12).
Charles Kelly, Solicitor, **Swinford,** Knight of the Holy Sepulchre (**Papal Knighthood**). 1992 (3).
Charles Anthony Kelly, **Monsigno**r, died. 2001 (40).
Charles Arthur Kelly, **Poet**. 1907 (2).
Charles E. Kelly, U.S. Army, **Congressional Medal of Honor**. 1945 (4).
Charles Edward Kelly (1902-1981), **Cartoonist and co-founder of Dublin Opinion.** 1981 (4).

Charles F. Kelly, **Major (** - 1863), **Carraroe Family, nr Dunsandle, Co. Galway**. 1863 (3).
Charles H. Kelly, **Lieut.-Col., Carraroe Family. 1863 (3).**
Charles James Kelly, **Private**. 1917 (7).
Charles Joseph Kelly, **M.D.** 1942 (5).
Charles L. Kelly, U.S. Vet. Dead. 1999 (20).
Charles McCarthy O'Kelly Farrell, **Count, France**. 1832 (1), 1989 (5).
Charles Magowan Kelly, B.A. (1942), **Dromore, Co. Down**.1955 (4)
Charles Patrick Kelly, **U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).
Charles Wesley Kelly, **U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).

Charlotte Elizabeth Kelly, **Kellyville**, Queen's County. 1802 (1).
Charlotte Pricilla Kelly, **Dublin.** 1866 (3), 1879 (6).
Chester Kelly, **Master of Freemasons**, Flushing, Michigan, 1991 (6).
Chris Kelly, New Orleans **trumpet player**. 1929 (3).
Chris Kelly, **Civil Servant**. 1998 (12).
Chris Kelly, **Producer of Kavanagh Q.C.** 1998 (22).
Christopher Patrick O'Kelly, **Captain, V.C., M.C., Canadian**. 1917 (10).
Chris Kelly, **Permanent Sec. Dept. of Health**, Dublin. 1998 (12).
Christopher Kelly, **British Historian**. 2003 (20).
Christopher Kelly**, U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).

Clare Josephine Kelly, **Jamaica.** 1867 (4).
Claire O'Kelly, **Archaeologist**. 1971 (3), 1978 (4).
Claire Kelly, **T.C.D. Student**. 2002 (21).

Clarence Kelly, **Bishop, Society of Pius X**. 1993 (4).
Clarence M. Kelley, **F.B.I. Director**. 1973 (1), 1997 (4).
Claud Bernard Kelly, **Medical Doctor**. 1944 (7).
Claud Thomas Noel Kelly, B.A. (1948), Dublin. 1955 (4).
Clement Francis Kelly**, London**. 1992 (9).
Clement Patrick Kelly, **London.** 1992 (9).
Cobthach Mac Muiredach Mac Cellaig, **Abbot of Kilarde**. 870.
Coll Kelly, **Aughrane conformed**. 1709 (2).
Colla O'Kelly, son of C.H.M. 1467 (1).
Colla O'Kelly, **Captain, of Aughrane** 1601 (2), 1612 (1).
Colin Kelly, Captain, **DSC., US Air Force**. 1941 (1).
Colm O'Ceallaigh, **Teacher and writer in Irish**. 1993 (3), 1999 (41).
Colm Kelly, **physiotherapist, theatre festival director, Athlone**. 2002 (59).
Conghalach O'Kelly, 1292.
Con (George) Kelly, **Olympic Gold Medallist**. 1908 (1).
Connell M'Shane Óg O'Kelly, **Gylleckly**, Co. Galway. 1585 (5).
Conor O'Kelly, (s. of Tadhg Mór), **C.H.M.** 1030.
Conor O'Kelly, 1135, 1144, 1163.
Conor O'Kelly, historian in Hy-Many. 1220

Conor O'Kelly, 1225.
Conor Mac Tadhg O'Kelly, 1257.
Conor O'Kelly, s. Of Donal Mór. 1268.
Conor Mac Tadhg Caoch O'Kelly, of **Clogher**, **C.H.M.**. 1486, 1490.
Conor Moenmoy O'Kelly, 1150, 1163, 1167, 1180.
Conor Mór O'Kelly, **C.H.M**., 1263, 1268.
Conor O'Kelly, **C.H.M**., 1318.
Conor O'Kelly, 1357.
Conor Anabaid O'Kelly, 1401, 1403.
Conor O'Kelly, s. of Tadhg Caoch, 1487, 1490.
Conor na gCearruch O'Kelly, **Gallagh**. 1607 (6), 1612 (2).
Conor Kelly, **servant** of Major Cheshire, in **Dundalk**. 1656 (1).
Conor Kelly, **Tyrawley,** Co. Mayo, **forfeited his land under Cromwellians**. 1657 (1).
Conor Kelly, **Coalpark.** 1845 (1).
Conor O'Kelly, **M.P., Claremorris**, 1st Chairman Mayo Co. Council. 1899 (5), 1905 (7).
Conor O'Kelly-Farrell, **France.** 1989 (5).
Conor O'Kelly, Dublin **Accountant and Spaceman**. 2004 (3).

Convallus de Kelle, 1454.
Coogh O'Kelly. 1617 (1).
Cormac O'Kelly, s. of Gilbert.
Cormac Kelly, Stranorlar, Co. Donegal. 1751 (3).
Cormac Kelly, Ballinascreen, Co. Derry, **harp maker**. 1792 (1), 1807 (1)..
Cormac O'Ceallaigh, **Professor, (-1996), Dublin Institute of Advanced Studies**. 1996 (20).
Cornelius O'Kelly, Rev., 1443 (2).
Cornelius O'Kelly, of **Brussels** 1606 (1).
Cornelius Kelly, **sword master and joker**. 1745 (1).
Cornelius F. Kelley, **Copper King**. 1957 (3).
Cornelius John Kelly, Private. 1917 (7).
Cornelius Joseph O'Kelly, **Count,** Gallagh House, Tuam. 1831 (1), 1892 (4).

Cors Kelly, **Rathkeale.** 1784 (5).
Crofton Kelly, Co. Roscommon. 1917 (1).

Culean Mac Cellech, Abbot and **Bishop Kildare** 953.
Culothair, **Chief of Hy-Cualann**. 915.
Cyril Kelly, **High Court Judge** 1999 (8), 2000 (18).
D. Kelly, **Clan na Talmhan Politician, Mayo South**. 1957 (5).
Daithí O'Ceallaigh, **Irish Ambassador to London**. 2001 (23)
Daltún O'Ceallaigh, **trade unionist and writer. 1993** (11).
Damien Kelly, European Champion **boxer,** 1996 (5), 2000 (2).
Dana Richard Kelley, **U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).
Daniel O'Kelly, **Tanist of H.M**. 1364.
Daniel a mharca O'Kelly, **C.H.M.** 1490.
Daniel Kelly, of Kerry, **slew Earl of Desmond**. 1583 (7).
Daniel O'Kelly, ?King's County, **pardoned**. 1584 (4).
Daniel Kelly, leased land at Kynnaghe, **Tomgrothe, Co. Carlow**. 1586 (8).
Daniel O'Kellie of **Co. Tipperary**, 1601 (2).
Daniel Kelly, **Ballykelly,** Co. Wexford. 1641 (4).
Daniel Kelly, New Borough (**Gorey**). 1709 (1).
Daniel Kelly, **Turrock, conformed**. 1719 (3).
Daniel Kelly, **Dublin conformed**. 1729 (2).
Daniel Kelly, Dublin, **conformed**. 1748 (3).
Daniel Kelly, Dublin, **wigmaker**. 1750 (5).
Daniel Kelly, **Cargins.** (- 1749). 1749 (2 & 7).
Daniel Kelly, (-1783), **Cargins,** Co. Roscommon. 1783 (3).
Daniel Kelly, Dromisken Parish, Armagh.1760 (4).
Daniel Kelly, **Rev., a friar** in parish of Knockgowran, diocese of **Armagh**. 1760 (4)

Daniel Kelly, **Freeman of Enniscorthy**, Co. Wexford. 1769 (1).
Daniel Kelly, Lieut., **Amer. War of Ind**. 1784 (4).
Daniel Kelly, Rev., **Dawson's Grove Armagh** married Miss Donardson. 1789 (2).
Daniel Kelly, **near the Mullet, Erris,** Co. Mayo. 1802
Daniel Kelly, **Wicklow insurgent**. 1803 (5).
Daniel Kelly, **emig. from Derry to U.S**., 1811 (9).
Daniel Kelly, Rev., C. of I**. Rector of Killeshill, Co. Armagh**. 1813 (3).
Daniel Kelly, of **Cargins**, Co. Roscommon. 1822 (3), 1833 (5).
Daniel Kelly, **Sergeant**, US Army, **Congressional Medal of Honor**. 1865 (3).
Daniel Kelly, Fernandina, **Florida.** 1939 (5).
Daniel Martin Kelley, **U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).
Daniel Thomas Kelley, **U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).
Daniel Kelly, **Castletownbere, father of Rev. Joe** K. 1990 (7).
Daniel Jerome Kelly (1930-2002), **founder of the Kelly Family Singers**, 1999 (17), 2002 (34).
Dara Kelly, **Rugby player**. 1998. (5).
Darby Kelly, **Co. Meath**, **sailor**. 1810 (2)
David Mac Kelly, **Archbishop of Cashel**, 1238, 1253.
David Kelly, **Ballyknock**. 1549 (10).
David O'Kelly, **son of Gilbert O'Kelly, C.H.M.** 1322.
David Kelly, **husbandman of King's County**, pardoned. 1584 (4).
David Celle, **Abbot**, 1463 (2).
David Kelly of **Dunamona, Co. Mayo**. 1630 (5, 6, & 7).
David Kelly, **Tyrawley,** Co. Mayo, forfeited his land under the Cromwellians. 1657 (1).
David Kelley, **Lieut. X4, American War Of Independence**. 1784 (4).
David Kelly, Rev., **P.P. Ballycroy, Co. Mayo**, on the run after Killala. 1798 (4).
David Kelly, **Newport Area, Transported**. 1837 (7).
David Kelly, **Drumhirk, Co. Down**. 1851 (9).
David Kelly, **Soccer player**, 1987 (3), 1997 (1), 1999, (22), 2002 (49).
David Kelly, **Dublin Acto**r. 1999 (7).
David Kelly, **Forensic Scientist**. 1998 (8).
David Kelly, **Pullogh, Queen's County**. 1845 (4).
David Kelly, **Head of Music F.M. 104**. 2001 (21).
David Bruce Kelley,
David E. Kelly, **T.V. Producer**, 2000 (11).
David F. Kelly, **Accountant.** 1956 (6).
David Victor Kelly, **Sir, Knight of Malta**, **M.C**., **British Ambassador**. 1942 (1), 1946 (1), 1949 (1), 1959 (4), 2001 (17).
Daw Kelly, Emigrant from **Co. Donegal** to U.S., 1811 (7).
Dawson Kelly, **Colonel, Armagh**. 1843 (5).
Daziel Kelly, **Sir** (George D.), **President of Australian Wool Board**. 1953 (1).
Declan Kelly, Rev**., P.P. Scotland, native of Cooraclare,** Co. Clare. 1985 (7)..
De Forest Kelly, **film star.** 1957 (8), 1999 (38).
Dean Kelly, **died in Rome. 1794 (6).**
Deirdre Kelly, **Environmentalist and writer**. 1976. 1976 (3), 2000 (19).
Delia Roche Kelly (née Gallagher), Restaurant owner in N.Y.
Denis (Donnchadh) O'Kelly, **C.H.M.,** 1410, 1424.
Denis Kelly, **Brussels**. 1610 (4 & 5).
Denis Kelly of **Louvain** 1609 (2), 1610 (2, 4 & 5), 1611 (1), 1612 (7).
Denis Kelly, a **Freeman of** the town of **Galway**. 1715 (4).
Denis Kelly of **Aughrane**. 1716.
Denis Kelly, **Captain, of Ballyspellon** ?. 1739 (2).
Denis O'Kelly, **Captain**, **Aughrane**, son of Colonel Charles O'K., died. 1740 (2).
Denis Kelly, Dublin, **conformed.** 1749 (9).
Denis Kelly, **Aughrane (**Castlekelly). 1750 (4).
Denis Kelly, Dublin, **conformed**. 1754 (5).
Denis Kelley, Lieut., **Amer. War of Indep. Born in Ireland**. 1784 (4).
Denis Kelly, **Lisduff**, Co. Galway and Judge in Jamaica. 1761. (3), 1774 (4), 1852 (9).
Denis Kelly, **Mucklon**, Ballyforan, Co. Galway.1772 (2), 1785 (1), 1813 (1).

Denis Kelly, **Lurgan**, Co. Galway. 1777 (4).
Denis Kelly, **Kellybrook**, Co. Roscommon. 1777 (6).
Denis Kelly, **Cork.** 1791.
Denis O'Kelly Farrell, **Count**, **France.** 1738 (3), 1761 (1) 1767 (3).
Denis Kelly, **Thornton, Co. Kildare**. 1761 (4), 1767 (4).
Denis Kelly, Newcastle, **Wicklow, insurgent**. 1803 (5).
Denis O'Kelly-Farrell, **Count of France.** 1832 (1), 1989 (6).
Denis Kelly, **Kellybrook**, Co. Roscommon. 1877 (17).
Denis O'Kelly, 'Count', **Racehorse owner and gambler**. 1787 (1).
Denis Kelly, **United Irishman**, charged with high treason, in Dublin. 1795 (1).
Denis Kelly, Rev., The **Hermit of Kilmachree**, 1824, (4).
Denis Bernard Kelly, **Johnstown House, nr. Athlone**. Law case. 1848 (1).
Denis Henry Kelly, **M.R.I.A., Castlekelly**, Landlord and Scholar. 1935 (3), 1853 (10), 1959 (6),1863 (5), 1877 (1).
Dennis Kelly, **Kildare**. 1900 (2).
Denis Kelly, **Bishop of Ross**. 1897 (1), 1924 (7).
Denis O'Kelly, Claremorris, **Secretary of Mayo Co. Council**. 1908 (7)].
Denis P. J. Kelly, Captain, **M.C., F.R.S.A.I**. London. 1929 (4).
Denis O'Ceallaigh, **Surgeon in Ennis**. 1996 (17).
(Denis) Fitzgerald O'Kelly, **British Major and Medical Doctor**. 1942 (3).
Denis Francis Kelly, **Chicago Merchant**. 1938 (2).
Denis James Kelly, Rev., 1911.
Denis Bernard Kelly, LL.B., B.L., **Lawyer,** (1914), **Killarney**. 1955 (4).
Denis Leary Kelly, B.A. (1948), **Bangor, Co. Down**. 1955 (4).
Denis O'Kelly, **Captain, Historian**. 1958 (1).
Dennis Leary Kelly, Dr., **Belfast General Practitioner**. 1998 (10).
Dennis Leroy Kelly, U.S. Vet. Dead. 1999 (20).
Dermot Ochelli (O'Kelly), Aghboe, Leix. 1176.
Dermot O'Kelly, 1357.
Dermot Kelley, Arklow, Co. Wicklow. 1541.
Dermot Owen Lawson-Kelly, **Jamaica.** 1867 (4).
Dermot Kelly, Dublin **Solicitor, Olympian (Clay Pigeon shooting**). 1968 (2), 1972 (1).
Des Kelly, F.F. **candidate in General Elec**tion. 2002 (29).
Des Rea Kelly, **Pres. Golfing Union of Ireland**. 1991 (4).
Desmond Kelly, Rev., of **Tooreen Kellys**. 1978 (2).
Dewey William Kelley**, U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).
Diarmaid O'Ceallaigh, 1113 (2).
Diarmaid O'Kelly, 1180.
Diarmaid O'Kelly, **(s. of Donal Mór),** 1265.
Diarmaid O'Kelly, **C.H.M.,** (s. of Gilbert), 1322.
Diarmaid Kelly, **Kilcolgan**. 1999 (37).
Diarmuid O'Kelly, M.D., **Pathologist.** 1951 (2).

Dillon John O'Kelly, **Count, General**, 1755 (1), 1781 (2), 1811 (1).

Dolores Kelly, **Mayor of Craigavon**, (S.D.L.P.), N.I., 1999 (14).

Dominick O'Kelly, M.D., **Ballylass**, Co. Galway, celebrated physician, poet and wit. 1768 (1).
Dominick Kelly, **Baltinglass**, Wicklow, insurgent. 1803 (5).

Donal Mac Teige O'Ceallaigh, 1019.
Donal Mac Muiredach O'Ceallaigh, **C.H.M**.1020
Donal O'Ceallaigh **of Bregia**, 1032.
Donal O'Kelly, **Chief Bishop of Leath Modh.** 1137 (3).
Donal O'Kelly, **of Hy-Many**. 1144.
Donal Mór O'Kelly, (the **Outreamer**), 1224 (2).
Donal O'Kelly, 1289.
Donal O'Kelly, **C.H.M**., (e. s. of Conor Mór), 1295.
Donal Tuathach O'Kelly, **s. of Gilbert**, 1322.

Donal O'Kelly., 1393 (3).
Donald O'Kelly, **Prior,** 1470 (2).
Donal O'Kelly, **s of Donnchadh**. 1536 (1).
Donal O'Kelly, Comlenegyre, ? Co. **Roscommon, juror**. 1604
Donal Óg Ó Ceallaigh, **? Kiltoom**, father in law of the poet Brían Ó Fearghaill, poet. 1773 (8).
Donal O'Kelly, **Actor and Playwright.** 1999 (16).
Donal O'Kelly, **London Barrister**. 2003 (10).
.

Donald Glenn Kelly, U.S. Vet. Dead. 1999 (20).
Donald Lynn Kelly, U.S. Vet. Dead. 1999 (20).
Donat O'Kelly, engaged. 2000 (7).
Donatus O'Kelly, **a monk at Rosglas**, Monasterevin. 1501.
Donatus O'Kelly, **Prior of Cloontuskert**, 1470 (1 & 2).
Donogh Cennsealach O'Kelly, 1170 (3).
Donogh Grana O'Kelly, Licklyscrane, ? Co. Galway. 1586 (7).
Donogh O'Kelly of **Gallagh**. 1612 (3).
Donogh O'Kelly, pardoned. 1559 .
Donnchadh O'Kelly, grandson of Conor. 1144.
Donnchadh MacTadhgO'Kelly,1186 (2).
Donnchadh Óg O'Kelly. 1256
Donnchadh Muineach O'Kelly, 1307 (1 & 2).
Donnchadh O'Kelly, s. of Aedh, 1333.
Donnchadh O'Kelly, (**Clandeboy**), 1404.
Donnchadh O'Kelly, 1461 (3 & 4).
Donnchadh O'Kelly, Tanist, 1484 (1).
Donnchadh Kelly, **Editor of Garda Magazine**. 1923 (3).
Dorothy Isabelle Edith Kelly, **St. Helens, Westport**. 1918 (7).
Dillon John O'Kelly, **Count,** 1767 (2).
Donatus O'Kelly, **Prior of Cloontuskert**, Co. Galway. 1470 (2).
Donnchadh Muineach O'Kelly, **C.H.M.** 1544
Donnchadh O'Kelly, son of Edmund. 1557 (1).
Donnchadh O'Kelly, **C.H.M**. of **Lisdallon Castle**. 1557 (1).
Donogh O'Kelly, pardoned. 1559.
Donogh Carragh O'Kelly, 1356.
Donogh O'Kelly, 1472 (2).
Donogh O'Kelly (35), **Doon** (Down), Co. Galway. 1639 (3).
Donogh O'Kelly, **Athleague.** 1749 (2).
Dorothy Kelly-Gay, Irish born **Mayor of Sommerville City, Mass**., U.S.A., 1999 (13).
Dorothy Ann Kelly, Sister, **University President**. 1994 (1).
Dory Kelly, **Rincaha, Co. Clare**. 1772 (4).
Douglas John Kelly, U.S. Vet. Dead. 1999 (20).
Douglas Milton Kelly, U.S. Vet. Dead. 1999 (20).
Downnagh Mc Egartay (of O'Kellys **of Breagh**), **Bishop of Clonmacnoise**. 950.
Dub-coblaith (Duvilea) O'Kelly, (nee O'Brien), 1224 (2), 1263.
Dubhdaleithe Mac Ceallaigh **Abbot and Bishop of Armagh**, 965, 966, 995, 998.
E. Kelly, Clare, **King's County**. 1779 (2).
E. Kelly, **Politician F.F**. Cavan -Monaghan. 1954 (3), 1957 (5), 1960 (5).
E. Kelly (C. na G.) **Donegal Politician**. 1927 (2 & 3).
Eadaoin O'Kelly, 1393 (2).
Eamon O'Kelly, 1385.
Eamon O'Kelly, s. of Conor, 1473.
Eamon Ó Ceallaigh, **Tonelig (Woodmount),** Co Roscommon. 1773 (8).
Eamon Michael Kelly, **University President**, 1981 (3).
Eamon Kelly (1914-2001), **Actor and Storyteller.** 2001 (34)..
Eamon P. (Ned) Kelly, **Keeper of Antiquities** Nat. Mus. of Ireland. 2003 (23).
Eamon Kelly, **Dublin Businessman**. 2002 (30).
Eanna O'Kelly, daughter engaged. 2000 (7).

Echtigern O'Kelly, 1235.
Edan (Odo) O'Kelly, **Bishop of Clogher,** 1139, 1148, 1182.
Eddie Kell. Junior, U.S. Vet. Dead. 1999 (20).
Eddie Ralph Kelley, U.S. Vet. Dead. 1999 (20).
Edgar Stillman Kelley, **American Composer**. 1944 (14).
Edgar George Roche-Kelly, D.P.A. (1941), Dublin. 1955 (4).
Edmond O'Kelly, 1393 (3 & 4).
Edmond Kelly, **Drongan, Co. Tipperary**. 1548 (2).
Edmond Kelly, kern, Twonydromyn, Co. Cork. 1586 (5).
Edmond Oquelli (O'Kelly) of **Flanders** 1611 (1).
Edmund Kelly, **Moot, Co. Galway**. 1653 (7).
Edmund Kelly, **Tyrawley**, Co. Mayo**, forfeited his land under the Cromwellians**. 1657 (1).
Edmond O'Kelly, **Bishop of Clonfert**. 1718 (1), 1733 (1).
Edmond Kelly, Roscommon conformed. 1734 (3).
Edmond Kelly, **Liserlough, Co. Sligo**. 1751 (5).
Edmond Kelly, Dublin, conformed. 1754 (5).
Edmond Kelly, son and heir of the late John Kelly **Fidane**. 1774 (?6).
Edmond Kelly, **Ballyquilane, Co. Kildare. 1775 (1).**
Edmund O'Kelly, **Johnston**, Co. Kildare. 1560.
Edmund Keogh O'Kelly, of **Moy**, **Roscommon** juror. 1604.
Edmund Kelly, **Lieutenant, in King Charles II's army in Spain.** 1660 (4).
Edmund Kelly, Rev., PP, **Fuerty,** Co. Roscommon. 1715 (3).
Edmund Kelly, **Churchboro**, Co. Roscommon, son of John Kelly of **Scregg Castle**. 1738 (3).
Edmund Kelly, Rev**., Friar of Kilconnell**. 1744. (4).
Edmund Kelly, **Woodmount (Tonelig),** nr Ballinasloe. 1754 (3), 1773 (8).
Edmund Kelly, now of Dublin, **conformed**. 1767 (6).
Edmund Kelly, **Cloones,** Co. Roscommon.1769 (2).
Edmund Kelly, **Castle Ruby,** Co. Roscommon. 1770 (1), 1773 (8).
Edmond Kelly, **Ballyforan**, Co. Roscommon. 1779 (2), 1780 (3), 1794 (1).
Edmund Kelly, **Ballymurray**, Co. Roscommon. 1837 (2).
Edmund Kelly, **Jamaican slave owner and brother of Denis Kelly of Lisduff,** Co. Galway. 1852 (9).
Edmund J. T. Kelly, Captain, **Kellybrook**, Co. Roscommon. 1877 (17).
Edmund Kelly, **Rev., Military Cross**, PP, VF, Killenaule and Moyglass, Co. Tipperary. 1955 (6).
Edmund Joseph K**., U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).
Edmund W. Kelly, **F.R.S.A.I**. 1929 (5).

Edna Kelly, New York, US **Congresswoman**. 1997 (8).

Edward Kelly, of Co. Galway, caused the **"Kelly Riots".** 1747 (1).
Edward Kelly, Scraughan, Laughlansland, **d. of Down and Connor**. 1751 (6).
Edward Kelly, **Cardiffstown, Co. Louth**. 1794 (2).
Edward Kelly, Glenmalure, Co. **Wicklow, insurgent,** son of James. 1803 (5).
Edward Kelly, **Tullynerslugan, Co. Armagh**. 1806.
Edward Kelly, Dublin, 1812 (2).
Edward Kelly, **Clonmore, Co. Wexford**. 1813 (2).
Edward Kelly, **M.D., Ballyshannon**, Co. Donegal. 1821 (2).
Edward Thomas Kelly, **Dromore Lodge, Co. Wicklow**. 1842 (1).
Edward Kelly, **Kellys Mills**, Killeen, **Portumna**. 1837 (2), 1879 (3).
Edward Kelly, Rev., S.J., **Rector of Belvedere**. 1864 (2), 1878 (1).
Edward John Kelly, Johnville, **Cullenswood Rd., Dublin**. 1853 (1).
Edward Kelly, Captain, **Corcoran's Irish Legion**. 1865 (1).
Edward Kelly, Australian **Bushranger**. See Ned Kelly.
Edward Kelly, First Lieutenant, of **Corcoran's Irish Legion**. 1865 (1).
Edward Kelly, **Scregg House**, Co. Roscommon. 1738, (3), 1767 (5), 1867 (2).
Edward O'Kelly, **Fenian prisoner, in English Jail**. 1877 (19).
Edward Kelly, **Rev., Clonmellon, Co. Meath**. 1914 (15).
Edward Kelly, Rev. **Canadian R.C. Priest and Historian**. 1937 (6).

Edward Kelly, **Poet**, **Slievenamon and Chicago**. 1930 (7).
Edward Festus Kelly, **F.R.S.A.I., Newbury, Berkshire**. 1929 (5).
Edward Festus K., Former **Director of Kelly Directories**. 1939 (2).
Edward Joseph Kelly, **Bishop, Boise, Idaho**. 1928 (2).
Edward Joseph Kelly, **Mayor of Chicago.** 1933 (5), 1944 (8), 1950 (8).
Edward Michael Kelly, Guardsman, **Irish Guards**, **Belfast**. 1944 (13).
Edward Patrick Kelly, **Lance Corporal**, Roy. Engineers, **Bandon, Co. Cork**. 1944 (13).
Edward Patrick Kelly, **M.D., Cobh**, Co. Cork. 2002 (48).
Edward Talbot Kelly, **M.D.** 1879 (2).
Edward Theo Kelly, **Brig.-General**. 1932
Edward W. Kelley, Board of **Governors of Federal Reserve**. 1990 (6).

Edwin Joseph (Ted) Kelly, **Medical Doctor**. 1941 (3).
Edwin F. Kelly, Rev. (R.C.), **Virginia State Chaplain**. 1985 (4).
Egnoghan O'Kelly. 1617 (1).
Eileen Kelly, **wife of Tommy, Vet. Surg**. 1973 (5).
Eilis Kelly nee Dillon, **w. of William O'K. Of Gallagh**.. 1705 (1).
Eleanor Kelly, **Kilkenny.** 1787 (3).
Eleanor Kelly, 1916.
Elenor Kelly, of **Strabane** emigrated to U.S. 1812 (8).
Elenor Kelly, **Artist (Bookbinder).** 1916 (5), 1917 (!4).
Ellinor (Neilí) Ní Ceallaigh, **d. Of Donal Óg Ó'Ceallaigh**, w. Of Brían Ó Fearghaill, poet. 1773 (8).

Eliza Kelly, 1802 (4).
Eliza Kelly, 1811, (3).
Eliza Kelly Brady, **Fernadina, Florida**. 1939 (5).
Eliza Maria Kelly, 1812 (3).
Elizabeth Kelly, **Maryborough, Queen's County**. 1749 (8).
Elizabeth Kelly, **d of Judge Denis Kelly** married Peter Browne (future Lord Sligo). 1774 (4).
Elizabeth Kelly, **d. of Rev. Thomas Kelly**, **Kellyville**. 1851 (7).
Elizabeth H. Kelly, **Dame, Social Worker**. 1962 (2).
Elizabeth Jane Kelly, **Queen's County** (Co. Laoise). 1904 (5).

Emanuel Hubert , **Count O'Kelly de Galway**. 1840 (1).
Emma Kathleen Kelly, B.A. (1935), Maryborough (Portlaoise), Leix (Laoise). 1955 (4).
Emily Jane O'Kelly, Fort Smith, Ark., **widow of Dr John Wesley O'Kelly**, USA. 1938 (6).
Emmet Lee Kelly, **Cartoonist and Circus Clown**. 1979 (2).
Eric Philbrook Kelly, American Writer. 1960 (6).
Eochaidh O'Kelly, **ancestor of the Mac Eochaidhs (Keoghs)**. 1265.

Eoghan O'Ceallaigh, **Historian**. 1953 (4).
Eoghan Finn O'Kelly, 1263.
Eoin O'Kelly, **Writer.**
Eoin Kelly, **Tipperary hurler**. 2002 (31).

Eric Melvin Kelly**, U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).
Eric Steven Kelly, **U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).

Ernest Kelly Junior, U.S. Vet. Dead. 1999 (20).
Ernest Calvin Kelly, U.S. Vet. Dead. 1999 (20).
Ernest (James E.) Kelly, **Johnstown House**, Co. Roscommon. 1928 (7).

Esmina Kelly, **Kelly's Mills**, Killeen, Portumna. 1905 (3).
Ethersceol, son of Ceallagh **Cualan**, Co. Wicklow. 721.
Etherscel Mac Ceallagh, **Abbot and Bishop of Glendalough**. 814 (2).

Eugene Kelly, Banker, **Philanthropist.** 1894 (2).
Eugene O'Kelly, **Solicitor, Kilrush**. 1995 (1), 2001 (25).

Eugene Kelly, **IRA**. 2001 (22).
Evan Kelly, **Meath footballer**. 2001 (28).
Evan O'Kelly, **engaged.** 2000 (7)

F. Kelly, **Labour Politician**, Galway. 1932. (4).
Fachna Mac Folachtain, **Abbot of Clonfert**. 729.
Fachna Kelly, **Journalist**. 2001 (21).
Fanny Kelly, **English Actress**, **niece of Michael Kelly, singer**. 1833 (2).
Fanny Kelly, **American Frontier Pioneer**. 1864 (4).
Faustina James Kelly (Mrs.), **Chicago Artist**. 1911 (7).
Fathies Kelly Junior**, U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).
Feach M'Tadhg O'Kelly, **Mullaghmor**e. 1585 (13), 1611 (4).
Feach O'Kelly of **Creagh**. 1617 (1).
Feardorcha O'Kelly, **Aughrim**, 1576, 1601 (2).
Felicity Ankaret Kelly, **London**. 1992 (9).
Felix Kelly, **Painter, N.Z. & U.S.A**, 1994 (4).
Feredach O'Kelly, 1384.
Feredach O'Kelly, 1407 (4).
Ferdinand Kelly, **soldier in Ormond's army**, ? From Dublin. 1649 (3).
Fardoragh O'Kelly, **Aughrim**, 1578 (1).
Fergal Kelly, **Logistics at NUIG**. 1999 (28).
Fergenamem O'Kellie Fitz Mortagh, **Wexfor**d. 1549 (4).
Fergonananym O'Kelly, **pardoned**. 1559.

Fergus O'Kelly **of Leix murdered**. 1579.
Fergus Kelly, Rev. **P.P. Ballinakill**. 1714
Fergus Kelly, **Erris, Co. Mayo**. 1717 (1).
Fergus Kelly, Instit. Advanced Studies, Dublin, **Historian and Writer**. 1976 (1), 1988 (2), 2002 (10), 2003 (23).

Festus O'Kelly, **Count**, **Tycooly,** Co. Galway. 1744 (3), 1767 (2).
Festus Kelly, **Castlekelly, father of Frederick K., founder of Kellys Directory**. 1860 (2).
Festus Kelly, **Gort**, Co. Galway, **pawnbroker and land owner**. 1884 (4).

Fiachra O'Ceallaigh, **Bishop Auxiliary B. Of Dublin.** 1994 (2), 1999 (20).
Fiacra Finn, **C.H.M**., **eldest son on of Maine Mór**.
Fiannamhail, **Abbot of Clonard**, was brother of Ceallagh Cualan. 702.
Finnachta Mac Kellagh, **Bishop**, 937.
Finola O'Kelly, **Mullaghmore**. 1612 (2).
Finnuala O'Kelly, 1403.
Fiona Kelly, **director of play**, 1999 (9).
Fitzroy Kelly, **Sir,** Lord **Chief Baron of the Exchequer**. 1845 (7), 1880 (4).
Flann O'Ceallaigh. (**Abbot),** 1130 (2).
Flanacan Mac Ceallaigh, **King of Bregia**. 896.
Flannagan O'Ceallaigh, **King of Bregia**. 1028.
Florence Kelley, U.S. Social Reformer. 1932 (3).
Florence Kelly, Illinois. 1904 (3).

Frances Kelly, daughter of Dr George Kelly. 1751 (8).
Frances Kelly, **20th Century Irish Painter.** 2000 (23).
Frances Kelly, **wife of O'Donoghue of the Glens**. 1999 (40).
Frances Judy Boland (nee Kelly), **Painter** 2002 (38).
Frances Maria Kelly, **Actress and Singer**. 1882 (2).
Francis Kelly, Rev., **Augustinian**, 1724 (1).
Francis O'Kelly, **Rev. O.S.A.**. 1724 (2).
Francis Kelly, **Elphin, conformed**. 1737 (4).
Francis O'Kelly, Esq., **Gort**. 1762 (3), 1764 (6).
Francis Kelly, **Aughnacloy, Co. Tyrone**. 1813 (4).

Francis Kelly, **Dr., Ballinasloe**.1824, 1837 (2).
Francis Kelly, **Bishop of Derry**, 1864 (1), 1869 (6), 1889 (1).
Francis Kelly, **Canadian businessman and politician**. 1879 (5).
Francis John Kelly, **Captain, Royal Irish Regiment**. 1782 (1).
Francis Kelly, Johnstown, **Soldier, Paymaster Congested District Board**. 1955 (2).
Francis Alphonsus Kelley, Rev., National **Chaplain of the American Legion**. 1931`(1).
Francis Clement Kelley, **Bishop.** 1924 (2), 1948 (3).
Francis Henry Kelly, **Major-General**, 1937 (5).
Francis M. J. P . **O'Kelly de Galway** 1963 (2).
Francis Martin Kelly, **Bishop.** 1950 (1).
Frank Joseph Kelley, **Democratic attorney general for** Michigan in 1962. 1962 (7).
Frank Kelly, **subscriber to History of Jervis St. Hospital**. 1987 (12).
Frank J. Kelly, **Major General, US Air Force**; 1989 (8).
Frank Kelly, **Actor, Lawyer and author**. 2002 (58).
Fred Allan Kelley, **U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).
Fred Kelly, **dancer, choreographer and director**. 2000 (31).
Frederick Kelly, **founder of Kellys Directory**. 1836 (1), 1860 (2).
Frederick Kelly, **MD, Prince Edward Island**. 1906 (3).
Frederick Kelly, M.A., **French Dept., NUIG. 1997 (10).**
Frederick Arthur Kelley, **Major Sir, O.B.E., M.P.** 1926 (1).
Frederick Challenger Kelly, **Lima and Dublin**. 1833 (1), 1864 (8).
Frederick Septimus Kelly, **Composer, Olympic Gold Medallist**. 1908, 1916 (3).
Freddie Ray Kelley, **U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).
French Kelly, **rogue**. 1814 (8).
F. L. Kelley, **American Jeweller**. 1993 (2).

G. Kelly, Irish **Olympic Boxer**. 1928 (2).
G. A. Kelly, **English Rugby International**. 1948 (6).
Gabriel (Carbery) Kelly, **Bishop of Elphin**. 1731 (1).
Gadhra Mór, **C.H.M**. 1014, 1027.
Gareth Kelly, **Dublin, conformed**. 1738.
Gareth Kelly, Lunaton, ? Co. Galway. 1770 (4).
Gary Kelly (Leeds United), 1997 (1), 1999, (22), 2000, (3), 2001 (9, 36), 2002 (24). .
Gary Kelly, (Oldham) **Soccer player**, brother of Alan Kelly, Junior. 1999 (22).
Gearoid O'Ceallaigh, **President of the Kelly Clan Association**.1995 (1).
Geibhennach O'Ceallaigh, **C.H.M**., 973.
Geibennach Mac Aedh O'Ceallaigh, **C.H.M**. 1016.
Geoffrey Edward Kelly, **M.B. (1938), Bath**, Somerset. 1955 (4).
Gene Kelly, **Dancer and Singer**. 1996 (4), 2002 (41).
Gery Kelly, **murdered in** Crumlin Road, **Belfast.** 2001 (26).

George Kelly, Rev. **"Parson**", **secretary to Bonnie Prince Charlie**. 1757 (6), 1762 (1) and 1788 (5).
George Kelly, **Dr., of Kilkenny and Winchester**. 1741, 1751 (8).
George Kelly, **Rev., Vicar Leicester**. 1851 (8).
George Kelly, **hanged in error** in Liverpool. 2003 (12).
George Bourke O'Kelly, **Acton, father of Peter de Penthony** O'Kelly. 1858 (2).
George 'Parson' Kelly, **Rev., Jacobite agent**. 1762 (1).
George A. Kelly, **Monsignor, Board of Catholic Educ**. U.S. 1965 (4), 1967 (14)..
George Alexander Kelly, M.A., **BL, Strokestown**, Co. Roscommon. 1914 (4).
George Alexander Kelly, **Brigadier., Veterinary. Surgeon**, 1973 (4).
George Charles Kelly, **Major-General** C.B. **D.S.O.,** 1938 (1).
George Charles Kelly, **Lieut.- Col**. (father of above), 1938 (1).
George Edward Kelly, **Playwright, Actor and Director**. 1974 (1).
George Thomas Kelly, III, **U.S. Vet. Dead.** 1999 (20).
George Thomas O'Kelly, **Dr. Mountbellew**, Co. Galway. 1923 (4).
George Kelly, Liverpool, **hanged in error for murder**. 1950, 2003 (12).
George R. **"Machine Gun**" Kelly Barnes. 1954 (2).
George Robert Kelley, **U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).

George V. Kelley, Captain, **Congressional Medal of Honor**. 1865 (3).
George Anthony Kelly, **Monsignor, New York**, 1996 (3)
Georgina "Ena" Kelly, **Jamaica.** 1867 (4).
Georgina Kelly, B.A. (1951), Wilson College, **Bombay**, India. 1955 (4).

Gerard Andrew Kelly, S.J**., Prof. Of Moral Theology**. 1964 (1).
Gerard Edward O'Kelly, **Count**, of Gurtray, **Soldier and Diplomat**. 1968 (1), 2000 (8, 28).
Gerard Festus Kelly, **Sir, Portrait Painter**, London. 1950 (3), 1955 (4), 1972 (3), 1999 (36), 2000 (6, 9, 23, 60).
Gerard (Gerry) Kelly, **Garda Chief Superintendent**, Ennis, Co. Clare, and Limerick. 1997 (12), 2002 (6).
Gerard John Kelly Junior, **U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).
Gerry Kelly, School teacher and **rugby coach**. 1996 (9), 1998 (9).
Gerry Kelly, **Sinn Fein. 1998.** (1), 2001 (22).
Gerry Kelly, **Belfast Newsagent murdered**. 2001 (26).
Gerry Kelly, **U.T.V. Presenter** of the chat show *Kelly* 2000 (20).
Gertighe, **father of Ceallagh Cualan**. 702.
Gertrude Kelly, **Essex St., Dublin**. 1900. (5).
Gertrude Eva Kelly, **M.A. (1912), Newry**, Co. Down. 1955 (4).
Gillian Ní Ceallaigh, **Journalist toured India**. 2001 (51).
Gilla Bodur O'Kelly, 1443.
Gilbert O'Kelly, **C.H.M**., 1315 (2), 1322.
Gilbert Kelly, **Taughmaconnel**l. 1809 (7).
Gilla na Niamh O'K., 1165.
Giovanni Emanuel O'Kelly, **poet.** 1804
Glen Kelly, **Australian Aborigine**, challenger for the World Lt. Heavyweight **Boxing** Championship. 2002 (8).
Glenn Errol Kelly, **U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).
Glenn Howel Kelley, **U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).
Grace Kelly, **Princess of Monaco**. 1963 (1),1982 (3), 2001 (8)..
Graham Kelly, **C.E.O., F.A. England**. 1989 (1).
Gráine M. Kelly, **Subscriber to Hist. of Jervis St. Hospital**. 1987 (12).
Gráine O'Kelly, daughter engaged. 2000 (7).
Greg Kelly, **Medical Doctor, Gen. Elect. Candidate for F.F**. Longford-Roscommon. 2000 (16), 2002 (29).
Gregory Paul Kelly, **U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).
Gregory Maxwell Kelly, **Professor of Maths. Sydney University**. 1995 (8).
Gregory Richard Kelly, **U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).
Gui O'Kelly de Galway, **Count**, 1999, (15).
Gustavus Noel Blake Kelly, B.A. (1928), **Dundermot,** Co. Roscommon. 1955 (4).
Guillermo Kelly, a native of Ballymacward, **a Spanish Knight**. 1777 (7).
Gylpatrick m'William O'Kelly, **pardoned.** 1559.

H. C. Kelly, Dame St., Dublin. 1803 (2).
H. C. Kelly, **Irish International Rugby player**. 1877 (18).
H. J. O'Kelly, **C. na G**. Donegal **politician**. 1923 (4).
H. P. Kelly, Rev., **P.P., Clonberne**, Co. Galway. 1837 (2).
Harry Beatty Kelly, **Col., M.B. (1899), D.S.O.,** Swanage, Dorset. 1955 (4).
Harry Allen Kelly, **U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).
Harry Kane O'Kelly, **Lt.-Col**., **D.S.O**., Berkamsted, Herts. 1955 (4).
Harvey Paul Kelley,
Helen Kelly, **Butte Murder Victim**. 1903 (3).
Helena Kelly, **President of Mayo Association Dublin.** 1994 (4).

Henry Kelly, **Kilferne, Co. Louth**. 1794 (4).
Henry Kelly, **Reen, Co. Armagh**. 1803 (6).
Henry Kelly, Major, **VC., M.C.,** 1917 (10), 1960 (2).
Henry Reagh O'Kelly, 1458.
Henry Kelly, Rev., 1878.

Henry Kelly, **Sony Broadcaster of the Year**. 1994 (7).
Henry (Harry) Holdsworth Kelly, **Captain, 1914** (14).
Henry Holdsworth Kelly, **Colonel Royal Army**. 1919 (8).
Henry Michael Bingham Kelly, (-1848), of **Carraroe Family**. 1848 (14).
Henry Theo Kelly, **Brig.-General**, 4 Adm + Gen. 1932 (2).
Henry James Kelly, **Sergeant**, Middlesex, **R.A.F.** 1944 (13).

Herbert F. Kelly. 2002 (51).
Herbert Hamilton Kelly, Rev., **C. of Eng.** Missionary. 1950 (4).
Hillary O'Kelly**, Irish Dress Historian**. 2003 (23).
Holdsworth Kelly, **Lieut.-Col**. 1936 (2).
Honore Kelly **Chalice**, 1723 (4).
Howard Atwood Kelly, **American Surgeon**. 1943 (1).

Hubert Kelly, **Westmeath**. 1704 (1).
Hubert Kelly, **Kellybrook, Co. Roscommon**. 1776 (3).
Hubert Kelly, **M.D., Birr, Co. Offaly**. 1803 (1).
Hubert Kelly, **Woodmount** and later Australia. 1841 (5).
Hubert Kelly, **Christian Brother**, Castlebar, Co. Mayo. 1998 (18).
Hubert Bucanan Kelly, **Flight Lieutenant; R.A.F**. 1944 (13).

Hugh (Aedh) O'Kelly, **Abbot of Abbeyknockmoy**. 1542 (1).
Hugh O'Kelly, of **?Carrike, Justice in Connacht**. 1580 (3).
Hugh O'Kelly, Rev., **P.P., Abbeyknockmoy**. 1557 (3).
Hugh M'Conor M'Shane Nasa O'Kelly, **Naberde, Co. Galway**. 1586 (5).
Hugh McNevin, alias MacKelly, **hanged after rebellion**. 1605 (1).
Hugh Kelly, **Ships Captain, Wexford**. 1661 (1).
Hugh Kelly , **Ballyforan,** Co. Roscommon, died. 1689 (3).
Hugh Kelly, **Ballyforan**, **conformed**. 1700 (3), 1704 (3), 1738 (3).
Hugh Kelly, St Weyburg's Parish, Dublin **conformed.** 1722 (2).
Hugh Kelly, **Ballyforan,** Co. Roscommon. 1780 (3).
Hugh Kelly, Killarney and **London**, **Irish Dramatist.** 1770 (2), 1773 (7) & 1777 (1).
Hugh Kelly, Rev., **P.P. Kilfian, d of Killala. 1780** (1)
Hugh Kelly, **Woodmount, Ballinasloe**. 1837 (2), 1858 (4).
Hugh Kelly, of **North Mayo**. 1853 (2).
Hugh Kelly, **New York Merchant**. 1908 (4).
Hugh Caoch O'Kelly, of **Mullaghmore**, 1602 (4).
Hugh Caoch O'Kelly, (Probably son of above) 1611 (4).
Hugh Francis Kelly, **Rifleman,** Roy. Ulster Rifles, 1944 (13).
Hy-Many, **The Book of**, 1883 (6).

Ian Williamson Kelly, B.A.. (1952), Dublin. 1955 (4).
Ian Kelly, **Rev., Donadea, Co. Kildare**, **chaplain in Salford University**. 1986 (2).
Ida M. (Bunty) Kelly**, Newry, died**. 2002 (51).

Ignatius Kelly, chief **Bookseller to St., Mary's Lane Chapel**. 1750 (2).
Ignatius Kelly, **Lawyer,** son of Edmund Kelly, **Castle Ruby**. 1770 (1).
Ignatius Kelly, **Kilaghan, Co. Roscommon**. 1771 (1), 1773 (4).
Ignatius Kelly (1815-1862), **solicitor, Castlegar, Claremorris**. 1862 (10).
Ignatius Joseph Kelly, **BL**., (1895-1955), **son of Sir Malachy Kelly**. 1916 (2), 1917 (2).
Ignatius Patrick Kelly, **Medical Doctor**, Court Case. 1934 (4).

Inex Kelly, **Dublin, died**. 2001 (61).
Irene Kelly (née Macauley), **Co. Down, died**. 2002 (51).
Ismay Kelly, **daughter of Col. John Kelly** and widow of Sir Ulick Burke of Glinsk. 1708.
Ita Kelly, **Galway Bay F.M**. 2001 (21).
Ita Kelly, **Painter,** 1999 (36).
Ivan Kelly**, Oregon Painter**. 2001 (16).

Ivy Kelly, **Woman Constable R.U.C.** 1985 (5).
J. Kelly, **Labour Politician**. 1969 (2), 1977 (4).
J. Kelly, **F.G. Politician**. 1973 (3).
J O'Kelly, **Politician from Roscommon**. 1944 (6).
J. J. O'Kelly, (See also **Sean Ua Ceallaigh**). 1921 (1), 1923 (7), 1934 (3), 1936 (1), 1940 (1), 1952 (4).
J. J. Kelly, **Writer.** 1929 (4), 1947 (2).
J. J. Kelly, Rev. O.S.F., **Writer.** 1919 (5).
J. Redding Kelly, **American artist**. 1939 (10).
J. W. Kelly, **N.Z.** International **Rugby Player**. 1949 (4).
Jack Kelly, **American Jug Musician and Singer**. 1960 (19).
Jack Kelly, **US Journalist**. 2004 (2).
Jackie Kelly, **Australian Sports Minister, Champion Lady Rower**. 2000 (30).

James Kelly, **Gowran**, Co. Kilkenny. 1657 (1).
James Kelly, **Clane**, Co. Kildare. 1658 (2).
James Kelly, **Dublin conformed**. 1734 (3).
James Kelly, **Kilkenny**. 1746 (3).
James Kelly, **Dublin, conformed**. 1750 (8).
James Kelly, **Stranorlar**, Co. Donegal. 1751 (3).
James Kelly**, Cragaknockin**, Co. Clare, conformed. 1765 (4).
James Kelly, Lieut., **Amer. War of Ind**. 1784 (4).
James Kelly, **Ballinachalla, Co. Mayo**, conformed. 1765 (4).
James O'Kelly, **Ancestor. O'Kelly de Galway**. 1999 (15).
James O'Kelly, Rev., **founder** of **Independent Methodist Church**, Durham, N. Carolina. 1793 (1).
James Kelly, **Newtown, Abbeyknockmoy**, Co. Galway. 1802 (3).
James Kelly, **Glenmalure**, Co. Wicklow, **insurgent** (son of Thomas). 1803 (5).
James Kelly, Manpark, Co. **Wicklow, insurgent**. 1803 (5).
James Kelly, **Reen, Co. Armagh**. 1803 (6).
James Kelly, **son of Denis Kelly, Castlekelly**, Co. Galway.1807.
James Kelly, **Taughmaconnell**, Co. Roscommon. 1809 (7).
James Kelly, **emigrate from Tyrone to U.S**., 1812 (4).
James Kelly, **U.S. Congressman**. 1819 (2).
James Kelly, **Newtown, Dangan, Abbeyknockmoy**. 1837 (2).
James Kelly, **Inspector of National Schools**. 1837 (7).

James Kelly, **Australian**, Sailor and **explorer**. 1859, (1).
James Kelly, Rathdrum, **Co. Wicklow, farmer**. 1861 (6).
James Kelly, Rev. **Canon, M.A., Rectory, Dungiven**, Co. Derry. 1955 (4).
James Kelly, (1859-1946), **brother of Ned the Bushranger**. 1866 (9).
James Kelly, **Private, Irish Guards**. 1914 (14).

James "Jimmy" Kelly, **Waterford Radical Trade Unionist**. 1990 (1), 1998 (2).
James Kelly., **Captain, Arms Trial**, 1970 (1), 1971 (4), 2001 (13).

James (Jim "Spider") Kelly**, professional boxer, from Derry.** 1948 (12), 1961 (13).
James Kelly, Commander and **owner of Mercantile Marine**. 1937 (5).
James Kelly, **Ballinglee, Co. Wexford**. 1980 (7).
James Kelly, Rev., **native of Monasterevin**, Co. Kildare. 1982 (7).
James Kelly, Rev., **Pastor in Arizona, native of Co. Kerry**. 1992 (5).
James Kelly, **M.D., USA**, **native of Drummin, Westpor**t, Co. Mayo. 2000 (27).
James Kelly, Rev., P.P. Caherlestrane, **native of Drummin**.2000 (27).
James (Jim) Kelly, **NY Times Managing Editor**. 2001 (48).
James Kelly, **Historian, St. Patrick's College, Dublin**. 2001 (49), 2003 (23).
James Kelly, **US Assistant Secretary of State, Diplomat**. 2001 (24), 2002 (43).
James (Jimmy) Kelly, **Kelly Singers**. 2002 (34, 35).

James Alphonse Kelly, **D.S.O., Captain, Newtown House**, Abbeyknockmoy. 1909 (3), 2002 (17).
James Anthony Kelly, Junior, **U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).

James Aymer Kelly, 2 Wharton's Terrace, **Harold's Cross, Dublin**. 1867 (5).
James Butler Knill Kelly, **Bishop (Episcopalian), Primus of Scotland.** 1904 (1), 1907 (4).
James D. Kelly, **Rear Admiral, US Navy**.2002 (53).
James Cecil Kelly, **Surg-Capt**., **D.S.C**., M.D., R.N., Kent. 1955 (4).
James Charles Kelly, **Irish International Rugby Player** and Veterinary Surgeon. 1964 (2).
James Daniel Kelley, U.S. **Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).
James Davenport Kelly, **Rev., C. of Eng**. 1950 (4).
James Douglas Kelley, **Naval Officer and Writer. 1922** (1).
James E. Kelly, **M.D., New York**. 1921 (9).
James Fitsmaurice Kelly, **authority on Spanish Literature**. 1923 (1).
James Edward Kelly, **"Sculptor of American History**". 1933 (2).

James Edward Kelly, **U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).
James F. Kelly, **Poet.** 1953 (2).
James Fitzmaurice-Kelly, **Spanish Literature expert**.(1923 (1).
James Ganly Marks Kelly, **Rev., Omagh, Co. Tyrone**. 1955 (4).
James Gerard Kelly, **Canadian High Court Judge. 1942 (2).**
James Ignatius Carton Kelly, **M. Dental Sc**., (1908), London. 1955 (4).

James J. O'Kelly, Soldier, Journalist, **Fenian and M.P**. 1873 (4), 1874 (2), 1916 (1), 1940 (6).
James Joseph Kelly, D.D., **Monsignor**, **Dean of Elphin,** Athlone, **priest and writer**. 1888 (10), 1901 (2), 1917 (1).
James Joseph Kelly, **Tullow, Co. Carlow. 1774 (2).**
James Joseph Kelly, **Captain, Hero from Dundalk.** 1858 (5). James Kerr Kelly, **U.S. Senator**. 1903 (1).

James Kevin Kelly**, U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (2).
James Lawder Kelly, **relative of Oliver Goldsmith**. 1917 (1).
James Mathew Kelly, **U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).
James Michael Kelly, **U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).
James P. Kelly, **Chairman UPS, U.S.A**., 2000 (1).
James P. Kelly, **T.D**, **F.F. Politician** in Meath. 1927 (2), 1933 (4), 1937 (2), 1938 (4), 1943 (2), 1944 (6).

James Patrick Kelly, **U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).
James Raymond Kelly**, U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).
James Plunkett Kelly, **Dublin Writer**. 2000 (9, 25), 2001 (46), 2003 (11).
James M. Kelly, Lieutenant Colonel, **U.S. Astronaut**. 2001 (31).
James Richard Kelly, **Major, London**. 1995 (6).

Jane Kelly, wife of Charles Kelly, **Antrim, conformed**. 1776 (4).
Jane Kelly, (nee Fletcher), **Johnstown House**. 1918 (5).
Jane Kelly, **Nurse, Galway**. 1966 (8).

Janis Kelly, **Scottish Soprano**. 1981 (2).
Jasper Kelly, **Tuam. 1837** (2), 1860 (1).
Jemina Joanna Kelly, **London.** 1985 (9).
Jen Kelly, **Fashion Designer**. 2000 (21).
Jennifer Kelly, **Gateways Manager**. 2001 (47).

Jeremiah Kelly, **Land Steward, Bodyke**, Co. Clare. 1886 (2).
Jeremiah C. Kelley, **Mine Manager, Butte**, Montana. 1901 (3), 1957 (3).
Jeremiah Kelly, Rev., **native of Killarney**, Co. Kerry, **P.P. Manchester**. 1972 (5).
Jeremiah Kelly**, Ballygriffy, Co. Clare**.2002 (400.
Jerome Richard K., **U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).
Jerome Kelly, Christian Brother, **champion of the homeless**. 1999 (34).
Jerry Conrad Kelley, **U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).
Jerry Kelly, **Professional Golfer**. 2001 (10).

Jerry Kelly, **T.V. Host, Northern Ireland**. 2000 (20).
Jesse Kelly, **Army Private**, **Kentucky.** 1812. (13).
Jimmy Kelly, **Radical Trade Unionist**. 1990 (2), 1998 (2).
Joan Hazel Kelly, **M.B.** (1944), **Millstreet, Co. Cork**. 1955 (4).
Joan Kelly, **Brit. Civil Servant**. 1986 (11).
Joan Kelly, **(Dr. Britton**), 1999 (19).
Joan Kelly, **Singer**. 1953 (5).
Joanna Kelly, **Spy**, 1594 (1).
Joanna Kelley, **Governor of** Holloway Women's **Prison**. 1959 (2).

Joe Kelly, **U.S. Jeweller**. 1998 (4).
Joe Kelly, **Racing Driver**. 1951 (4).
Joe Kelly, Independent **Candidate in Gen. Elect**. For Donegal S.W. 2002 (29).
Joe Kelly, **Painter.** 1996 (19).
Joe C. Kelley, **U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).
Joe Dustin Kelly, **U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).
Joe Franklin Kelley, **U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).
Joel Ray Kelly, **U.S. Vet. Dead.** 1999 (20).

John de Kelly, **Abbot of Arbroath**, Scotland.1373.
John O'Kelly, **Erenagh of Tuam**. 1458.
John O'Kelly, **Prior of Cloontuskert,** Co. Galway**.** 1457, 1463.
John Kelly of **Trim**, Co Meath. 1535 (1).
John Kelle, Rev., **vicar of Tymoghoo**, Co. Kildare. 1543
John Kelly, **Ballyboghull**. 1540.
John Fitz William Kelly, **Kilrush**, **Co. Kilkenny**. 1586 (9).
John O'Kelly, **Clogher** (Castlefrench) 1594 (2).
John Fitz David O'Kellie, of **Co. Tipperary**, 1601 (2).
John Crossach O'Kelly, sold **Monivea Castle**. 1609 (1).
John Kelly, **Ferns, Co. Wexford**. 1641 (4).
John Kelly, Colonel, of **Aughrane also of Corrybeg**.1655 (2), 1658 (5), 1689 (2), 1693, 1708.
John Kelly, of **Kelly of Devon**. 1689 (4).
John Kelly, **Carrowbeg**, **Co. Roscommon** 1700 (3).
John O'Kelly, **O.F.M., from Mullaghmore**, Professor in **Irish College, Prague**. 1732 (10).
John Kelly, **Templetogher**, diocese of Tuam **conformed**. 1733 (2).
John Kelly, **Aughrane**. 1738 (3), 1748 (1), 1778 (1), 1779 (1).
John Kelly, **Rev., P.P**., **Kilkenny**. 1746 (3), 1768 (2).
John Kelly, **Dublin, conformed**. 1750 (8).
John Kelly, **BL., playwright**. 1751 (2).
John Kelly, **Stranorlar**, Co. Donegal. 1751 (3).
John Kelly, **Professor of Medicine**, **Oxford**. 1751 (8).
John O'Kelly, **Brussel**s, **ancestor of O'Kelly de Galway**. 1723 (1), 1753.
John Kelly, Dr., **a Dublin Physician**. 1759 (6).
John Kelly, **papist in parish of Ardee,** Co. Louth. 1760 (4).
John Kelly, papist in parish of **Philipstown**, diocese of Armagh. 1760 (4).
John Kelly, **Screen, Co. Sligo,** diocese of Killala, **conformed**. 1767 (6).
John Kelly, **Rev., P.P. St. Patrick's**, **Kilken**ny. 1768 (2).
John Kelly, **Irish wood carver**, Dublin. 1773 (1).
John Vise Kelly, **Captain of Huntington Militia**. 1773 (2).
John Kelly, **Dr., Moore St., Dublin**. 1774 (1).
John James O'Kelly Farrell, **France.** 1776 (1), 1777 (3), 1800 (1).
John O'Kelly, **Rev., Dr**., **Irish College, Prague**, aspired to Bishopric of Clonfert. 1781 (2).
John Kelly, **Rev., *Ballyquillane*, diocese of Kildare and Leighin**. 1784 (1).
John Kelley, Lieut., **American War of Independence**. 1784 (4).
John Kelley, Captain, **American War of Independence**. 1784 (4).
John Kelley, John, **X45, N.C.O.S, American War of Independence**. 1784 (4).
John Kelly, Sub-Lieut., **French Irish Brigade; Amer. War of Ind**. 1784 (4).
John Kelley**, Lieut. Amer. War of Indep**. 1784 (4).

John Kelly, Captain, **Amer. War of Indep**. 1784 (4).
John Colonel, **Amer. War of Indep.** 1784 (4).
John Kelly, Killan, **Freeman of Enniscorthy**, ? Relative of John K., 1798 (1)
John Kelly, **Artist (carver**), Dublin. 1787 (2).
John Kelly, Kilkenny, went to **Antigua, W. Indies**. 1787 (3).
John Kelly, **Newtown, Abbeyknockmoy**, Co. Galway. 1789 (1).
John Cuffe Kelly, of the **Carraroe Kellys**, 1793 (5).
John Kelly, **Dr., of Carraroe family**. ?1793 (5).
John Kelly**, "The Boy from Killane**". 1797 (1), 1798 (1).
John Kelly, **M.D. 1798 (5).**
John Kelly, **W. Indies and Newtown**, Abbeyknockmoy, Co. Galway. 1802 (2).
John Kelly, **Davidstown, Co. Wicklow**, prisoner. 1803 (4).
John Kelly, **Rev., LL.D, Lexicographer, Isle of Man**. 1809 (2).
John Kelly, **Taughmaconnell**. 1809 (7).
John Gilbert Kelly, **Taughmaconnell**, Co. Roscommon. 1809 (7).
John Kelly, **Lieut. (R.N.), son of Denis Kelly, Castlekelly**. 1810 (1).
John Kelly, Emigrant from **Ballybofey,** Co. Donegal **to U.S**., 1811 (7).
John Kelly, of **Monaghan**, **emig**., from Monaghan **to U.S**. 1812 (7).
John Kelly, **Ballybane, Ahascragh**, Co. Galway. 1837 (2).
John Kelly, **Caltra House, Castleblakeney**, Co. Galway. 1837 (2).
John Kelly, **Woodmount** and later Australia 1841 (5).
John Kelly, **Caltra**, Co. Galway. 1843 (2).
John O'Kelly, **Cloneen House**, Co. Clare. 1855 (4).
John Kelly, **Eccles St., Dublin, commercial agent**. 1861 (6).
John Kelly, **Kingstown, Co. Dublin**, **Victualler**. 1861 (6).
John Kelly, **Woodmount, Ballinasloe** and later Australia. 1866 (2).
John "Red" Kelly (1820-1866), **father of Ned** the Bushranger. 1866 (9).
John Kelly (1775-), **grandfather of John "Red " Kelly**. 1866 (9).
John Kelly, Rev., **Independent Clergyman**, Liverpool. 1876 (1).
John Kelly, **Surveyor, Essex Lawn, Roscommon**. 1878 (5).
John Kelly, **M.D**., **India.** 1878 (4).
John ("Honest John") Kelly, **Tammany Hall Politician and U.S. Congressman**. 1886 (1).
John Kelly (fl. early 19th century), **Irish Portrait painter**. 1888 (2).
John Kelly, **N.T., Cloghans**, Ballina. 1904 (2).
John Kelly (1912-1987), **fiddler**. 1987 (11).
John Kelly, **veteran of 1812, War in America.** 1904 (6).
John Kelly, **Rev., Myshall**, Co. Carlow. 1937 (7).
John O'Brien Kelly, LL.B. (1929), **Kenya and ? Kilmallock, Co. Limerick**. 1955 (4).
John Kelly, Ballinascreen, **Co. Derry, harp maker.** 1854 (3).
John Kelly, Bellayarha North, **Bullaun, Loughrea**, **father of Michael Kellymore**. 1959 (6).
John Kelly, **Olympic Walker**. 1968 (3).
John "Johnie" Kelly, **84 year old US** long distance **runner.** 1992 (8).
John Kelly, **Belfast Republican and involved Arms Trial**. 1970 (1), 2001 (13).
John Kelly, Rev., Ed. **Carlow Coll**. 1984 (7).
John Kelly (1942-), **writer, Fellow and Bursar St. John's College, Oxford**. 1986 (5).
John (Jack) Kelly, **Brig. General, USA**. 1996 (16).
John Kelly, Rev., **Carmelite,** 1999 (6).
John Kelly, Rev., **nephew of Frank Foley "among the righteous**". 1999 (21).
John Kelly, **Galway Chef**, 2000 (12).
John Kelly, **Irish Rugby player**, 2000 (13), 2001 (2 & 4), 2003 (3).
John Kelly, **Accountant**. 1999 (5).
John Kelly, **Rev., S.J., Rathcroghan House, Strokestown,** Co. Roscommon, and Mungret College. 1915 (17).
John Kelly, Rev., **nephew of Frank Foley "among the righteous**." 1999 (21).
John Kelly, **Luton Accountant**. 1999 (5).
John Kelly, **20th Century Irish Painter**. 199 (36), 2000 (23, 25), 2002 (60).
John Kelly, **U.S. Senator (Idaho**). 1863 (4).
John Kelly, Hodge Bower**, Shropshire, father of Sir Arthur Kelly**, C.B.E. 1983 (2).

John Kelly, Rev**., native of Rhode, Co. Offaly., C.C. Graigenamanagh**. 1984 (7).
John Kelly, **Bursar, St. John's College, Oxford**. 1986 (5).
John Kelly (1912-1987), **Dublin fiddler, native of Co. Clare**. 1987 (11).
John Kelly, Rev., **P.P., St. George, Grenada**. 1992 (11).
John Kelly, **100 years old from Athenry**. 2002 (56).
John Kelly, Rev., ODC, **Knockahilla, Mullagh, Co. Clare**. 1999 (32).
John Kelly, **Broadcaster etc, RTE**. Native of Co. Fermanagh. 2001 (21).
John Kelly, **Dysert O'Dea**. 2002 (40).

John Appleyard O'Kelly, **Count**, **Gurtray.** 1970 (5).
John B. Kelly, **Ontario, inventor**. 1883 (6).
John Baptist Kelly, of **Kilkenny**, **Fellow of Jesus College**, Oxford. 1741.
John Bernard Kelly, Rev., R.C. **Clergyman and Writer**. 1957 (4).
John Bernard Kelly, Senior, **Olympic Gold Medallist.** 1920 (1), 1924 (3), 1960 (3).

John Brendan Kelly, Junior, **US Oarsman and Olympian.**. 1947 (1), 1949 (3), 1952 (2), 1956 (3), 1960 (1), 1985 (10).
John Blake Kelly, **Financier**, 2001 (14).

John Crossach O'Kelly of **Monivea Castle**, 1609 (1).
John Cuffe Kelly, **Carraroe**. (1760-). 1793 (5), 1848 (14).
John D. Kelly, U.S. Army, **Congressional Medal of Honor**. 1945 (4).
John David Kelly, **Canadian Artist**.
John Denis Ryan Kelly, **Save the Children Fund,** native of **Aileen, Co. Tipperary**. 1984 (10).
John Donald Kelly, **Admiral of the Fleet**, Sir, 1936 (2).
John Henry Kelly, **Brig. General**, USA. 1865.
John Herbert Kelly, **Brig. General, Confederate Army**, USA. 1864 (13).
John Hubert Kelly, **U.S. Businessman and Ambassador**. 1995 (7).
John Francis Kelly, **Maj.-General**. 1798 (5).
John H. Kelly, **Colonel, Arkansas,** U.S.A. 1862 (2).
John Edward Kelly Junior, **U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).
John Edward Kelly, **'Ned of Kinsale'** or the 'Protestant Fenian'. 1884.
John F. Kelly, **Sligo.** 1898 (6).
John F. Kelly, **R.H.A., Dublin Painter**. 1999 (36), 2002 (9, 17, 55).
John Forest Kelly, **Electrical Engineer and Inventor**.1909 (1), 1922 (2).
John Franklin Kelly, **U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).
John Hall Kelly, **Canadian Ambassador to Eire and Lawyer.** 1939 (1), 1941 (4).
John Henry Kelly, **Father of the Philadelphia Kellys**. 1944 (4).
John J. Kelly, **Dean, P.P. Addergoole**, Co. Mayo. 1935 (1).
John J. Kelly, **Essex Lawn, Roscommon**. 1973. (4).
John J. Kelly, **General**, **U.S.A..** 1997 (7).
John James O'Kelly, **Count of France**. 1800 (1).
John James Kelly, Rev., Pastor Clermont, native of **Ballintogher, Co. Sligo**. 1991 (7).
John James Kelly, **Scotland, Life in Jail**.2002 (19).
John Joseph Kelly, Priv., **awarded 2 Congressional Medals of Honor**. 1918 (3).
John Joseph Kelly, **Medical Doctor**. 1931 (2).
John Maurice Kelly, **Lawyer and Politician**. 1967 (2), 1969 (2), 1973 (3), 1977 (1), 1980 (3), 1981 (1,6), 1991 (9).
John Norman Davidson Kelly, **Canon C. of E**., **Vice-Chancellor of Oxford U**. 1951 (1).
John Patrick Kelly, Knocknahilla, Co. Clare, **slain at Culloden**. 1746 (2).
John Patrick Kelley, **U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).
John Paul Kelly, **Farmer and rural poet**, **Draperstown**, Co. Derry. 1944 (3).
John Philip Kelly, **Governor of Turks and Cacos Islands**. 1996 (13).
John Prosper Desire **O'Kelly de Galway**, 1843 (1).
John S. Kelly, **Teacher and Historian**. 1987 (4).
John Sherwood Kelly, Major, **Victoria Cross, C.M.G., D.S.O**. 1917 (10), 1931 (5).
John T. Kelly, **Writer and Secretary of the Southwark Irish Literary Society**. 1892 (8).
John Upton Kelly, **Major, of the St. Helens family. 1943**.

John William Kelly, **St. Helen's, Westport**. 1884 (2).
John William K., **U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).

John William Kelly, B.A. (1908), **Comptroller of Currency Bombay**, **Warrenpoint, Co. Down**. 1955 (4), 1966 (5).

John William Basil Kelly, **Sir, Q.C., Judge**, Belfast. 1955 (4), 1972 (4), 1984 (1).
Johnnie Woodrow Kelley, **U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).

Jonah E. Kelley, U.S. Army, **Congressional Medal of Honor**. 1945 (4).
Jonathan Falconbridge Kelly, **American Humourist**. 1855 (2).
Jonet Kelly, **land dispute** with Commissioners in **Athlone**. 1655 (3).

Joseph Kelly, **see also Joe.**
Joseph Kelly **servant of Quakers**, Delaware County, USA. 1723 (3).
Joseph Kelly, **Kellymount**, Balmeclathin, beside Paulstown. **MP for Blessington**. 1707 (2), 1787 (3).
Joseph Kelly, **Kellymount. M.P. Doneraile** (1703-13). 1707 (2), 1749 (3).
Joseph Kelly, **Loughrea, killed in Fontenoy**. 1745 (3).
Joseph Kelly, **Major, Amer. War of Indep**. 1784 (4).
Joseph Kelly, **Taughmaconnell.** 1809 (7).
Joseph Kelly, Baggot St., **Dublin, fishmonger**. 1861 (6).
Joseph Kelly (c 1791-1864), **solicitor, Westport**. 1864 (18).
Joseph Kelly, Captain, of **"Kelly's Brigade" (Confederate Army),** 1862 (7).
Joseph O'Kelly, **Geologist.** 1883 (2).
Joseph Kelly, **Miner,** Hotel Owner, **Butte**, Montana.1930 (3).
Joseph Kelly, Rev**., P.P. New Zealand, native of Cork**.
Joseph Kelly, Rev., **P.P. in London, native of Castletownbere.** 1990 (7).
Joseph James (Joe) Kelly, **American Baseball player**. 1943.
Joseph F. Kelly, **Lt.-Col., R.A.M.C**. 1916 (4).
Joseph Kelly, **Rev., Mullagh, Ennis,** Co. Clare, later in England and Kill-o-the-Grange Dublin. 1986 (3).
Joseph Kelly, **Florida.** 1987 (10).
Joseph Kelly, Rev**., Draperstown,** Co. Derry.1989 (4).
Joseph Kelly, **Rev., Dillons Cross, Cork**. 1993 (5).
Joseph (Joe) Kelly, **Celtic Jewellers, Dublin**. 1998 (4).
Joseph (Joey) Kelly, **Kelly Singers**. 2002 (34, 35).

Joseph Arthur Kelly, **Hotelier.** 1995 (1).
Joseph Declan (Joe) Kelly, **Publican and Nightclub promoter**. 2002 (15).
Joseph Mary Kelly, **Medical Doctor**. 1995 (1).
Joseph T. Kelly, **Medical Doctor, Carlow**. 1999 (1).
Joseph Howard Kelley, **U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).
Joseph P. Kelly, **Rev., Writer**. 1978 (2).
Joseph Peter Kelly, **Medical Doctor**. 1887 (1).
Joseph Robert Kelly, **Kentucky, USA**. 1812 (13).
Joseph T. Kelly, **Co. Secretary, Mayo**. 1919 (6).
Joseph Kelly, **Rev., Draperstown, Co. Derry**, Kilteegan Fathers Missioners. 1989 (4).
Joseph Kelly, **Rev**., **Castletownbere, Co. Cork** and London. 1990 (7).
Joseph Brook-Kelly, **Irish Artist**. 2003(17).

Joshua S. Kelly, **American Frontier Pioneer**. 1864 (3).

Jude Kelly, **Artistic Director**, 2000 (7)
Jude Kelly, Ms, advocate for Olympic 2012, London

Karl Elton Kelley Junior, U.S. Vet. Dead. 1999 (20).
Katherine Kelly, **circus dwarf** in England. 1735 (1).

Kathleen Kelly, **shot** and wounded. **Daughter of retired R.I.C. officer**. 1920 (9).

Kathleen Kelly, **Lace Teacher, Belmullet**. 1921 (3).
Kathleen Kelly, **subscriber to Hist. of Jervis St. Hospital**. 1987 (12).
Kathy Kelly, **Chicago anti-war activist**. 2003 (2).
Katie Kelly, **Duniry, Co. Galway.** 2001 (52).

Keith Kelly, **"the white Kenyan", runner**, 2000, (13).
Kellagh, son of Eoghan Beul, King of Connacht. 543.
Kelly, **Earl of**, 1746 (1), 1781 (1).
Kellys in **American War of Independence**. 1784 (4).
Kelly's **Cellars, Belfast**. 1797 (5).
Kelly **College, Devon**. 1877 (20).
Kellys **of Kilcolgan**. 1999 (37).
Kelley **Mine Butte**, Montana. 1948 (4).
Kelly **Mine, Devon, England**, 1953 (7), 1984 (8).
Kelly, **H.M.S**. 1941 (5).
Kelly **Riots, Dublin** (Edward Kelly), 1747 (1).
Kelly **Barnes Dam.** 1977 (5).
Kelly's **Bluff, Iowa**. 1867 (3).
Kelly **Directories**. 1929 (2).
Kelly family, Newfoundland, **old customs**. 1974 (5).
Kelly **Family, Singers**, 1999 (17), 2002 (34
Kellys Foggy Bottom **Market, N. Y**. 1995 (2).
Kellys **Heroes, a film. 1970 (3).**
Kelly's Hotel, Rosslare, Co. Wexford. 2000 (28).
Kelly's Island Indiana. 1766 (1).
Kelly Kettle. 1996 (11).
Kelly **the Liberator**. 1819 (1).
Kelley's Textbook of Internal Medicine. 2001 (2).

Kelly. Jude, **Trying to get London accepted** as Venue **for Olympic Games 2012**, on BBC 2 1
Kellys and the O'Kellys, The, by Anthony Trollope, 1848 (13).
Kendrick King Kelley, **U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).
Kenneth Linden Kelly, **Sec. Gen. Automobile Ass**. 1985 (6).
Kerry Kelly, **daughter of Gene Kelly**. 1996 (4).
Kevin O'Kelly, **Journalist and Broadcaster**. 1994 (5), 2000.
Kevin Kelly, **Bray.** 2002 (51).
Kevin Kelly, **Accountant, the Red Adair of the Irish Financial World**. 2003 (18).
Kevin Kelly**, Stained Glass Artist**. 2002 (57)

Kieran Kelly, **Holland and Dublin**, died.

Labhrás O'Ceallaigh, **Rev.,** 2001 (27).
Laoise Kelly, **Harpist**. 1992 (1), 1999 (2).
Larry Kelly (Laurence M.) **American Footballer**. 1936
Larry Kelly, Kilasolan, and Dublin **Publican, supporter of good causes**. 2001 (19).
Larry Dean Kelley, **U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).
Larry Lee Kelly, **U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).
Larry Milton Kelley, **U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).
Larry Kelly, **Christian Brother, Castlebar**, died. 1998 (18).
Larry Kelly, **General Electric Official**, Conn., U.S.A., Roots in Killeenaran. 1999 (37).
Laura Michelle Kelly, **Singer and Actress**. 2004 (5).
Laurence (Laurent) O'Kelly, Rev., **Aughrim** and **Irish College Paris**. 1777 (2).
Laurence Kellie, **Singer and Composer**. 1932 (5).
Laurence Kelly, **Rev., Castlemaine**, Co. Kerry. 1993 (6).
Laurence Lee Kelly, U.S. Vet. Dead. 1999 (20).
Lawrence Kelly, **United Irishman from Queens County**. 1798 (1).
Lawrence Thomas, M.B. (1940), new York. 1955 (4).

Lawrence John O'Brien Kelly, **M.A., BL., (1894), Limerick**. 1955 (4).
Lawrence Kelly, **Freemason**, 1991 (6).
Leo John Kelly III, U.S. Vet. Dead. 1999 (20).
Leo Patrick Kelly, **American Writer**. 1988 (5).
Leo Kelly, **Rev., Castlerea**, Co. Roscommon. 1993 (7).
Leon Kelly, **Mayor of Aurora**, 1999 (26).
Leroy Victor Kelly, **Canadian Writer**. 1956 (7).
Leverett M. Kelley, Sergeant, **Congressional Medal of Honor**. 1865 (3).
Liam Kelly, **Writer**. 1989 (2).
Liam Kelly, **Writer.** 1984 (3).
Liam Kelly, St. Pats. **Soccer Team player**. 2001 (6).
Liam Kelly, **Professor of Irish Visual Culture**, University of Ulster. 2003 (23).

Linda Kelly, **Writer**. 1970 (4) 2001
Liz Kelly, Dr., **wrote book**. 1998 (13).
Lochlainn O'Kelly, 1144
Lochlainn O'Kelly, 1235.
Lochlainn O'Kelly, **Archbishop of Tuam**. 1662 (1).
Loftus William Aylmer-Kelly, **Rev., M.A. (1934), Leeds**. 1955 (4).
Lorenzo D. Kelly, Appomattox. 1865 (2).
Louis O'Kelly de Galway, **Belgium**. 1939 (3).
Louis Gerard Kelly, N.Z., **Professor of Linguistics, Quebec**. 1990 (3).
Louis James Kelley, **U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).
Lorraine Kelly, **Portsmouth, England.** 2001 (5).

Luke Kelly, **Cookstown, Co. Dublin**. 1657 (1).
Luke Kelly, **Dublin Quaker**. 1722 (3).
Luke Kelly, **Rev., of Waterford**. 1744 (7).
Luke Kelly, Ballinalea, **Co. Wicklow, insurgent**. 1803 (5).
Luke Kelly, **N.T**., **Drum, Athlone. 1862 (1).**
Luke Kelly, **Singer with the Dubliners**. 1984 (5).

Luther Sage **(Yellowstone) Kelly**, Major. 1928 (3).

M. Kelly, **Clan na Poblachta Politician**, Roscommon. 1951 (3).
M. A. Kelly, **Clan na Poblachta** Politician in Dublin N.E. 1954 (3).
M. D. Kelly, **County Councilor**.1950 (2).
Mable Kelly, **Cargins, Tulsk**, Co. Roscommon. 1738 (3).
Mac Liag, **Ollamh to the Hy-Manians**. 1014.
Mael Bachlainn O'Kelly **of the Feadhna**. 1487.
Mael Cellaig mac Aeda, **Abbot and Bishop of Emly**. 957.
Mael-Isu, prince of Hy-Many. 1015.
Mael-Patraic of Hy-Many, **Abbot of Clonmacnoise**. 885.
Maelseachlainn O'K., (**C.H.M.),** 1224 (3).
Maelseachlainn O'Kelly, (s. of Cathal), 1305.
Maelseachlainn O'Kelly, of the **Fews, Athlone**. 1536 (1)
Maelseachlainn McDonal O'Kelly, **Clonbrock**. 1576 (1).
Maeve Kelly, **Novelist.** 1985 (2), 1993 (10).
Mahlon Lewis Kelley, **U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).
Maighread Kelly, N.C.O. to **Lieutenant**. 1996 (7).
Máine Mall, **son of Maine Mór**. 547.
Máine Mór, 1st **C.H.M**. 435.
Major O'Kelly, **in** charge of **search party for Lord Edward Fitzgerald**. 1798 (1).
Makyne Kelly, 1485.

Malachy (Maelseachlainn) O'Kelly, (**C.H.M**.), 1395, 1397, 1401.
Malachy (Maelseachlainn) O'Kelly, **Tanist** of H.M., 1420.
Malachy O'Kelly, s. of William, 1423, 1426, 1461, 1462.

Malachy O'Kelly, **Brother**, 1446.
Malachy O'Kelly, **C.H.M**., (s. of Aedh, g. s. of Brian) 1487 (2), 1499 (1), 1503, 1504, 1511.
Malachy O'Kelly, **Turrock.** 1545.
Malachy O'Kelly, **Colonel,** distinguished himself at **Siege of Leipzig**, 1642 (4).
Malachy Kelly, Rev., **founder of the Irish College in Paris**. 1677, 1681 (2), 1684 (1).
Malachy Kelly, **Woodmount**, Ballinasloe, killed in duel. 1841 (5).
Malachy Kelly, **Knockroe, Queen's County**, evicted.
Malachy Kelly, Sir., **Crown Solicitor for Ireland**. 1916 (2).

Malcolm O'Kelly, Irish **Rugby** Football **International**. 1996 (8), 1998 (7), 1999 (25), 2000 (13), 2001 (2, 4, 37) 2002 (14, 25).

Mallaghlin m'Inabb O'Kelly, alias **Shane na Moy of Creagh**, justice in Connacht. 1580 (3), 1581 (1).
Mallaghline duffe mac Shane ne Kelly, **Wexford, a kern**. 1549 (4).

Margaret Kelly, **mother of Bishop Mac Egan**. 1580 (1).
Margaret Kelly, of Rathfryland, **married Presbyterian Church, Banbridge**, Co. Down. 1766 (1).
Margaret Kelly, runaway **indentured servant**, **Bedford Co**., Great Falling River, U.S.A.. 1771 (4).
Margaret "Maggie" Kelly (1857-1896), **sister of Ned the Bushranger**. 1866 (9).
Margaret Kelly, [**Miss Bluebell**], 1988 (5), 2000 (8).
Margaret (Peg) Kelly, **Co. Limerick**. 1998 (20).

Maria Kelly, of **Erris,** purchased Woodberry House, west of **Athlone**. 1756 (1).

Mark Kelley, Professor, **Dean of Medical Faculty, U. of Penn**sylvania. 1994 (8).
Mark O'Kelly, **Rugby player**. 1998 (5).
Mark Kelly, Co. Armagh, **Victim of IRA**. 1999 (31).
Mark Kelly, **Human Rights Consultant, France**. 2001 (20).
Mark E. Kelly, Lt.-Commander, **NASA Astronaut**, 2001 (32).

Martha Kelly, **daughter of Dr George K**. 1751 (8).
Martha Kelly, **sailed to Melbourne** 1863 (9).

Martin Kelly, **Gowran, Co. Kilkenny**. 1657 (1).
Martin Kelly, **founder of the Mirth Society**, 1812 (1).
Martin J. Kelly, **Historia**n. 1988 (4).
Martin Kelly, **Rev.,** 1999 (11).
Martin Kelly, former Irish soldier and **alleged IRA man**. 2002 (33), 2003 (16).
Martin Kelly, **Galway chef**, 2000 (12).
Martin Kelly, Rev., Missionary **priest in Equator**, native of Co. Carlow. 1993 (8).
Martin Kelly, **President of A.O.H. New York**. 2001 (30).
Martin Kelly, Rev., **Missionary in Kenya**. 2001 (19).
Martin Kelly**, Rev., Dublin**. 1999 (11).
Martin Pius Kelly, **Tridentine Bishop**. 2002 (3).

Mary Kelly, (**alleged mistress of Oliver Plunkett**), 1681 (3).
Mary Kelly, Sister, **Poor Clare Nun** in Galway. 1707 (3).
Mary Kelly, **Dublin Quaker**. 1722 (3).
Mary Kelly, of Kelly, **Devon.** 1739 (1).
Mary Kelly, **daughter of Dr George K**. 1751 (8).
Mary O'Kelly, **Gort,** daughter of Francis O'Kelly, Esq. 1762 (3).
Mary O'Kelly Farrell, (**Marchioness de Milhars, France**), 1767 (4).
Mary Kelly, d. of Hubert Kelly, **Kellybrook, Co. Roscommon**. 1776 (3).
Mary Kelly, **Kilkenn**y, married Leary. 1787 (3).
Mary Kelly, **Southampton**. 1799 (2).
Mary Kelly (1828-), **aunt of Ned the Bushranger**. 1866 (9).
Mary Kelly, Lady, (**formerly Hussey Kelly**). 1937 (4).
Mary A. O'Kelly, subscriber to History of Jervis St. Hospital. 1987 (12).

Mary O'Kelly de Galway, **Countess. Husband disappeared.** 1999 (15).
Mary Alice Kelly, Miss, **Matron of Jervis Street Hospital, Dublin**. 1945 (12), 1987 (12).
Mary Brielan Kelly, M.B., (1941), **R.A.M.C**. 1955 (4 & 5).
Mary Kelly, Painter, **Writer and Feminist**. 1976 (2).
Mary Kelly (née Whelan), **subscriber to History of Jervis St. Hospital**. 1987 (12).
Mary Kelly, **Rathmullen, Co. Donegal**, died. 2001 (61).
Mary Kelly, **Nurse from Co. Kerry**. **Protests in Israel**. 2002 (27).
Mary Kelly, **American Pacifist**, trouble with the law. 2003 (4).
Mary A. Kelly, **Retired Matron of Rotunda** Hospital. 2003 (23).
Mary Aliaga Kelly of **St. Cleren's**, 1973 (5).
Mary Anne Kelly ('**Eva of the Nation'**), Killeen, Portumna, Co. Galway.1909, 1910 (2).
Mary Lane-Kelly, M.A., **Women's Studies, NUI Galway**. 1996 (17).
Mary Lou Retten Kelley, **Olympic Gold Medal Gymnast.** 1994 (10).
Mary Lydon nee Kelly, **Professor of French, Wisconsin**. 2001 (18).
Mary Russel Kelly, **Fernandina, Florida**. 1939 (5).
Mary (Theresa) Kelly, **Crime Writer**. 1974 (2).

Mathew Kelly, **Baron of Dungannon**. 1561 (1), 1562 (3).
Mathew (Mat.) Kelly, **merchant, Limerick**. 1780 (4).
Mathew Kelly, Lieut., **Amer. War of Indep. Born in Ireland** 1784 (4).
Mathew Kelly, **Irish Emigrant to U.S**., 1811, (5).
Mathew Kelly, Rev., **Professor Irish College, Paris.** 1840 (2).
Mathew Kelly, **Rev., Antiquarian and writer**. 1857 (1), 1858 (1).
Mathew Kelly, **writer**. 1864 (5).
Mathew Kelly, Rev., **P.P. Kildare Town**. 1990 (5).
Mathew Kelly, **English Actor**. 2003 (1).
Matt Kelly, Q.C., **Chairman of the English Bar Council**. 2002 (46).
Matt Kelly, **Dublin Businessman**. 2002 (30).

Maura Kelly Laverty, **Playwright and Cookery Book Writer**. 1966 (2).
Maura Kelly-Stewart, **Loughrea town councillor**. 2001 (15).

Maurice O'Kelly (Muirchertach), **Archbishop of Tuam**. 1378 (1 & 2), 1393 (5), 1394 (1), 1407 (1).
Maurice O'Kelly, **Bishop of Kilfenora**. 1514
Maurice Óg O'Kelly, **cousin of Thomas Burke, Pallice**, Co. Galway. 1656 (3).
Maurice Kelly, **Professor, Australian Classical Historian**. 1979 (5).
Maurice Kelly, **Bunclody,** Co. Wexford. 1986 (4).
Maurice Oswyn Kelly, **Australia,** `1860 (6).
Maurice Peter Kelly, **Bunclody**, Co. Wexford. 1986 (4).

May Kelly, **author and poet**, a native of Co. **Roscommon**. 1911 (13).

Mel O'Kelly, **rugby player**, 2000, (13).
Melaghlin O'Kelly, 1475 (3).
Melaghlin Balbh O'Kelly, **son of William of Mullaghmore**. 1543 (2), 1561 (3).
Melaghlin McGillapatrick O'Kelly, **? Laois, pardoned**. 1559 (9).
Melaghlin McDonnell O'Kelly, **Clonbrock**. 1578 (1).

Melville Clyde Kelly, **U.S. Politician**, 1935 (2).
Mervin Kelly, Dr, **Business Chairman**. 1971 (6).

Michael Kelly, **Barry, Co. Longford**, **conformed**. 1766 (2).
Michael Kelly, runaway **indentured servant**, Bedford Co., Great Falling river, **U.S.A**.. 1771 (4).
Michael Kelly, **Creeraun**, Co. Galway. 1781 (3).
Michael Kelly, Ensign, **Amer. War of Indep**. (**born in Ireland**) 1784 (4).
Michael O'Kelly, **Chevalier de St. Louis**, Walsh's Regiment. 1790 (2).
Michael Kelly of **Carraroe family**. 1762 (4), 1793 (5).

Michael Kelly, **Eglish, Co. Tyrone**. 1808.
Michael Kelly, **Irish Emigrant to U.S**., 1811, (5).
Michael Kelly, Usher's Quay, **Dublin, merchant**. 1861 (6).
Michael Vincent Kelly, Rev., **Theologian and Writer**. 1942 (4).
Michael Kelly **Singer and Composer**), 1822 (2), 1930 (1), 1972 (2).
Michael Kelly, **Assistant Secretary, Dept. of Health**. 1999 (39).
Michael Kelly, **Rev**. Adm of Rowe St. Church, **Wexford** 1889.
Michael Joseph **'King Kelly'**, **Baseball Player**. 1894 (1).
Michael Kelly, **Archbishop of Sydney**, **Papal Count**. 1940 (2).
Michael Francis Kelly, **M.A. (1899), Kilmallock**, Co. Limerick. 1955 (4).
Michael **Kellymore**, (1872-1959), **Surveyor and amateur archaeologist**. 1935 (4), 1959 (6).
Michael Kelly, Dr. **Lord Rector Glasgow U**. 1984 (2).
Michael Kelly, Captain of **Kilkenny** All-Ireland **hurling** winning team. 1957 (7).
Michael Kelly, **Bloody Sunday Dead.** 1982 (1).
Michael Kelly, Rev., **P.P. Ashaford**, France, **native of Allihies**, West Cork. 1992 (6).
Michael Kelly, Hon. **Treasurer Kelly Clan Ass**. 1995 (1).
Michael "Mouse" K., **Pools winner**. 1997 (2).
Michael Kelly, **Football administrator**, 1999 (12).
Michael Kelly of the ***Washington Post***. 2002 (22).
Michael A. O'Kelly, **F.F. Candidate in General Election**, defeated in **Roscommon**. 1951 (3).
Michael Dennis Kelly, **U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).
Michael Eugene Kelly, **U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).
Michael J. ('Brian') O'Kelly, **Prof. Archaeology** UCC. 1946 (4), 1975 (1), 1978 (4), 1980 (1). 1982 (5).
Michael J. Kelly, Rev., Pastor in USA, native of Draperstown, Co. Derry. 1981 (8).
Michael James Kelley, **U.S. Vet. Dead.** 1999 (20).
Michael John Kelly, Findlay, U.S. Vet. Dead. 1999 (20).
Michael John Kelly, Detroit, **U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).
Michael Joseph Kelly, **U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).
Michael Patrick Kelley, **U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).
Michael Kelly, **Limerick County Councillor**. 2003 (?19).
Mick O'Kelly, **Artist, painter.** 2000 (25).

Moira Kelly, **Australian Aid worker**, 2000, (5).

Molly Kelly, **Emigrant from Dungannon**. 1811 (8).
Molly (Mary) Kelly, **Hotelier, Butte**, Montana. 1924. (8).

Mona Mary Kelly, **M.B**., (1941), **Belfast.** 1955 (4).
Montigue Henry Kelly, **Commander in Royal Navy**. 1798 (5).
Monrose Denis O'Kelly Farrell, **France.** 1989 (5).
Morogh Mac Morogh O'Kelly, of **Breagh**, 1206.

Moses Kelley, Colonel, N.H. Reg., **American War of Independence**. 1784 (4).
Moses Kelly, Lieut., **Amer. War of Indep**. 1784 (4).
Moses Kelly, Muster-Master, **Amer. War of Indep**. 1784 (4).
Moylaughlin m'Gylpatrick O'Kelly, **pardoned.** 1559.
Moylekieran O'Kelly, **Cowarb of St. Suana's in Rahine**.1205.
Mughron, **prince of Hy-Many**. 909.
Muiredach, **Abbot and Bishop of Kilarde**. 823.
Murchadhan, **prince of Hy-Many**. 938.
Murchadh O'Ceallaigh, **(C. H. M**.), 962 (1 & 2).
Murchadh **Mac Mic Tadhg O'K**., 1158, 1185.
Murchadh O'Kelly, **s. of Gilbert O'Kelly C.H.M**., 1322.
Muriel Henrietta Kelly, (1937), Moffat, **Dumfriesshire, Scotland**. 1955 (4).
Murty O'Kelly, **(s. of Gilla Bodur & g. s. of Eamon O'Kelly**.), 1434, 1441 (2).
Murrough O'Kelly, **(C.H.M.),** 1186.
Myra Kelly, **Author.** 1910 (5).

N. W. Kelly**, Lieut.-Col**., **Sir.** 1900 (6), 1901 (4).
Nancy Kelly, **U.S. actress.** 1995 (50).
Nathaniel Kelley, **U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).
Ned Kelly, **Freeman of Enniscorthy**, Co. Wexford. 1780 (2).
Neal Kelly, **emigrated from Derry to U.S**., 1811 (9).

Ned Kelly, Australian **Bushranger**. 1880 (1), 2001 (54).

Nicholas Kelly, Dublin **conformed**, 1724 (3).
Nicholas Kelly, **Blanchville's Park, Kilkenny**. 1787 (3).
Nicholas Kelly, **Kilmore Quay**, Co. Wexford. 1798 (2).
Nick Kelly, **founder of Fat Lady Sings**. 2000 (25).
Nicky Kelly, Labour Candidate for Wicklow, in General Election. 2001(41), 2002 (51).

Nicola Blake Kelly, of the **Dundermot family.** 2001 (14).
Noel Kelly, Lotto winner. 2002 (5).
Nonie Kelly, **Gurteen, Ballinasloe**, died.2002 (51).
Norah O'Kelly, **artist, enamellist (of Clondoyle family**. 1914 (17).

Oakley Kelly, **U.S. Pioneer pilot**. 1923 (6).
Odo O'Kelly, **Prior of Gallen,** 1445 (2).
O'Ceallaigh, **Bishop of Ardrahan and later Kilmacduagh**. 1215 (1).
O'Kelly of **Athleague.**
O'Kelly of **Breagh (Meath**), 832, 950, 1144 (2), 1206 (2).
O'Kelly of **Clandeboy** (Ulster), 1395 (2), 1404.
O'Kelly of **Cualann (**Wicklow), 713, 915
O'Kelly of **Dunmore.** 1133 (2).
O'Kelly of **Laois.** 1165.
O'Kelly of **Ley**, 1389.
O'Kelly of **Lisdallon**., 1545.
O'Kelly of **Magh Druchtain (Laois),** 1165, 1176, 1394.

Olive Constance Kelly, **M.A. (1913), Newry**, Co. Down. 1955 (4).
Olive Ruth Kelly (Née Gwynn), **MRCVS** (1937), **Prospect Tempeleogue**, Co. Dublin. 1955 (4), 1981 (5) .
Oliver Kelly, **Archbishop of Tuam**. 1809 (3), 1814 (1), 1828 (3), 1834 (1).
Oliver H. Kelley, **founder of the Granger Movement** in U.S. 1869 (2), 1875 (3).
Oisín Kelly, **Sculptor, Prospect, Tempeleogue**. 1979 (1), 1981 (5).
Orla Kelly, **Kilcolgan**. 1999 (37).
Ova A. Kelley, U.S. Army, **Congressional Medal of Honor**. 1945 (4).
Owen Melaghlin O'Kelly, **Tomoleagu**e, ? Co. Roscommon, juror. 1604.
Owen Kelly, **Rev., Taughmaconnell**.(1664-1734). 1704 (2), 1734 (1)..
Owen Kelly, **Stranorlar**. 1751 (3).
Owen Kelly, **Reen**, Co. **Armagh**. 1803 (6).
Owen Kelly, **Commissioner of Police**, City of **London.** 1987 (2).
Owen Kelly, Co. Fermanagh, **singer, dancing teacher** etc. 2000 (24).
Owen C. Kelley, **U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).
Owen S. Kelly, **father of Prof. Greg M. Kelly**. 1995 (9).

P. Kelly, F.G. **Politician.** 1977 (4).
P. Kelly **Ms., F.G. Politician**. 1977 (4).
P. Kelly, **F.G. Politician,** Galway West. 1937 (2).
P. O'Ceallaigh, **Sinn Fein Politician**, Galway East. 1957 (5), 1960 (5).
Paddy Kelly, **Enniscrone,** Co. Sligo, **author of the Green Boxeen. 1957 (9).**
Paddy Kelly, **Kinvara,** Co. Galway, **G.A.A. Administrator**, 1999 (12).
Paddy Kelly, **Donegal County Councillor**. 1997 (3).
Paddy Kelly, **Property Developer**. 2002 (16, 23).
Padraig O'Ceallaigh, 1916 Volunteer, and Trade Union Official. 1966 (9).
Paraic Kelly, **Galway** County **Hurler**. 1999 (37).

Paraic "Dandy" **Kelly, Teacher and Sportsman**. 2001 (39).
Pat Kelly, **papist** in **Ardee parish**. 1760 (4).
Pat Kelly, **papist** in parish of **Philipstown**, diocese of **Armagh**. 1760 (4).
Pat Kelly, **emig. from Monaghan** to New York. 1812 (7).
Pat Kelly, **Tooreen, Crossmolina**, Co. Mayo. 1853 (2).
Patrick Kelly, **Bishop of Killala**, murdered during Penal Times. 1575.
Patrick O'Kellie of **King's County**, 1601 (2).
Patrick Kelly, Surgeon, 1718, 1987 (12)
Patrick Kelly, Rev., **P.P., of Stradbally**. 1734 (2), 1755 (2).
Patrick Kelly, diocese of **Elphin conformed**. 1734 (3).
Patrick Kelly, **Scregg Castle**. 1738 (3).

Patrick Kelly, x 2, **papists** in parish of Drumisken, d **of Armagh**. 1760 (4).
Patrick O'Kelly, of Kerry, **graduated from Louvain**. 1770 (3).
Patrick Kelly, **Rev., Ballyquillane**, diocese of Kildare and Leighin. 1784 (1).
Patrick Kelly, **Kilmore Quay**, Co. Wexford. '98 dead. 1798 (3).
Patrick Kelly, Dublin, **attorney.** 1803.
Patrick Kelly, **Talbotstown, Co**. **Wicklow, insurgent**. 1803 (5).
Patrick Kelly, Irish **Emigran**t from Dublin to **U.S**., 1811 (6).
Patrick Kelly, **Bishop of Richmond**, U.S. 1822.
Patrick **"Priest Kelly**" O'Kelly, Rev., Co. Clare. 1830 (2).
Patrick O'Kelly (1754- ?1835), **hedge school teacher and poet**. 1935 (2).
Patrick Kelly, Tuam.1837 (3).
Patrick Kelly, Rev., **P.P. Eyrecourt**, Co. Galway. 1837 (3).
Patrick, Kelly, Rev., **C.C. Carlow**, native of Milltown, Co. Kildare. 1837 (5).
Patrick O'Kelly, **historian,** author of History of 1798. 1842, (3), 1844 (1)..
Patrick Kelly, FRAS, LL.D., **Metrologist,** 1842 (2).
Patrick Kelly, **historian,** translated a history of Ireland from French into English. (? Same as 1842 (3)). 1844.
Patrick Kelly, **Colonel** of **Irish Brigade**, **Gettysburg**. 1863 (2), 1864 (6), 1865 (1).
Patrick Kelly, **Transported to Australia**. 1864 (1).

Patrick "**Pat Mór**" Kelly, Co. **Clare**. 1873 (1).
Patrick Kelly, Canon, **P.P. Derrynoose, Co. Monaghan**. 1891 (7).
Pat Kelly, PLG, **Crossmolina**. 1898 (6).
Patrick F. Kelly, **RIC**., killed in ambush in **Rineen**, Co. Clare. 1920 (4).
Patrick Kelly, **Poet**. 1922 (4).
Patrick M. Kelly, **T.D. C. na G. Clare**. 1923 (4), 1927 (2 & 3), 1933 (4).
Patrick Joseph Kelly, **Bishop**, 1940 (3).
Patrick Kelly, **Writer,** 1941 (2).
Patrick Kelly, **Soldier, Civil Servant and Writer**. 1940 (5).
Patrick Kelly, **Rev., Maynooth Mission to the Philippines**. 1944 (12).
Patrick Kelly, **Poet.** 1977 (3).
Patrick Kelly (1879-1940), **soldier, Civil Servant, and writer**. 1940 (5).
Patrick Kelly, **Mayor of Limerick**. 1980 (6).

Patrick Kelly, **Surgeon, Jervis Street Hospital.** 1987 (12).
Patrick Kelly, **American black Fashion Designer**. 1990 (9).
Patrick Kelly, **IRA commander**. 1987 (9), 2001 (22).
Patrick Kelly, Rev., **P.P. Moone, Co. Kildare, native of Co. Kerry.**. 2001 (11).
Patrick " Pat" Kelly, **Scottish Fiddler**. 2000 (26).

Patrick Altham Kelly, **Archbishop, Liverpool**. 1996 (2), 1997 (6).
Patrick Aloysius Kelly, **Commissioner of Police, Bombay**. 1966 (4).
Patrick Gene Kelley, **U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).
Patrick Hyde Kelly, Retired **Professor of History, T.C.D.** 2001 (57).
Patrick J. Kelly, **Orthopaedic Surgeon** 1957.
Patrick J. Kelly, **Neurosurgeon**, Mayo Clinic. 1999 (4).
Patrick J. Kelly, **Old Longford**, **Eyrecourt**, Co. Galway. 1872 (1).

Patrick J. Kelly, Rev**., P.P. Glasgow, native of Co. Derry**. 1993 (9).
Patrick J. Kelly, former **Christian Brother, jailed**.1999 (30).
Patrick Joseph Kelly, M.D., **F.R.C.S.I. 1867** (4).
Patrick Joseph Kelly, **Attorney, son of Patrick French Kelly, Loughrea**, Co. Galway. 1840 (4).
Patrick Joseph Kelly, **Republican, builder** and shopkeeper, **Westport.** 1988(5).
Patrick Joseph Kelly, **M.D., Galway and RAF** and Wales. 1990 (8).
Patrick Joseph Kelly, Junior, **U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).

Patsy (Bridget Veronica) Kelly, **Comedian**. 1981 (7).

Paul Kelly, New York **Gangster**. 1927 (7).
Paul Kelly, **Irish Singer**, 1999 (24).
Paul Kelly, **Dublin Painter.** 1999 (3, 36), 2000 (20 & 23), 2001 (56), 2002 (9, 55, 56, 60).
Paul Kelly, **hurler, Mullaghnahone**, Co. Tipperary. 2002 (31).
Paul O'Kelly, **Art Curator**, **son of Kevin O'Kelly**, 1994 (5), 2000.
Paul Kelly, **Portsmouth**. 2001 (5).
Paul Kelly, **Gen. Election Candidate for Co. Kildare**. 2002 (29).

Paul D. Kelly, Film **Director of The Thomas Crown Affair**. 1999 (42).
Paul Edward Kelly, Junior**, U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).

Paul Glen Kelley, **U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).
Paul Xavier Kelley, US **General.** 1987 (6).

Peter O'Kelly, **Rev., O.F.M**., **Irish College**, **Prague.** 1635 (4).
Peter Brown Kelly, Westport, **later Lord Sligo**. 1761 (3).
Peter Kelly, **Abbeyknockmoy,** Co. Galway. 1781 (4).
Peter Kelly, of Donegal, **press ganged**. 1812 (6).
Peter Kelly, solicitor, **Ballina**. 1853 (2), 1865 (11).
Peter **de Pentheny O'Kelly**, **Barretstown**, Newbridge, Co. Kildare. 1858 (2), 1892 (6).
Peter Belgrave Kelly, **writer**. 1883 (4).
Peter J. Kelly, **President of the G.A.A**. 1908 (5).
Peter Kelly, **Irish Piper**. 1910 (6).
Peter **Burrowes Kelly**, **Surgeon** Lieutenant, **D.S.O**. Royal Navy. 1920 (2).
Peter Kelly, **High Court Judge**. 1996 (3), 2000 (10).
Peter Kelly, Portsmouth. 2001 (5).
Peter Kelly, killed in N.I., **IRA.** 2001 (22).
Peter Kelly**, T.D**., Elected in **Longford Westmeath** for F.F. 2002 (29).

Peck Kelley, **Band Leader U.S**. 1980 (2).

Petra Kelly, Green **Member of European Parliament**, 1992 (4).

Phil O'Kelly, **County Councillor**. 1997 (3).
Phil Kelly, Dublin born **painter**, resident in Mexico. 2002 (61).
Philip Kelly, **Drogheda transplanted into Connacht**. 1658 (7 & 8).
Philip Kelly, **Dublin Quaker**. 1722 (3).
Philip Kelly, **Editor of Tribune (London**), 1987 (1).
Philip Kelly, **Detective Chief Superintendent, Garda**. 2003 (16).
Philip Arthur Kelly, **died in N.S.W., Australia**. 1996 (12).
Philip Edward, **Lieutenant-Colone**l, R.I.R., St. Helen's, **Westport**. 1918 (7).
Philip James Vandeleur Kelly, **Brig.-General**, 1948 (8).

Philip John Baptist de Galway, **Belgium.** 1799 (1).
Phyllis Kelly, **Kilkenny**, married Strong. 1787 (3).
Pierce Kelly, **F.R.C.S.I., Lieut. Col**., 1948 (8).
Proinsias O'Ceallaigh, **Youth Choir founder**. 1960 (7).

Prosper O'Kelly de Galway, **Brussels**. 1837 (1).

P. "Purty" Kelly, Mayo, Capt. Connacht **Railway Cup Football** winning team. 1936 (5), 1937 (3).

R. Kelly (Robert Kelly), **Grammy Award winning musician**. 1998 (15).
R. Kelly, **retired R.I.C., officer**, ? Nenagh, Co. Tipperary. 1920 (9).
R. J. B. Kelly, **Lieut.,** 1936 (4).
R. L. F. Kelly, **Australian** International **Rugby Player**. 1938 (3).

Rachel Kelly**, Dublin Basketball player**. 1999 (29).
Randolfe Kelle (Kelly), **fletcher**. 1561 (2), 1580 (4).
Ralph O'Kelly, **Archbishop of Cashel**. 1345, 1346, 1361.

Raymond Kelly, **Police Commissioner, N.**Y. 2001 (50), 2010(1).
Raymond Kelly, **Sir William R., Chief Justice**. 1956 (2).
Raymond Kelly, **rich businessman**. 2002 (52)
Raymond F. Kelly, Liberal Catholic **Bishop**. 1996 (10).

Red Kelly, Canadian, **Hockey Hall of Fame**. 1969 (5).
Redmond Kelly of Dublin conformed. 1731 (3).
Redmond Kelly, **Ashbrook**, New Inn, Co. Galway. 1792 (2).
Redmond Kelly, **Colonel, of Carraroe** family. 1793 (5), 1798 (5).
Redmond Hinton Kelly, **Captain, B.A..(Oxon**.). 1798 (5), 1836 (10).
"Redneck" Kelly, Captain of the ***S.S. Tartar***. 1932 (5).

Richard Kelly, **Blanchville's Park**, **Kilkenny**. 1727.
Richard Kelly, **Kilkenny**. 1746 (3), 1767 (2), 1787 (3).
Richard Kelly, Talbotstown, Co. **Wicklow, insurgent**. 1803 (5).
Richard Kelly, **Tuam.** 1860 (1).
Richard Kelley, Trade Unionist and **Labour M.P.** 1984 (6).
Richard Kelly, **Professor of English**, U. Tenn. 1987 (5).
Richard Kelly, **Jervis St. Hospital**, Dublin. 1987 (12).

Richard Kelly, Virginia. 1904 (6).
Richard O'Kelly, **Captain**, LAH., **RAMC**, son of W. H. O'Kelly, **Monkstown Castle**. 1919 (4).
Richard Kelly, N.Y. Fireman, killed in 9/11 Disaster. 2001 (35).
Richard Cecil Kelly, **M.B.E.,** 1990 (4).
Richard **Crosse Kelly, Major**, 1999 (35).

Richard Denis Kelly, **General Sir ("The O'Kelly More"),** of **Mucklon**, Co. Roscommon. 1897 (3).
Richard Denis Lucien Kelly, **Major and Lawyer**. 1990 (4).
Richard Terence Bonynge Kelly, **Australian cricketer**. 1941 (6).
Richard James Kelly, B.Comm. (1949), **Lisclogher, Athboy**, Co. Meath. 1955 (4).
Richard John Kelly, QC, **FRSAI, Lawyer and Editor of Tuam Herald.** 1929 (4), 1931 (3).
Richard Joseph Kelley, **U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).
Richard Robert Kelley, **U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).

Rita Kelly, **Bilingual Writer**. 1990 (2).
Rita Kelly, Derry, **Mistaken Identity**. 2002 (20).
Robert O'Kelly, **airchenach of Fathan-Mór**. 1137.
Robert Kelly, importer of **Trim**, Co Meath. 1533.
Robert Kelly, **Mayor of Drogheda**, 1557 (4).
Robert Kelly of **Waterford** 1611 (3).
Robert Kelly, **Gowran**, Co. Kilkenny, **conformed.** 1744 (2).
Robert Kelly, **Rathcool**, d of Ossory, **conformed**. 1744 (2).
Robert Kelly, Esq., **probably from Co. Roscommon**,. 1760 (6).
Robert Kelly, **Lieut., Amer. War of Indep**. 1784 (4).

Robert Kelly, **Athlone**. 1916 (6).
Robert Kelly, **emigrated from Londonderry** to U.S., 1811 (9).
Robert Kelly, **Fenian prisoner in English jail**. 1877 (19).
Robert "Bob" Kelly**, New Foundland Fisherman turned driller**. 1998 (17).

Robert George Talbot Kelly (1822-1910), **painter**. 1910 (1).
Robert Talbot Kelly, **Painter**. 1934 (1).
Robert George Kelly, Junior, **painter**. 1910 (1).
Robert Kelly, **Manx writer**. "Tales of the Tailless." 1997 (5).
Robert Kelly, **Professor of Music and Composer**. 1946 (2).
Robert Kelly, **American** Writer, **Poet and Playwright**. 1991 (5).

Robert Kelly, **Army Private**. 1917 (7).
Robert Cecil Ewart Kelly, Private. 1917 (7).
Robert O'Kelly, **Captain**, **Launderstown**, Sallins, **Co. Kildare**. 1917 (6).
Robert O'Kelly-Farrell, **France.** 1989 (5).
Robert Alsop Kelly, **Scots**. **Treasurer of Bermuda**. 1950 (7).
Robert Dillon O'Kelly, **father of** Catherine Lavinia, **Madam O'Conor**. 1814 (8).
Robert George Kelly, **Scientist.** 2001 (58).
Robert Francis Kelly, **U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).
Robert Lloyd Kelly, **Prof. History**, U.S. 1979 (4).
Robert Patrick Kelly **B.A.I. (1926), Malaya** (formerly **Athlone**), 1955 (4).
Robert Thomas Alfred Kelly, (1938) B.A.., **Castlederg, Co. Tyrone**. 1955 (4).
Robert (McErlean) Kelly, **Sir**, **President of Celtic F.C**. 1971 (5).
Robert Maitland Kelly, **Lieut**enant, Kelly House, **Lifton, Devon**. 1917 (7).
Robert Michael Kelly, **U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).

Rodolphe O'Kelly de Galway, **Belgium.** 1939 (4).
Roger Edward Kelly, **U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).
Roger Virgil Kelley, **U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).
Roisín Kelly, **sister of IRA commander**. 2001 (22).

Ron Kelly, **Canadian Painter**. 1996 (15).
Ron Kelly, **Doctor, Gander, Canada**. 2001 (62).
Ronan Kelly, **Ballinrobe**, died. 2002 (51).
Ronan O'Kelly**, Hot Press**. 2001 (21).

Ronald James Kelley, **U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).
Rory O'Kelly, **(C.H.M.),** 1239.
Rory (Ruaidhri na Maor) O'Kelly, **C.H.M.,** 1339.
Rory O'Kelly, 1364, 1384 (2).
Rory O'Kelly (**Tanist**), 1395 (3).
Rory Óg O'Kelly, 1425.
Rory O'Kelly s. of **C.H.M**. 1467 (1).
Rory ne Moy O'Kelly, **son of Shane**. 1578 (12).
Rory O'Kelly of **Athboy** 1601 (2).
Rosa Kelly, **Ballyboghull**. 1540.
Rose Kelly, **Kilkenny.** (-1818), 1787 (3).
Rose Kelly, of **Strabane**, **emigrated to U.S**. 1812 (7).
Rosemary Kelly, **D.S.S.** (1951), Thornton Hough, **Cheshir**e. 1955 (4).
Ross Kelly, St. **McCartan's College**, **World Champion Debater**. 2002 (6).
Russell Kelly, **Linfield Soccer player**. 2002 (11).
Ruth Kelly, **M.P. Lab**., **Treasury Minister** G.B. 2000 (6), 2003 (20)..
Ruthmael, **Abbot and Bishop of Clonfert**.826

S. O'Kelly, **Republican Politician**, Laois-Offaly. 1923 (4).
S. Kelly, **Politician (F.G.).** 1977 (4).
Stephen Darcy Kelly, **Major, Longford Lodge, Eyrecourt**, Co. Galway. 1837 (2).

Saerbrathach O'Kelly, 1136 (2).
Sam Kelly, **Adderly**. 1807 (3).
Samuel Kelley, Lieut., N. H. Militia. **Amer. War of Indep**. 1784 (4).
Samuel Kelly, **Lieut., x2, Amer. War of Indep**. 1784 (4).
Samuel Kelly, **Lt.-Col., Armagh**. 1843 (5).
Samuel Kelly, **Private**. 1917 (7).
Samuel Kelly, **Sir**, **Belfast Businessman.** 1907 (6), 1937 (1).
Sandra Kelly, BA, HDE, Dept. of Education, NUI Galway.
Sandra Kelly, Gander, **Minister in New Foundland Assembly**. 2001 (62).
Sandy Kelly, **Irish Singer**. 1982 (4).
Sara Brow Auxier Kelly, **Kentucky**, wife of Private Jesse Kelly.1812.
Sarah Kelly, **Portumna Athlete.** 2002 (4).
Sarah Matilda Kelly, Dublin. 1879 (6).
Sarah Kelly, **Portsmouth**, **Cancer victim**. 2001 (5).
Sarah Kelly (née Fleming), **Allen, Co. Tipperary**, died. 2002 (45).

Scott Kelly, Lt.-Commander, **NASA Astronaut**, 2001 (33)

Seamus Kelly, **Newspaper Reporter**. 1979 (4).
Seamus Kelly, Irish **Rugby Internationa**l. 1954 (4), 1960 (4).
Seamus O'Ceallaigh, Medical **Doctor and Historian**. 1954 (1).
Seamus Kelly, **brother of Professor Mary Lydon** nee Kelly. 2001 (18).
Seamus Kelly, **Soccer player** with St. Patrick's Athletic. 2001 (6)
Seamus G. Kelly, **Writer**. 1966 (3).

Sean Kelly, **Cyclist.** 1988 (1), 1994 (6), 2001 (43).
Sean Ua Ceallaigh ('**Sceilg**'), (also known as J. J. O'Kelly), **President of Gaelic League**.1911 (5), 1934 (3), 1957 (2).
Sean O'Ceallaigh, **TD for County Clare**. 1959, 1960 (5), 1965 (3), 1999 (20).
Sean O'Ceallaigh, **Farmer and Historian**. 1968 (4).
Sean O'Ceallaigh, **Secretary Kelly Clan Ass**., 1992 (2), 1995 (1), 2000 (27).
Sean Kelly, **President of the GAA**. 2002 (26).
Sean (Jack) Dominick O'Kelly, **Count**, of **Gurtray**, Farmer. 1927 (3), 1943 (2), 1967 (1).
Sean T. O'Ceallaigh, **President of Ireland**. 1919 (1), 1923 (4), 1927 (2 & 3), 1932 (4), 1933 (3), 37 (2), 38 (4), 44 (6), 45 (1), 48 (1), 53 (3), 56 (1), 59 (1), 66 (1, 10).

Seber J. Kelly, **U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).
Sergeant Kelly, **Postmaster, Westport**, Co. Mayo. 1802.
Seth Kelly, **Private**. 1917 (7).
Seumas O'Kelly, **Playwright and Writer**. 1965 (1), 2004 (1).

Shane McHubert O'Kelly, **"Parson of Dunamona**, Barony of Carra, Co. Mayo. 1585 (6).
Shane Óg O'Kelly, **Moyvannon**, Co. Roscommon. 1585 (10).
Shane M'Tadhg O'Kelly, **Mullaghmore**, Co. Galway. 1585 (13).
Shane M'Hugh O'Kelly, **Clogher**, Co. Galway. 1585 (13).
Shane na Moy O'Kelly, **Creagh**, Ballinasloe.1578 (13), 1580 (3), 1581 (1), 1586 (3).
Shane O'Kelly. 1611 (4).
Shane Kelly, **Australian Cyclist**. 1996 (5).

Shannon Kelley, **U.S. Sportsman**. 1994 (9).

Sharon Kelly, **Dublin Basketball player**. 1999 (29).
Sharon Pratt Kelly, **Mayor of Washington** D.C. 1991, (3), 1994 (3).

Shay Kelly, Workers Party **Candidate in General Election,** Dublin S.C. 2002 (29).

Sheila Coney (nee Kelly), Religious unrest in **Fethard on Sea**. 1999 (18)**.**
Sheila Kelley**, American actor** in "L.A. Law". 2000 (11).

Siobhan O'Ceallaigh, **Plastic Surgeon**. 2002 (54).
Siacus O'Kelly, 1289, 1352.
Sinead Kelly, **Dublin murder victim**.1998 (16).

Simon Kelly**, Private.** 1917 (7).
Sochlachan mac Diarmada, retired **C.H.M**. 912.
"Spider" (Jim) Kelly, former **boxer,** 1948 (12), 1955 (1), 1961 (13).
Stan Kelly, Public Relations, Kelly Clan Ass. 1995 (1).
Stanley Anthony Hill Kelly, **Sir**, **English Judge.** 1949 (2).
Stephen Kelly**, Laoise footballer**. 2003 (13).
Stephen Darcy Kelly, Major, **Longford Lodge**, Eyrecourt. 1836 (3), 1837 (3).
Stephen Kelly, **Army Private**. 1917 (7).
Stephen O'Kelly, **Artist.** 1940 (6).
Stephen Allen Kelly, **U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).
Stephen Gere Kelly, **U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).
Stephen Eugene Kelly, **Publisher N.Y**. 1978 (1).
Stephen James Kelly, **U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).
Sue Kelly, U.S. **Congresswoman**. 1996 (6).
Susan Kelly, **Dalhousie**, Canada. 1992 (11).
Susie Kelly**, Dublin died**. 2002 (51).

Surgeon Major O'Kelly, **Berwick's Regiment**. 1790 (2).
Susan Kelly, nee Moore, Grigan, **Kilconnell**. 1751 (4).
Susan Croce Kelly, **U.S. Publisher**. 1991 (1).
Susanna Kelly, **Churchboro.** 1738 (3).
Susanna Kelly, widow of Arthur **Kelly of Devon**. 1747 (2).
Susannah Kelly, **Robe Keeper**, **St. Patrick's Cathedral**. 1879 (6).
Susanna Kelly. Cranlune, **Killeshall parish, Co. Tyrone**. 1809 (6).
Sydney Kelly, **Dancer**. 1912 (1)
T. Kelly, **T.D. Dublin South**. 1933 (3).
T. B. Kelly, **Sec. Ballina Centenary Committee**. 1898 (6).
T. W. Kelly, **Captain**, 164 **Regiment of Corcoran**. 1865 (1).
T. W. Kelly, **Politician** Farmers Party, **Donega**l. 1927 (2 and 3).
T. W. Kelly, **wine merchant, Dublin**. 2000 (28).

Tadhg (s. of Conor) O'Kelly, **C.H.M.** 1136, 1145.
Tadhg Tailltenn O'Kelly, **C.H.M**. 1180, 1224 (2).
Tadhg (s. of Dermot) O'Kelly, 1257.
Tadhg O'Kelly, 1364.
Tadhg Mór O'Kelly, (**C.H.M.),** (s. of Murchadh), 973, 975 (2), 1001,1004, 1014.
Tadhg Mór O'Kelly, (**C.H.M.),** (s. of Donal), 1316.
Tadhg Finn O'Kelly, of **Magh Ruscadh**, 1263.
Tadhg O'Kelly, s. of Tadhg, 1340.
Tadhg O'Kelly, **C.H.M**., 1409, 1410 (1 & 2).
Tadhg O'Kelly, **C.H.M**., **(s. of Denis),** 1445, 1457 (2), 1461.
Tadhg O'Kelly, 1357.
Tadhg O'Kelly, 1352.
Tadhg O'Kelly, 1370.
Tadhg O'Kelly, (s. of Donnchadh), 1469.
Tadhg O'Kelly, **of Athlone, s. of William**. 1476.
Tadhg s. of William. 1484 (2).
Tadhg O'Kelly, son of William, **Mullaghmore**. 1543 (2).
Tadhg (Thaddeus Fitzwilliam **) O'Kelly, arrears of rent in Connacht**. 1581 (1).
Tadhg O'Kelly 1611 (4).
Tadhg Caoch O'Kelly, **C.H.M.,** (s. of William, s. of Malachy), 1469, 1472 (1), 1486, 1490.
Tadhg O'Kelly, **(s. of William, s. of Aedh**), 1476, 1484.

Tadhg Duff O'Kelly (33), **Gallagh, C.H.M**., son of Malachy O'Kelly C.H.M. 1513.

Tadhg O'Kelly (38), gent. of **Mullaghmore.** 1580 (3).
Tadhg M'William O'Kelly, **Tanist**. 1581 (10 & 12).
Tadhg O'Kelly, **s of Donnchadh**. 1536 (1).
Tadhg Roe O'Kelly, **Lord of Callow**, s. of Malachy. 1519.
Tadhg Óg O'Kelly, s. Tadhg M'Abba, **Dengen Ericke**, Co. Galway. 1586 (6).
Tadhg M'Abba O'Kelly, **Dengen Ericke** (Dangan), Co. Galway. 1586 (6).
Tadhg O'Kelly (36), **Aughrim**, Co. Galway. 1643 (2).
Tadhg O'Kelly (36), **Gallagh**, Co. Galway. 1643 (2).
Tadhg (Tague) O'Kelly, Rev., **P.P. Killishele, Co. Tyrone**. 1744 (6).
Tadhg Kelly, Creran, Co. Galway. 1781 (3).

Terence O'Kelly, **Aughanunshin, ? Co. Derry**, scholar, 1606 (3).
Terence O'Kelly, Rev., **Administrator of Derry**, **adulterer**. 1681 (3).
Terence Kelly, **Lurganallanboy, Co. Armagh**. 1828 (7).
Terence Barton Kelly, B.A, (1942), **M.R.I.A.I.** 1955 (4).
Terina Kelly, **Social Worker and Writer**, Dublin. 1983 (1), 1984 (4).
Terrelagh Kelly, **King's County**, pardoned. 1584 (4).
Terrelagh O'Kelly, **Ferns,** Co. Wexford. 1586 (2).
Terry Leon Kelly, **U.S. Vet. Dead**, 1999 (20).

Teresa Kelly, **Roscommon died**. 1996 (18).
Tessa Blake Kelly, of **Dundermot family**. 2001 (14).

Thady (Tadhg) O'Kelly, 1135, 1136 (3).
Thady O'Kelly, **Abbot**. 1398.
Thady O'Kelly, **Vicar of Kilasolan**, !435 (4).
Thady O'Kelly Rev., Canon, later **Prior**, 1463 (1), 1470 (1).
Thady Kelly, of **Elphin, conformed**. 1737 (4).
Thady Kelly, **Captain, Amer. War of Indep**. 1784 (4).
Theo (William Theodore) Kelly, **Sir**, **Chairman of Woolworth's**, Australia. 1980 (5).

Thomas O'Kelly, **Bishop of Clonfert**, (s. of Donal Mór), 1259, 1263.
Thomas O'Kelly., **Bishop of Clonfert,** (s. of Gilbert), 1347, 1377.
Thomas O'Kelly, **Bishop of Clonfert**, (s. of Archbishop Maurice O'K.,), 1415, 1435, 1438, 1441.
Thomas O'Kelly, **Canon**, 1445.
Thomas Kelly, **Prior of White Friars, Dublin**. 1542 (2).
Thomas Mac Daniel A Mharca O'Kelly, **Clogher**, Co. Galway. 1585 (8).
Thomas Kelly, Ballymannagh, **Cloontuskert, Co. Galway**. " **Thomas Kelly chalice**". 1606 (2).
Thomas Kelly, **Architect**, 1638 (3), 1639 (1 & 2), 1641 (3).
Thomas Kelly, **Cookestown, Co. Dublin** 1602 (3).
Thomas Kelly, Upper **Grange**, Co. **Kilkenny**.1718 (2), 1727, 1784 (2).
Thomas Kelly, Rev., **Abbot of Mayo Abbey**. 1740 (1).
Thomas Kelly, **Dublin, conformed**. 1742.
Thomas Kelly (fl 1763), **Dublin Drawing Master**. 1763 (3).
Thomas Kelly, **Wine Merchant, Dublin**. 1776 (6).
Thomas Kelly, **Blanchville's Park, Kilkenny**. 1784 (2).
Thomas Kelly, **Doctor, Ballyshannon**, Co. Donegal. 1784 (3).
Thomas Kelly, **Kilkenny, (**1757-), 1787 (3).
Thomas Kelly, **Judge**, **member of Privy Council, Dublin**. 1797 (3), 1801 (3), 1809 (1).
Thomas Kelly, **Rev., founder of Kellyites**, and hymn writer. 1786 (2), 1795 (2), 1809 (5), 1854 (2).
Thomas Kelly, **Wicklow**, deported **to Australia.** 1799 (3).
Thomas Kelly, **Wicklow, deported** to Australia. 1800 (4).
Thomas Kelly, x 2, Glenmalure, Co. **Wicklow, insurgent**. 1803 (5).
Thomas Kelly, of **Corduff, Co. Dublin** 1805 (1).
Thomas Kelly, Corporal, **Connaught Rangers**. 1810 (3).
Thomas Kelly, **Emigrant from Dungannon to U.S**. 1811 (8).
Thomas Kelly, Rev., **P.P., Ballindereen, Co. Galway, native of Oranmore**. 1811 (4), 1836 (11).
Thomas Kelly, **from Co. Armagh, died in Bangalore**. 1813 (3).

Thomas Kelly, Dr, **Master of the Rotunda** Hospital, Dublin. 1814 (5).
Thomas Kelly (fl 1799-1827), **Dublin wood engraver**. 1927 (1).
Thomas Kelly, x 2, **Painesville, Ohio**, U.S. 1828 (5).
Thomas Kelly, **Rev., Portarlington,** Co. Laois. 1831 (3).
Thomas Kelly, **Manx emigrant to U.S**. 1827 (5), 1830 (3), 1845 (2), 1864 (7).
Thomas Kelly, **Archbishop of Armagh**. 1828 (1), 1835 (1).
Thomas Kelly, **Lord Mayor of London**. 1836 (5).
Thomas Kelly, **Eyrecourt**, Co. Galway. 1837 (2).

Thomas Kelly, **Manx emigrant** to U.S.A. 1845 (2).
Thomas Kelly, x 2, **Co. Westmeath**. 1847 (6).
Thomas Kelly, x 3, died in **Grosse Isle.** 1847 (8).
Thomas Kelly, x 4, died at sea or in quarantine in **Grosse Isle**. 1847 (8).
Thomas Kelly, **Irvinlougher, Ahascragh**, Co. Galway, **emigrant to U.S**. 1849 (3).
Thomas Kelly, **Rev. V.G., North Mayo**. 1853 (2).
Thomas Kelly, **Queen's County**, farmer. 1861 (6).
Thomas H. Kelly, **Rathgar**, Dublin, **Esquire**. 1861 (6).
Thomas Kelly, Private, **Congressional Medal of Honor**. 1865 (3).
Thomas Kelly, **Kelly's Bluff, Iowa**, **wealthy eccentric**. 1867 (3).
Thomas Kelly, **Cartographer**. 1878 (2).
Kelly, **Colonel, Fenian Leader**. 1867 (1), 1905 (4).
Thomas Kelly, Rev., **Translated Opera from Gaelic to English**. 1909.
Thomas Kelly, **Private**. 1917 (7).
Thomas Kelly, **Dr, Belmullet**, Co. Mayo. 1971 (2).
Thomas Kelly, **Veterinary Surgeon** at **St. Cleren's**. 1973 (5).
Thomas Kelly, **Professor of Education** (G.B.). 1975 (3).
Thomas Kelly, Sligo born, **poet and playwright**, lived in Birmingham. 1931 (6).
Thomas "Tom" Kelly, Rev., S.J., **Rector of Belvedere College**. 1878 (1).
Thomas Kelly, Rev. Canon**, M.A. (1904) Portrush**, Co. Antrim. 1955 (4).
Tommy Kelly**, American lightweight bare knuckle boxing champion**. 1887 (11).
Thomas Kelly, **Dr., Aileen, Co. Tipperary**. 1984 (10).
Thomas (Tom) Kelly, told **story about Kellys of Turrock**. 1985 (3).
Thomas B. Kelly, Landowner, **supporter of tenants rights**, **Oranmore**. 1892 (1), 1898 (1), 2001 (14).
Thomas F. Kelly, Esq., **Lawyer and Secretary to the National School Board**. 1837 (7). Thomas J.
Thomas F. Kelly, **Letter and Poem from San Francisco**, 1916 (10).
Thomas Hughes Kelly, **Banker, son of Eugene**. 1916 (1).
Thomas J. Kelly, **Dr., Enniscorthy**. 1924 (5).
Thomas Hughes Kelly, **Businessman, s. of Eugene**. 1933 (1).
Thomas Kelly, **Sir, Provost of Glasgow**. 1929 (6), 1947 (3).
Thomas Kelly, Rev., **Irish priest who went to Canada**. 1926 (2).
Thomas Kelly, **N.Y. fireman, died in 9/11** tragedy. 2001 (35).
Thomas (Tom) Kelly, **Accident examiner**. 2001 (44).
Thomas Kelly, **Kilmaley, Co. Clare**. 2002 (40).
Thomas (Tom) Kelly, **Independent Candidate** for Meath in **General Election**. 2002 (29).
Thomas Kelly, **Professor of history, Boston** University. 2003 (23).

Thomas A. F. Kelly, (1956-), **Philosopher,** Maynooth. 1996 (21), 2003 (23).
Thomas Francis Henry Kelly, **Lieut.- Col**., Military **Secretary to Governor of Madras**. 1940 (4).
Thomas G. Kelley, Lieut. U.S. **Congressional Medal of Honor**. 1969 (1).
Thomas J. Kelly, U.S., **Congressional Medal of Honor,** 1945 (4).
Thomas James Kelly, **Air Vice-Marshal**, **M.C**., C.B.E.1915 (1), 1955 (4), 1967 (3).
Thomas Joseph Kelly**, US Missile Engineer**. 2002 (28).
Thomas Jos. Kelly, **"father of the lunar module",** 2002 (28).
Thomas Kelly-Kenny, **General**. 1914 (7).
Thomas Leary Kelly, **M.B. (1939), Ruislip, Middlesex**. 1955 (4), 1998 (11).
Thomas Cajetan Kelly., **Archbishop of Louisville.** 1982 (2).
Thomas Christopher (**T.C**.) Kelly (1917-1985), **Irish Composer** 1985 (8).

Thomas P. Kelly, **Dublin accountant**. 2002 (44).
Thomas R. Kelley, **U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).
Thomas W. Kelly, **General, D.S.M., Gulf War T.V. Briefings**. 2000 (29).
Tom Kelly, **Colonel**, C.M.G., **Surveyor of the Military Postal services**. 1965 (2).
Tom Kelly, **Storyteller**. 1985 (3).
Tom Kelly**, B.B.C. T.V. Producer**. 1998 (3).
Tom Kelly, **Laoise footballer**. 2003 (13).
Tommie Kelly, **G.A.A**., Corofin, Co. Galway **Administrato**r, 1999 (12).
Tommie (Grips) Kelly, **horse wrangler at Ballinasloe**. 1997 (3).
Tommy Kelly, **Film Star**. 1938 (5).

Tomás O'Ceallaigh, **Sean nós Singer**. 1944 (5).
Tomás O'Ceallaigh, **Assistant Principal Editor, TG4** 2002 (11).
Tomás O'Ceallaigh, **Rev., Professor at U.C.G**. 1923 (5), 1924 (1).

Tim Kelly, **Baltinglass, deported** to Australia. 1799 (3).
Tim Kelly, **American Writer**. 1989 (3).
Tim Kelly, **son of Gene Kelly**. 1996 (4).
Timothy (**Tadhg an Oir**) Kelly of **Cloughánbeg**, Co. Clare 1719 (1).
Timothy Kelly "of **Cragaknock**", Co. Clare. 1719 (2).
Timothy Kelly, Co. **Wicklow insurgent**. 1803 (5).
Timothy "Thady of **Leitrim**" Kelly, **Co. Clare**. 1849 (4).
Timothy Kelly, Rev "**Fr. Tim", Co. Clare**. 1869 (3).
Timothy Taylor Kelly, **National Geographic Society**. 1990 (10).

Tobias Joseph Kelly, **Clondoyle, Glenamaddy**. 1837 (3).
Tomain, **C.H.M**.653.

Una Maude Kelly, **M.B. (1932), Dublin and London**. 1955 (4).
Verne Carl Kelley, **U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).
Vicki O'Kelly, **Imformation Officer, California**. 2001 (53).
Victor Bruce Kelley, **U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).
Vincent Howell Kelly, **Sergeant in Confederate Army, U.S.A., later School Teacher**. 1904 (6).
Vincent Alphonsus Kelly, B.A.I (1950), **Clontarf.** 1955 (4).
Virgil Kenard Kelley Junior, **U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).
Virginia Kelly., **President Clinton's mother**. 1994 (7).

W. Kelly, **Ulster Poet**. 1925 (2).
W. Kelly, **Captain**, **Clooncannon, Ahascragh**, Co. Galway. 1837 (2).
W. Kelly, **Barna Lodge**, Galway. 1837 (2).
W. Kelly, **Castlepark, Creagh**, Co. Roscommon. 1837 (2).
W. J. Kelly, of **Palmerstown House, Naas**, Co. Kildare. 1923 (2).
W. J. Kelly, **Kellysgrove**, Ballinasloe. 1837 (2).
W. E. Kelly, **Major**. 1918
W. H. O'Kelly, **Monkstown Castle**. 1919 (4).
Waldrons Harrold Fletcher Kelly, **Lt.-Col., DSO**. 1918
Walt (Walter Crawford) Kelly, **U.S**. **Syndicated Cartoonist**.
Walter Kellie, **Co. Louth**. 1584 (5).
Walter Kelly, **Tyrawley**, Co. Mayo, forfeited his land under the Cromwellians. 1657 (1).
Walter Kelly, Dr**., Gowran, Co. Kilkenny**. 1718 (2).
Walter Kelly, Rev., **Friar of Kilconnell**. 1744 (4).
Walter Kelly, **Dr., Kilkenny**. 1787 (3).
Walter Kelly, **United Irishman**. 1798 (6).
Walter Kelly, **Esker, Co. Galway**. 1837 (2).
Walter Kelly, **Private**. 1917 (7).
Walter Kelly, **Kiltra, Co. Wexford**. 1980 (7).
Walter B. Kelly, **Oarsman and Rugby player**. 1892.
Walter Lionel O'Kelly., **Count**, **The O'Kelly**, B.A.I. 1955 (4), 1995 (1), 1996 (1).

Watson Kelley, **Admiral U.S**. Navy. 1827 (9).
Walter E. Kelly, **Chicago Businessman**. 1992 (12).
Williad Douglas K., **U.S. Vet. Dead**, 1999 (20).
William Boy O'Kelly, **Chief of Hy-Many**. 1340, 1341, 1348, 1351, 1353, 1375, 1381.
William Óg O'Kelly, 1372 (3), 1407 (4).
William O'Kelly, 1411, 1414, 1419.
William O'Kelly, (**nephew of Henry Reagh**), 1458.
William O'Kelly, (s. of Aedh, g. s. of Brian), 1469, 1487.
William O'Kelly, **son of Hugh O'Kelly**, 1484 (2).
William O'Kelly, **C.H.M**.(**of Beallagh**, s. of Maelseachlainn O'K.), 1487.
William Kelle, Kyntor, **Abberdeenshire**. 1498.
William O'Kelly, Mac Tadhg, of **Mullaghmore**. 1543 (2).
William Kelly, **Ballyboghull**. 1540.
William Kelly, **Maynooth.** 1549 (3).
William Kelly, **Cantwelliston**. 1549 (2).
William M'Fary O'Kelly, **? Laois.** 1559 (1).
William Kelly, **Surgeon**. 1580 (2), 1581 (8), 1582 (13, 16 &17), 1584 (14), 1585 (1 & 2), 1591 (2), 1601 (2).
William M'Melaglin M'Enabbe O'Kelly, **Tanist.** 1581 (10).
William O'Kelly, **Turrock**, Co. Roscommon. 1585 (13).
William Kelly, **Wexford, Gent**. 1641 (4).
William Kelly, ffrane, **Co. Wexford, clerk**. 1641 (4).
William O'Kelly, **Sir, Professor at Vienna**. 1698 (1), 1699 (1), 1700 and 1701, 1750 (1).
William O'Kelly, **Captain, Gallagh, later Tycooly**, Co. Galway.1703 (3), 1705 (1), 1767 (2).
William Kelly, **Turrock conformed**. 1709 (2).
William Kelly, Rev., a **Catholic priest conformed**. 1722 (1).
William Kelly, **Dublin conformed**. 1729 (2).
William Kelly, **baker of Kinsale**. 1731 (2).
William Kelly, **Rev., Kilmore Diocese**. 1738 (2).
William Kelly, Rev., **Vicar of Breward, England**.1739 (1).
William Kelly, **Lieutenant, of Lally's Regiment**. 1747 (3).
William O'Kelly, now of **Dublin, conformed.** 1753 (3).
William McNevin O'Kelly, Dr., **Director of Medical Faculty in Prague**. 1754 (1).
William Kelly, **Mucklon**. 1754 (4).
William Kelly, **Kilkenny, Apothecary**. 1760 (3).
William O'Kelly, **Count, Field- Marshal**. 1767 (1).
William Kelley, **Lieut. X2, Amer. War of Independ**. 1784 (4).
William Kelley, **Captain, Amer. War of Indep.**. 1784 (4).
William Kelly, **Lieut., Amer. War of Indep**. 1784 (4).
William Kelly, **Ensign, Amer. War of Indep**. 1784 (4).
William Kelly, **Captain, Dillons Regiment**, Irish Brigade. 1789 (1).
William Kelly (1759-), **Kilkenny**. 1789 (3).
William Kelly, **Manager of Cotton Mill in Lanark**, Scotland. 1790 (1).
William O'Kelly, **Lieutenant, Dillon's Regiment**. 1790 (2).
William Kelly, **Strokestown**, Co. Roscommon. 1793 (2).
William Kelly, **Booley, Co. Galway**. 1793 (4).
William Kelly, **Lismore**, Co. Waterford. 1797 (2).
William Kelly, **Antrim United Irishman**. 1798 (3).
William Kelly, Rev., **P.P. Skreen, Co. Sligo**. 1800 (2).
William Kelly, **Wicklow insurgent**. 1803 (5).
William Kelly, **Carraroe, nr Dunsandle**, Co. Galway. 1814 (2).
William Kelly, **Senator**, **U.S**. 1832 (2).
William Kelly, **Ashbrook,** Co. Galway. 1833 (3).
William D. Kelly, **Turrock**. 1836 (3).
William Kelly, **Castlepark**, **Ballinasloe**. 1837 (3).
William Kelly, Ballinchrick, Castletown, **Isle of Man**. 1837 (6).
William Kelly, College Green, Castletown, **Isle of Man**. 1837 (6).
William Kelly (-!719), **Turrock**. 1838 (3).

William Kelly, **Grange, nr Galway**. 1839 (1).
William Kelly, x 7, died at or near **Grosse Isle**. 1847 (8).
William Kelly, **Wicklow Insurgent**. 1803 (5).
William Kelly, Captain, **Clooncannon**. 1823 (2), 1837 (3).
William Kelly, **J.P., Barna**, Co. Galway. 1837 (3).
William Kelly, Rev., **Chaplain** to Benedictine Convent, Hammersmith, **London**. 1848 (3).
William Kelly, **Ashbrook**, nr New Inn, Co. Galway. 1851 (3)
William Kelly, Captain **"Sporting William Kelly",** the Curragh, Co. Kildare. 1858 (3).
William Kelly, **Bangor Castle**, servant. 1861 (6).
William Kelly (1813-1872), **Irish author**. 1872 (6).
William O'Kelly, **Claremorris,** Co. Mayo, member of RSAI. 1879 (4).
William Kelly, American **Inventor.** 1888 (1), 1925 (1).
William Kelly, **Carluke, Lanarkshire, father of Sir Thomas**. 1929 (6).
William Kelly, Rev. **S.J.,** 1878 (1).
William Kelly, **Man of Many Parts**. P. E. I., Canada. 1895 (1).
William Kelly, **Plymouth Brethren.** 1914 (5).
William Kelly, **Rev**., B.A. 1912, **Romsey, Hants**. 1955 (4).
William Kelly, **Scottish Architect**. 1944 (1).
William Kelly, **Dalhousie, Canada**. 1992 (11).
William Kelly, **Major General** (1922-2001) **US Air Force**. 2001 (60).
William A. Kelly, **Rev., Castlerea**, Co. Roscommon and U.S.A. 1977 (6).
William Aliaga Kelly, **Chairman Friends of Chester Beatty Library**. 2001 (45).
William Archibald K., **Admiral Sir** William,. 1952 (1).
William Bernard Kelly, **Bishop of Geraldston, Australia**. 1898 (2).
William E. Kelly, Adj.-General, **Carraroe family**. 1863 (3).
William D. **"Pig Iron" Kelly**, U.S. **Congressman**. 1878 (3).
William D. Kelly, **Irish-American Poet**. 1900 (1).
William D. O'Kelly, **Medical Doctor** and **University Senator**. 1924 (6).
William Edward Kelly, J.P., DL., **High Sheriff of Mayo**. **St. Helens, Westport**, 1918 (7).
William Francis Kelley, **U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).
William H. Kelly, **Commander R.N., DSO.** 1918 (13).
William Harcourt Kelly, **B.A., Clontarf**, Dublin. 1955 (4).
William Harvey-Kelly, **M.B.E**., Kilucan, Co. Meath, Chairman **Brit. War Persons in Ireland**. 1998 (23).
William J. "Billy" Kelly, **Hotelier, Rosslare**, Co. Wexford. 1977 (2).
Willie J. Kelly, **U.S. Vet. Dead**, 1999 (20).
William J. Kelly, **Kellysgrove, Ballinasloe**. 1837 (3).

William Patrick Kelly, **U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).
William Patrick Kelly, **Irish writer and soldier**. 1916 (15).

William R. Kelly, **Belfast, Historian**. 1980 (4).
William Robert Kelly, **Carraroe family**. 1863 (3).
William Robert Kelley, **U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).
William Thomas Kelly, Trade Unionist and **Labour M.P**. 1944 (2).
William Melvin, Kelly, **American Writer**. 1967 (4), 1970 (6). William Kelly, Colonel, Armagh. 1843 (5).
William Ralston, B.A., **Wirral, Cheshire**. 1955 (4).
William J. Kelly, **Major General (US Army), D.S.M**. (1922-2001), 2001 (60).
William Martin Kelly, **U.S. Vet. Dead**. 1999 (20).

Wynton Kelly, **Big Band Pianist**. 1971 (1).
Yellowstone (Luther Sage) Kelly, **Soldier and Scout**. 1929 (3).

PLACES
Antrim

Antrim town. 1798 (3).
Belfast. 1797 (5).
Clandeboy. 1586 (4).
Culverlin (Kilwarlen). 1585 (16).

Armagh
Armagh City. 1841 (3).
Dawson's Grove. 1822 (5).
Lurganallanboy, Creggan Parish. 1828 (7).
Tullynerslugan. 1806 (1).
Reen. 1803 (6).
Shean, Forkhill Parish. 1825 (5).

Co. Carlow
Ballynally. 1582 (12).
Ballynavally. 1582 (2).
Castledermot. 1877 (9).
Carlow College 1965 (5), 1966 (6), 1967 (5).
Clonmore. 1827 (4), 1828 (6).
County of. 1571 (6).
Dowganstown. 1570 (2).
Kilkee, Ballon. 1877 (9).
Kynnaghe, Tomgrote. 1586 (8).
Myshall. 1828 (6).
Raheenleigh, Myshall. 1918 (6).
Rathville. 1566 (7).

Co. Cavan
Ballyconnell. 1900 (4).

Co. Clare.
Cloughanbeg. 1719 (1).
County of. 1921 (4).
Cragaknockin. 1719 (2), 1765 (4).
Kifenora.1514
Killaloe Bridge 1170.
Rincaha. 1772 (4).
Rineen, 1920 (4), 1921 (3).
Sixmilebridge. !814 (7).

Co. Cork
Bantry Bay 1796 (1).
Castlelyons Castle. 1639 (1).
Cork City 1946 (4).
Glannor. 1577 (2).
Killostine (Killoshine). 1577 (2).
Kinsale. 1658 (3).
Knockmockfine. 1577 (2).
Youghall. 1577 (1 & 4).

Co. Donegal
Ballyshannon.1822 (2), 1922 (6).
Donaghmore. 1917 (11).

Co. Down
Banbridge. 1766 (1).
Clandeboy, 1563 (4), 1573 (5), 1601 (6).

County of. 1583 (1).
Newry 1966, (5).
Rathfryland, ? Co. D.1766 (1).
Warren Point 1966 (5).

Co. Dublin
Ballyboghull, 1512, 1535, (4), 1539.
Ballrecarde 1565 (2).
Ballycapple. 1570 (2).
Cookstown. 1657 (1).
Corduff. 1805 (1).
County of.1582 (9).
Clontarf, 1014 (1).
Clontork (? Clontarf), 1551 (8).
Cookestown, 1602 (3).
Dublin Castle, 1966 (9).
Dublin City, 1485 (1), 1571 (1), 1577 (3), 1602 (12), 1649 (1), 1763 (3), 1764 (1), 1766(3), 1798 (1), 1921 (4),1966 (1).
Kingston (see Dun Laoghaire). 1919 (10).
Monkstown Castle. 1919 (4).
Newtown. 1582 (2).
Palmerstown. 1581 (8).
Raheny. 1921 (4).
Swords. 1553 (9).
University College, 1964 (2).

Dublin City
Marys Lane. 1750 (2).
Dorset Street. 1795 (3).

County Fermanagh
County of. 1920 (8).

County Galway
Abbeyknockmoy, 1542, (1), 1557 (3).
Annagh Castle. 1574 (6).
Aughrane (Castlekelly). 1649 (1), 1652 (2), 1761 (1), 1806 (4), 1836 (3).
Aughrim, 1540 (2), 1574 (6), 1578 (1), 1582 (11), 1641 (2).
Ashbrook, New Inn. 1792 (2), 1824 (2), 1841 (1).
Ballintleva, Tuam. 1923 (6).
Ballinasloe (See also Dunlo). 1652 (4).
Ballymanagh, Cloontuskert, 1606 (2).
Ballynascreagh. 1639 (3).
Ballynay Castle. 1574 (6).
Beallagharee Castle. 1574 (6).
Bearnadearg. 1574 (6).
Booley. 1793 (4).
Boula, 1792 (2).
Bynbego. 1574 (6).
Callow. 1574 (6).
Carantrila Park, Dunmore. 1824 (2).
Carraroe, nr. Dunsandle. 1793 (5), 1805 (4), 1863 (3).
Carrike. 1580 (3).
Castle Legwern. 1574 (6).
Castle(ne)bynne. 1570 (2), 1574 (6).
Castlegar. 1574 (6).
Castlekelly - see Aughrane.

Cladagh Castle. 1574 (6).
Cleggan. 1917 (6).
Clogher. 1574 (6), 1794 (1).
Clonbrock. 1801.
Clonlyon. 1641 (2).
Clooncannon 1823 (2).
Cloon-idir-dha-ath (Meadow between two fords). 1563 (1).
Cloonkeenkeril. 1578 (18), 1583 (3).
Cloontuskert, 1551 (9), 1606 (2).
Clonbrock. 1574 (6), 1576 (1 & 3),1578 (1), 1639 (3).
Clunsaile, 1604 (2).
Cooloo 1918 (8 & 9), 1919 (10).
Cornwalle. 1578 (8).
Corrybeg. 1655.
County Galway. 1656 (3).
Crearan see Cooloo.
Creran. 1654 (1).
Cullough and Ballinahown (both near Aughrim). 1750 (1).
Dangan. 1655 (1).
Dalysgrove, Ahascragh. 1967 (1).
Dangan(cricke). 1560 (2), 1574 (6).
Doon (Down). 1563 (3), 1574 (6), 1639 (3).
Drewscourt. 1793, (5).
Dunlo (Ballinasloe), 1551 (9), 1604 (2).
Dunmore. 1133, 1824 (2).
Eyrecourt. 1836 (3).
Fairfield, Portumna. 1836 (3).
Fidane (Fedane). 1774 (6), 1778 (4).
Gallagh, 1499 (1), 1503, 1513, 1573 (7), 1574 (6), 1640 (2), 1720 (2), 1767 (2).
Galway City, 1606 (1), 1966 (8).
Garbally Castle, 1499 (1), 1503, 1574 (6), 1604 (2).
Gort 1884 (7).
Green Fort. 1877 (13).
Gurtray, Portumna 1967 (1).
Illande Castle. 1574 (6).
Kilclogher. 1574 (6).
Kilconnell. 1574 (2), 1578 (1), 1581 (7 & 9), 1649 (2).
Kilcorkeran. 1764 (3).
Kilgerrill, 1604 (2).
Killian (Killane), 1574 (2 & 6), 1581 (5), 1585 (3), 1602 (2).
Kilnascobe. 1574 (6), 1578 (16), 1581 (2).
Kilowrane. 1585 (3).
Knockdoe, 1504.
Knockmoy. 1560 (2), 1566 (8), 1570 (2), 1572 (6), 1578 (16), 1581 (7), 1584 (11).
Laghvalley (Levalley). 1574 (6).
Lecan.1584 (8).
Leitrim. 1574 (2).
Lisduff. 1774 (4).
Lisnafolthnahy Castle. 1574 (6).
Loughrea, 1740 (3), 1757 (4), 1823 (3), 1827, (11) & (12), 1832 (6), 1835 (2), 1840 (4), 1858 (7), 1884 (3), 1918 (1), 1921 (3)..
Lyklostrane (Lychealistrean) Castle (b. Of Longford). 1574 (6), 1581 (5).
Mollaghee Castle. 1574 (6).
Monivea, 1499 (1), 1503, 1574 (6).
Motly Castle. 1574 (6).
Mountbellew. 1919 (7), 1967 (5).
Mucklon. 1839, 1846 (1), 1901, 1919 (6).
Mullaghmore, 1513, 1570 (2), 1574 (6), 1578 (2), 1580 (3), 1585 (2 & 3), 1640 (2), 1923 (6).

Nebarte Castle. 574 (6).
Newcastle (Killane). 1574 (6).
Newcastle (Kilconnell). 1574 (6).
Newcastle (Tiaquin). 1574 (6).
Menlough. 1585 (3).
Park. 1580 (1).
Pobal Caoch (around Ahascragh), 1556 (1), 1573 (2).
Qwarownleane. 1574 (6).
Qwarownea. 1574 (6).
Shaneballyduff, 1602 (2).
Slewcastle. 1574 (6).
Tiaquin 1544 (3), 1574 (2 & 6), 1578 (2).
Teaghcoyne. 1578 (8).
Tristan, 1602 (2).
Tuam. 1921 (9).
Tycooly. 1767 (2), 1836 (3).
University College. 1923 (6).
Woodlawn (See also Moot). 1800 (5).

Co. Kerry
Kerry, 1603 (1).

Co. Kildare
Ballenmetagh. 1577 (2).
Ballymore Eustace, 1602 (11).
Ballytore, Crookstown House. 1920 (2).
Blackhale. 1582 (4).
Carbery Castle, 1546 (1).
Castlewarnyng, 1550 (2).
Clane. 1658 (2).
Clongowes Wood College. 1835 (3), 1967 (3).
Donman, 1550 (3).
Flemingstown, 1601 (2).
Kildare. 1900 (3).
Kilkea. 1658 (2).
Maynooth, 1552 (2), 1553 (7).
Monasterboise. 1836 (6).
Naas, 1561 (1), 1601 (4), 1918 (1).
Palmerstown House, Naas. 1923 (2).
Rathangan 1966 (2).

Siggerston 1556 (3).

Co. Kilkenny
County of. 1574 (3), 1576 (2), 1580 (5).
Gowran. 1657 (1), 1718 (2).
Jamestown. 1657 (1).
Kilkenny City. 1647 (3), 1820 (1).
Kilree, Three Castles. 1835 (3).
Kilrush. 1566 (10), 1573 (4).
Nesker. 1578 (3).
Upper Grange. 1718 (2).

Co. Laois / Queen's County
Abbeyleix, 1965 (5).
Ballintubbert (Kellyville), 1795 (2), 1809 (1), 1823 (4).
Clontecowe. 1578 (3).
County of. 1566 (5), 1573 (4), 1576 (2), 1579, 1582 (15)..

Corbally, 1552 (1).
Grage, 1602 (7).
Kilkea Castle. 1579.
Mullaghmast. 1577 (1).
Portlaoise 1966 (9).
Portarlington. 1809 (1).
Rataspock. 1563 (2).
Stradbally. 1842 (2).

Co. Leitrim
Jamestown. 1652 (2).

Co Limerick
Galbally. 1577 (2).
Limerick. 2002 (6).
Limerick, county. 1639 (2).

Co. Longford
Barry (? Termonbarry). 1766 (2).

Co. Louth
Callan. 1570 (2), 1571 (3), 1573 (4).
Cardiffstown. 1794 (2).
Drogheda. 1460, 1494, 1551 (4), 1557 (4), 1571 (1), 1658 (7 & 8), 1901 (1).
Dundalk. 1561 (1), 1794 (2), 1858 (5), 1900 (1).
Kilferne. 1794 (4).
Racashane. 1570 (2).

Co. Mayo
Achill Island. 1839 (7).
Addergoole. 1912 (7).
Ardnaree. 1396, 1916.
Ballaghadereen, Co. Mayo. 1848 (9), 1916.
Balla. 1871 (5), 1874 (7), 1879 (12).
Ballina. 1853 (2), 1909 (4)..
Ballinachalla. 1760 (4), 1765 (4).
Ballinrobe. 1390, 1876 (3).
Ballycroy. 1798 (5), 1909 (4).
Belderrig. 1854 (1).
Belmullet. 1854 (1), 1909 (4), 1922 (4), 1963 (4), 1965 (6).
Bohola. 1876 (3).
Bonnyconlon. 1916.
Carra, Barony of. 1458, 1627 (1, 2 & 3), 1632 (4 & 5).
Castlebar. 1876 (3), 1877 (12), 1899 (5), 1916 (2), 1917 (2).
Castlegar, Claremorris. 1876 (3).
Clare. 1769 (4).
Claremorris. 1876 (3), 1879 (4), 1899 (5), 1900 (2), 1908 (7).
Cloghans, Ballina. 1826 (3), 1904 (2), 1916 1945.
Cloneghbalimore. 1584 (9),1585 (6).
County Mayo. 1847 (6), 1878 (2), 1900 (2), 1927 (2).
Crossmolina. 1766 (3), 1899 (4).
Dunamona, Barony of Carra. 1585 (8), 1627 (1), 1630 (5, 6 & 7), 1632 (2), 1633 (1 & 2).
Erris. 1630 (4), 1717 (1), 1847 (6).
Glenamoy. 1903 (3), 1915 (2).
Gradogue, barony of Carra.1628 (3).
Killala. 1575, 1798 (5), 1847 (6), 1911, (9).
Oughaval (See Westport).
Neal, The. 1747 (1).

Newport. 1839 (7).
Rosbeg, Westport. 1876 (3).
Termencarra.1854, (1).
Tooreen, Crossmolina. 1725 (3), 1812 (14), 1853 (2).
Treanfohanaun, Bohola. 1876 (3).
Tyrawley. 1632 (3), 1633 (1), 1657 (1).
Westport. 1761 (3), 1774, (4) 1918 (7), 1833 (9), 1834 (1), 1839 (1), 1876 (3), 1884 (2), 1894 (7), 1918 (7).

Co. Meath
Athboy, 1553 (3).
Balreask, 1551 (7).
Ballyhick, 1606, (6).
Rathoth. 1581 (8).
Trim, 1533 (2), 1535 (1), 1607 (1).
Weston. 1846 (1).

Co. Monaghan
Monaghan, 1603 (3), 2002 (7).

Offaly / King's County
Birr. 1803 (1).
Dengen (? Dangan), 1549 (3).
Firchellagh (Kellys Country). 1574 (3).
Gnywe. 1572 (2), 1573 (3).

County Roscommon.
Anangle, ? Co. Roscommon. 1582 (2 & 10).
Ardane, 1606 (6).
Ardcarne, 1602 (2).
Athleague. 1499 (2 & 4), 1824 (1).
Athlone, 1573 (1), 1574 (2), 1607 (1), 1652 (4).
Athlone Castle 1657 (4).
Atiferaie. 1659 (4).
Ballintubber. 1574 (2), 182 (1).
Ballyforan. 1656 (2), 1750 (3), 1794 (1).
Ballymurray. 1836 (3).
Bea. 1581 (5).
Boyle. 1574 (2).
Castle Ruby, Tulsk. 1770 (1).
Cargins, nr. Tulsk. 1749 (2), 1796 (2), 1822 (3), 1824 (1), 1836 (3), 1846 (3), 1852 (8).
Clogher, 1490.
Clooncannon. 1823 (2).
Cloonigny (Mount Talbot), 1602 (1).
Clunerallagh (later Thomastown). 1659 (4).
Co. Roscommon, 1606 (4), 1920 (4).
Coillgary. 1578 (11).
Comlenegyre, 1604 (1).
Creagh. 1581 (12), 1585 (5), 1604, 1659 (4).
Dirroughchy. 1581 (5).
Drenan.1582 (2 & 8).
Dysert. 1919 (6).
Falty. 1659 (4).
Fenagh. 1506.
Fohinagh. 1639 (3).
Gailey. 1351, 1585 (5).

Johnstown. 1878 (5).
Kellybrook, nr. Knockcroghery. 1877 (17).
Killeen Castle. 1604 (2).
Lacane, 1606 (6).
Lisdalon, 1545, 1557 (1), 1585 (4 & 5).

Moore. 1581 (5), 1582 (7), 1659 (4), 1834 (6).
Moot. 1578 (10).
Moy, 1604 (1).
Muckenagh. 1582 (8).
Roscommon Castle. 1499 (3).
Roscommon Town. 1878 (5).
Roscommon, County of. 1652 (1).
Saint John (Rindoon). 1491, 1762 (1).
Scregg House, Knockcroghery. 1867 (2).
Screen, 1557 (2).
Strokestown. 1793 (2).
Taghboy. 1919 (6).
Taughmaconnell. 1551 (1), 1804 (3), 1823 (5), 1834 (5).
Thomastown (See Clunerallagh).
Tisara. 1919 (6).
Tomolege. 1604 (1).
Turrock , 1537, 1545, 1557 (1), 1581 (5), 1719 (3), 1748 (2), 1770 (1), 1836 (3), 1919 (6).
Woodmount (Tonelig). 1841 (5).

Co. Sligo
Ballintogher 1966 (6).
Ballisodare. 1921 (6).
Kilmacshalagan. 1714 (3).
Screen. 1800 (2).
Sligo Castle, 1537.
Templeboy. 1714 (3).

Co. Tipperary
Abbey Oughny, 1602 (10).
Athbowe, 1606 (6).
Anthinarte, 1606 (6).
Carrick-on-Suir. 1922 (3).
Cashel. 1763 (4).
Clonmel. 1845 (3).
County of Tipperary. 1576 (2), 1582 (1).
Ely (O'Caroll), 1602 (9).
Drongan, 1548 (2).
Gorechallyn. 1576 (2).
Kilosty. 1576 (2).

Co. Tyrone
Ballinascreen. 1807 (1).
Drumsonis 1966 (4).
Dungannon. 1562 (3), 1967 (3).
Dungiven. 1917 (11).
Eglish. 1808 (1).
Omagh. 1917 (6).

Co. Waterford
Ballydoan and Ballybeg, 1602 (2).
Ballinvicary. 1582 (5).
Cloonea, 1602 (2).

County of. 1574 (6).
Decies, 1602 (2).
Knockanbrandan. 1582 (1 & 5).
Knock-an-power. 1653 (8).
Lismore, 1602 (2), 1919 (5).
Shandon. 1653 (8).
Rathmoylan, ? Co. Waterford. 1583 (2).
Waterford, Diocese of.

Co. Westmeath.
Athlone. 1918 (5).
Drumcree House. 1764 (2).
Kellybrook, Kilkenny West. 1749 (4), 1824 (1).
Moycassell. 1578 (12).
Mullingar. 1824 (1).

Co. Wexford
Armston. 1577 (2).
Ballyclymocke, 1551 (15).
Ballykelly. 1641 (4).
Coolstuff. 1798 (2).
Dunbrody. 1602 (2).
Ferns. 1641 (4).
Fort, Barony of. 1657 (1).
Glanor (? Co. Wexford). 1573 (4).
Kilmachree. 1824 (4).
Kellystown. 1654 (4).
Kilmore. 1798. (2).
Killane. 1797 (1), 1798 (1).
Milton. 1576 (5).
New Ross. 1798 (2), 1923 (3).
Ross. 1798 (2).
Sculrise. 1576 (5).
Wexford Town. 1551 (2), 1641 (4), 1661 (1), 1922 (2).

Co. Wicklow
Balleybretys (? Ballybrittas, Co. Wicklow). 1564 (2).
Ballinalea. 1803 (5).
Baltinglass. 1803 (5).
Blessington. 1749 (3).
County of. 1571 (5).
Davidstown, 1803 (4).
Gallmoriston. 1566 (5).
Glenmalure. 1579, 1803 (5).
Imall. 1582 (1).
Knockraheen. 1803 (5).
Newcastle. 1803 (5).
Manpark. 1803 (5).
Powerscourt 1552 (3).
Rosanna. 1795 (2).
Talbotstown. 1803 (5).
Tipperkevin (?Tubberkevin), 1606 (6).
Quillen, (? Co. Wicklow). 1564 (2).
Wicklow town. 1800 (4).

Australia
Ballan, Victoria 1941 (6).
Geralton, Diocese of. 1921 (11).

New South Wales. 1800 (4), 1899 (3).
South Australia. 1902 (3).

Austria
1767 (2).
Vienna 1767 (1).

Belgium
Antwerp. 1920 (1 & 2).
Brussels. 1799 (1), 1963, (2).
Ypres. 1919 (4).

Canada
Carlton County, N.B. 1847 (7).
Grosse Isle. 1833 (4), 1836 (7), 1846 (2), 1847 (8).
Manitoba. 1967 (1).
New Brunswick. 1834 (4).
Prince Edward Island. 1835 (5).
Partridge Island, Halifax. 1847 (6).
Simcoe, Ontario. 1969 (5).
St. John, New Brunswick. 1834 (3), 1847 (6).
St. John, New Foundland. 1917 (6).
Woodstock, N.B. 1847 (7).

Czech Republic
Prague. 1750 (1), 1763 (1).

Columbia
Bogota. 1819 (1).

East Indies
Bustee, N.W. Provinces. 1878 (4).

Egypt
Cairo. 1919 (4).

England
Bedford. 1917 (6).
Brighton. 1882 (2).
Brompton. 1882 (2).
Copford. 1809 (2).
Devon. 1647 (4).
Drury Lane, London. 1882 (2).
Edgbaston, Birmingham. 1918 (5).
Henley, 1920 (1), 1947 (1).
Feltham, Devonshire. 1882 (2).
Holdsworthy, Devon. 1877 (20).
Isle of Thanet. 1762 (1).
Kelly, Devon 1823 (1).
Kelly College, Devon.1823 (1), 1877 (20).
London, 1605 (3), 1762 (1), 1805 (4), 1877 (19), 1880 (4), 1920 (2).
Maidstone. 1920 (8).
Manchester. 1930 (2).
Oxford. 1823 (6).
Saltrim, Devon. 1798 (5).
Scarborough. 1823 (6).
Southwell.1823 (6).
York. 1823 (6).

Yorkshire. 1921 (7).
Worthing, Sussex, 1967, (3).

France
Cherbourg, 1945 (3).
Fountainbleau. 1800 (1).
Irish College, Paris. 1718 (1), 1777 (2), 2002 (50).
Marching. 1917 (10).
Montanban. 1800 (1).
Paris 1967 (4).
Toulouse. 1761 (1).

Germany
Alement 1945 (3).
Kesternick 1945 (3**).**
Leipzig. 1642 (4).

Holland / Spanish Netherlands (Part of).
The Hague. 1840 (1).

Hungary
1767 (2).

India
Bombay 1966 (4 & 5).
Calcutta. 1878 (4), 1966 (5)

Isle of Man
Doolough, Jurby. 1827 (5).
Douglas. 1760 (1), 1809 (2).
Peel. 1760 (1).

Italy
Altavilla 1945 (3).
Brescia. 1826 (2).
Palermo. 1826 (2).
Parma. 1826 (2).
Rome. 1762 (1), 1964 (1).
Venice. 1826 (2).
Verona. 1826 (2).

Mauritius
1919 (8).

Mexico
Mexico City 1968 (2).
San Pedro Deserters. 1847 (1).

Monaco
Monte Carlo 1963, (1).

New Zealand
Auckland 1998 (9).

Palestine
1919 (4).

Peru

Lima. 1833 (1).

Philippines Islands
Philippine Islands 1790 (7).
Leyte 1945 (3).

Portugal
Lisbon. 1820, 1968 (1).

Scotland
Carluke, Lanarkshire (1929 (6).
Culloden. 1762 (1).
Edinburgh. 1917 (6).
Glasgow, 1929 (6), 1945 (5), 1947 (3).
Kyntor, Aberdeenshire, 1498.
Pebbleshire. 1917 (6).

South Africa
Johannesburg. 1917 (10).

Spain
Aragon. 1800 (1).
Barcelona 1790 (7).
Cadiz, 1603 (1).
Carthegea, 1603 (1).
Coruna, 1603 (1).
Gerona. 1808 (2).
Irish College, Alcala de Henares. 1749 (1).

Turkey
1946(1).

Ukraine
Gallipoli. 1920 (2).

U.S.A.
Boston. 1760 (1).
Butte, Montana. 1901 (3), 1902 (1).
Camden, South Carolina. 1967 (5).
Cleveland, 1968 (6).
Gettysburg, 1963 (3).
Honolulu, 1965 (7).
Kansas, 1966 (7).
Kansas City, Mo. 1964 (1).
Kentucky. 1812 (13).
Kellys Island, Indiana. 1765 (1).
Missouri. 1862 (7), 1878 (3).
New York. 1920 (2), 1922 (2), 1965 (4).
Oregon. 1903 (1).
Philadelphia. 1920 (1).
Richmond, Virginia. 1820, 1822 (1).
San Francisco, 1965 (7).
Springfield, Illinois. 1821 (1).
Springfield, Maryland. 1920 (3).
Washington, D.C.1878 (3), 1903 (1).
Winona, Minnesota. 1828 (2).
York, Pa.1819 (2).

West Indies
1659 (3).

SOURCES CONSULTED :

A Census of Ireland, circa 1659, edited by Seamus Pender, M.A. (1939).
Abbeyknockmoy a Time to Remember, edited by Carol O'Regan and Audrey Lacey, 1996.
Analecta Hibernica.
A Dictionary of Irish Biography by Henry Boylan, Dublin 1979 also 1998.
A Literary History of Ireland by Douglas Hyde, (1910).
An Open Book, by John Huston 1980.
Annals of Boyle, in the History of Ireland, by J. Dalton, (1845).
Annals of Clonmacnoise, Ed. by Rev. D. Murphy, S. J., (1896).
Annals of Connacht,
Annals of Ireland (The Four Masters), edited and translated by John O'Donovan. 2nd Edition 1856.
Annals of Ireland, 1443 to 1468, translated by Duald Mac Firbis, in Miscellany of Irish Archaeological Society 1846.
Annals of Loch Cé, edited with a translation by W. M. Hennessy, (1871).
Annals of Ulster, edited and translated by B. Mac Carthy, D.D., M.R.I.A.. (1895).
Athlone, History and Settlement to 1800, by Herman Murtagh, Ph.D., Athlone, 2000.
Bards of Gael and Gall by George Sigerson, (1925).
Biographical Dictionary of Irishmen in France, by Richard Hayes, Dublin 1949.
Burke's Landed Gentry of Ireland, 1904.
Burke's Peerage, Baronetage and Knightage.
Calendar of Inquisitions, by Margaret C. Griffin. 1991.
Cambrensis Eversus by Rev. John Lynch, 1662 (English translation by Rev Mathew Kelly, 1848).
Carlow College 1793 -1993 by John McEvoy, Carlow 1993.
Clanrickard Country by Woodford Heritage Group, 1987.
Compendium of Irish Biography, by Alfred Webb, 1878.
Denis Henry Kelly Manuscripts Collection at the John Rylands Library, Manchester.
Dictionary of Irish Artists by W. G. Strickland, (1913).
Dysert-Diarmaida or Irish Placenames by An Irish C.C., Dublin 1919.
Exiles from Erin edited by Bob Reece, 1991.
History of The Irish Brigades in the Service of France, by J. C. O'Callaghan, 1870.
In Their Own Words, The Famine in North Connacht by Liam Swords, 1999.
Irish Minstrelsy by James Hardiman (1831).
Irish Priests in Penal Times by W. P. Burke, (1914).
Irish Winners of the Victoria Cross, by R. Doherty and David Truesdale, Dublin, 2000

Kelly's Handbook to the Titled, Landed and Official Classes, 1931.
Maps of the Roads of Ireland, by Taylor and Skinner, 1783.
Miscellaneous Irish Annals, (Book of MacCarthy, and Rawlinson), edited and translated by Seamus O hInnse. 1947
Monasticon Hibernicum : or A History of the Abbeys, Priories in Ireland, Mervyn Archdall, Dublin 1786.
Notes on the Dioceses of Tuam Killala and Achonry, by Herbert Thomas Knox, 1904.
Ogygia or a Chronological Account of Irish Events by Roderick O'Flaherty, London 1685. (English translation 1793).
Ordinance Survey, Letters for Counties Galway, Mayo and Roscommon.
Passenger Lists from Ireland, by Donald M. Sschlegel, 1980.
Recollections of an Irish Rebel by John Devoy, New York, 1929.
Reminiscences of Michael Kelly, London, 1826.
Spanish Knights of Irish Origin, edited by Micheline Walsh (1978)
Taughmaconnell a History, by The Taughmaconnell Historical and Heritage Group, 2000.
Trinity College Dublin, by W. Macneile Dixon, 1904.
Terina, Diary of a Hostage in Ethiopia, by Terina Kelly, 1984.
The Book of Fenagh, translated into English by D. H. Kelly and revised by W. H. Hennessy, (1875).
The Book of The O'Kellys, (The Book of Ui Maine), I. M. C., 1942.
The Celebrated Antiquary, Dubhaltach Mac Fhirbhisigh (c. 1600-71), by Nollaig O'Muraile, 1996.
The Commoners of Great Britain by John Burke (1834-38).
The Clare Elections by Kieran Sheedy, 1993 Dun Laoghaire.
The Description of Ireland in 1598, by Edmund Hogan, 1878.
The Fowler in Ireland, by Sir Ralph Payne-Gallwey, 1882.
The History of Mayo, by H. T. Knox, 1908.
The Irish and Anglo-Irish Landed Gentry, by John O'Hart, (1884).
The Irish Winners of the Victoria Cross, by Richard Doherty and David Truesdale, Dublin 2000.
The Kelly Family, Documentary Sources at the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick. 2000.
The Royal Irish Constabulary by Jim Herlihy, 1997.
The Shimmering Waste, the Life of Robert O'Hara Burke, by William Henry.
The Story of the Irish Race by Seamus Mac Manus, 1921.
The Tribes and Custom of Hy-Many by John O'Donovan, (1843).
The Transplantation to Connacht 1654-58, by R. C. Simmington, 1970.
The War in Clare 1911-21, by Michael Brennan, Dublin 1980.
Thomas Francis Meagher, His Political and Military Career. By Captain W. F. Lyons. 1869
Whenever the Green is Worn, by Tim Pat Coogan, 2000.
Wild Geese in Spanish Flanders, 1582-1700, Edit. B. Jennings, Dublin 1964.
The Connacht Tribune.
The Irish Examiner.
The Galway Advertiser
The Irish Independent
The Irish Press.
The Irish Times.
The Mayo News.
The Sunday Times
The Tuam Herald
The Western People.
Treoir, Official Organ of Comhaltas Ceoltóirí Eireann.